### THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. Pages 1 to 12. 24 PAGES.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

### J. M. HIGH & CO

Whitehall, Hunter and Broad Streets,



JE HAVE ADVANCED FAR ENOUGH into our stock taking to find thousands of things which we are willing to sacrifice. Some are from the BANKRUPT STOCK of the RYAN COMPANY and some from our own stock. These items we shall offer the coming week at prices unheard of, and we announce to the trading public that they can prepare themselves for the Grandest Bargains ever offered to the people of Georgia.

### OF MONDAY'S BARGAINS:

3,000 ladies' hemstitched all-linen Handkerchiefs, slightly soiled, former price 25c, now yours at 10c.

4,000 yards hand-made Torchon, Smyrna and Medici Laces, values from 35 to 65c, yours now at 25c.

250 dozen ladies' fast black Hose, double sole, heel and toe, were formerly 25c, yours now at 19c.

A lot of fine nainsook, mull and cambric Embroideries, in 4½ yard lengths, worth from 25 to 40c, Monday we offer at 7½c a yard. 2,000 yards China Silks, figured and plain, and Silk Crepes from the Ryan stock, were 50 to 75c, now yours at 25c a yard.

110 dozen misses and boys' Ethiopian black Hose, double heel and toe; Ryan had them at 25c; yours now at 12½c.

A lot of figured China Silks, Crepes, Brocades, Moire, etc., from Ryan stock, were as high as \$1.25, tomorrow are yours at 39c a yard. 3,000 yards hand-made Linen Laces, worth from 20 to 35c, special at 11c.

A lot of all-wool forty-inch check and fancy Dress Goods worth 75c, special at 39c.

5,000 yards Dress Ginghams, medium dark grounds; Ryan had them at 10c, our price only 5c a yard on Monday.

30 rolls best Smith's Moquette Carpets, were \$1.50, now made, laid and lined at \$1 a yard; 60 rolls \$1.25 Body Brussels Carpets now 89c;

39 rolls Tapestry Brussels Carpets, from Ryan stock, former price 90% now 55c a yard; 27 Misfit Carpets and Squares at 1-3 their value. 11 fine Seal Plush Capes, Marten Fur Trimmed, were \$25, now yours at \$11.98 each.

200 dozen 22½x45 double Huck Towels, all linen, Ryan's price 35c, now yours at 19c.

A lot of ladies' Mosquetaire Undressed Kid Gloves, from Ryan's, their price was \$1.50 and \$2.00, our price 59c.

50 dozen gents' black silk Half Hose from Ryan stock, were \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair, now three pairs for \$1.00.

2,000 gents' all-silk, satin-lined 50c Teck Scarfs on sale tomorrow at 25c each.

A lot of gents' Lamb's Wool Undershirts, Ryan's price \$1.25, yours now at 60c.

THREE THOUSAND YARDS STANDARD DRESS CALICOES AT THREE AND A HALF CENTS A YARD. A lot of all-wool Storm Serge Dress Goods, colored and black, tomorrow 15c a yard.

100 dozen gents' British Half Hose, Ryan got 25c for them, we ask you only 12½c a pair.

TWO CASES LONSDALE 4-4 BLEACHING FOR MONDAY MORNING 9 TO 10 O'CLOCK AT 6 3-4c A YARD.

1 lot ladies' Muslin Gowns, Drawers, Skirts, Chemises and Corset Covers, nicely trimmed, Ryan's price \$1.50 and \$2, yours now at 75c. 663 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, full three and a half yards long, taped edge, worth \$2, our price 98c a pair.

593 hand painted and linen-fringed heavy Holland Window Shades, full size, Ryan's price \$2.50, yours now at 75c.

5,000 yards yard-wide English Percales, 12½c the price everywhere, but we are offering them now at 9c a yard.

2,500 yards Prunelle Fancies, a lovely wash fabric, we should get 12½ for them, but Monday they go at 7½ a yard.

THREE THOUSAND YARDS FIGURED OIL-RED CALICOES, WORTH 7 1-2c, GO NOW AT 4 1-2c A YARD

3,000 yards Habutai Wash Silks, worth 75c, on sale tomorrow at 35c a yard.

A lot of men's Colored Shirts, laundered collars and cuffs, were \$2, but we will get rid of them tomorrow at 59c each.

91 ladies' Flannel Shirt Waists, Ryan's price \$2, yours now at 50c each.

A lot of Remnants and Dress Lengths of fine Black Dress Goods we will close at 25 cents on the dollar. Great values in these.

Just 17 of those fine Black Fur Capes, satin lined, from the Ryan bankrupt stock, were \$12.50, but they are now yours at \$3.48 each.

37 pieces colored Dress Diagonals, all wool, worth 75c, yours tomorrow at 29c a yard.

21 ladies' Silk and Lace Capes, Ryan had them at \$35, but we are now offering them at \$7.50 each.

1,000 pairs ladies' fine French Kid Button Boots, hand-sewed, small sizes and narrow lasts, were \$4 and \$5, to go tomorrow at \$1 a pair.

90 pairs John M. Moore's hand-sewed Shoes, bought from forced sale, now \$2.70 a pair.

1 lot ladies' Merino Underwear, Ryan's price \$1.50, our price 75c.

300 pairs children's shoes, were \$1.25, now sold at 85c a pair.

Whitehall, Hunter and Broad Streets.

J. M. HIGH & CO

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mest Up-50, \$200. Dressing-

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### **ABOUT** TALE

### An Important Subject Discussed from Several Different Standpoints.

HAVE A BLACK LIST FOR MIFFS

Women Are Poor Tippers-A Drumme Gives His Experience-The Rules That Prevail on the Subject in This City.

To the thoughtless tipping may seem to be a very trivial matter, but to the philosophic mind it is one of the most momentous problems that confronts humanity in its journey through this vale of tears. To tip or not to tip means really whether life's pathway shall be strewn with roses or with thorns, whether one shall eat steaks carved from between the horns or rejoice in the succulent porter house, whether he shall have his coffee cold and water warm, or vice versa, whether in short he shall

or vice visa, whether in short he shart quall under the waiter's scornful eye or bask in the sunshine of his smiles. It can be seen at once that tipping is no small thing—in any sense of the word. Professional waiters say that Atlanta is not a very good town for tips. This is written in sorrow because it is tantamount to saying that a large percentage of the population feel at times that their lives are a burden and that they would be betdead. It is also equivalent to stating it dyspepsia is prevalent in this city. esterday a Constitution reporter made a round of the restaurants and hotels for

the purpose of throwing as much light as



"DAT'S A DOLLAR, SURE!"

possible upon this burning question. There is no public dining room in Atlanta in which tipping is absolutely forbidden, but in the best places an effort is made to keep It, so to speak, under surveillance. That is to say the headwaiter endeavors to see that a guest who does not tip escapes the di-rest punishment that usually attends such an offense and in spite of it gets something to eat. It is said that there is only one famous hotel in the United States in which tipping is positively tabooed, and that is the Palmer house, of Chicago. Large signs inform the guests that the practice is not permitted and a singular consequence is that many fastificus. at many fastidious travelers avoid the hostelry on that very account. They claim that it prevents them from obtaining the best service, and very likely they are

The fact of the matter is, that very few men of the world object to giving their waiter a trifle when they dine. It insures to the tipper the gratifying feeling that he is getting something better than his neighbor, which is always a peculiarly soothing and delightful sensation. Misery does not love company unless the adjacent misery is deeper and more profound.

Another custom which the reporter could not discover in Atlanta, but which prevails to some extent in the north, is that of pooling the tips of the day, making a "jack pot" of them, as it were, and dividing the sum pro rata every evening among the



"HE ONLY GIMME A CENT!"

dining room help. Here every fellow goes it alone and it is a question of the survival of the tippist. There are also no places here in which the waiters have to depend solely on the tips for their remuneration. This is a bad practice, although comm elsewhere. It is equivalent to giving the waiter letters of marque and reprisal to make the unhappy diner walk the gastro nomical plank if he fails to shell out, and the torments that it has entailed upon hu-manity are hideous and incalculable.

Anybody who has ever watched a watter angle for a tip has been well repaid for the trouble. He sizes up the guest as a promising subject and draws out his that for him with a low, deferential bow. Then he polishes off the cloth, brings on the preliminary china and cutlery and hands him the bill of fare as if he was presenting a petition for a conectorship to President Cleveland. All through the meal he watches him with a solicitous yet speculative eve. Occasionally his hopes were lative eye. Occasionally his hopes wan and anon they kindle and he inquire whether the roast beef is too rare. In fact he makes inquiries about all the dishes and in a tone that conveys the idea that ne would be blighted if the rice was burn or the entre underdone

When the desert comes on he is nervous. The tip has not yet appeared. The prospect "love's labor lost" turns him sick at heart. He brings the finger bowl. This is



DEAFNESS OF THE UNTIPPED WAITER. the final touch—the supreme test. It has a spotless doyley folded underneath, and a crescent of lemon floating on the surface. The waiter falls back and folds his arms. Despair is beginning to glaze his eye. He no longer addresses the guest as "judge." Then the diner rises, and, oh, joy! he feels the transcent packet and renduces a certain.

Then the diner rises, and, oh, joy! he feels in his trousers pocket and produces a certain com of the realm. The tension is relaxed, confidence is restored and the grinning and grateful servitor bows him to the ground as he proffers the tooth pick vase.

But suppose the guest is a miff. Ah, that is an ominous word. It has a scornful sound and a fell significance. The reporter learned it yesterday. Gentle reader, be an an ominous word.

an Ishmaelite with your hand against all men if you like, but do not be a miff.

A miff is an unhappy outcast who is known and branded among waiters as a man who hever gives a tip. And thereby hangs a warning. The frequenter of restaurants and cafes who habitually refrains from tipping and fancies that he may shake his evil fame by simply going to another house reckons without his host. His host, in fact, has nothing to do with it—it is his waiter, and he may be sure that his niggardly repute is written down in the black book of every other waiter in Atlanta. In pursuing his investigations the reporter made the startling discovery that a black lists of miffs exists in this city. It includes names high in the business, the professional and the social world, but their eminence avails them naught—when they sit down to set they are writer protessions.

eminence avails them naught—when they sit down to eat they are miffs, nothing The guest who persistently and deliberately refuses to fee his waiter is marked.



ORTION OF THE HUMAN HAND.

The man behind his chair, whom he fancies is merely scowling at him, is taking an inventory of his personal appearance to repeat to his fellow waiters when next he meets them. Waiters, by the way, are gregarious. Every waiter in the city knows every other waiter and by this means that all data concerning miffs is exchanged and becomes common property. Thus the miff may comes-common property. Thus the miff may not hope to escape the consequences of his sin. They will be visited upon him even in the third and fourth generation of eating

houses.

The reporter made an effort to ascertain

The reporter made an effort to ascertain the derivation of the word, but made a failure. It seems to be lost in the mists of antiquity.

If the reader is skeptical as to the existence of miffs let him question his waiter next time he thinks of it, and unless he is a miff himself the darky will reply:

"Yes sob day is dem men what don" "Yes, sah, day is dem men what don' ive us nuffin'." If he is a miff the ebon gentleman will

"Don' know sah. Nebber heard dat word. New one on me, sah."

Then he will proceed to spill some soup down the guest's back.

Ladies are generally poor tippers. This is strange, for they are naturally kind and good, but it is true. It is so true that most waiters do not expect anything of shem and consequently they are not put on the black

Perhaps it is because most women have to economize more than men in little things An old drummer, to whom the reporter



THE SEX THAT NEVER TIPS.

confided the object of his quest, volunteer connoed the object of his quest, volunteered some information. He knew every principal hotel of the country like a book, and his experience was, therefore, valuable. "An oldtimer," he said, "always tips his waiter at the beginning of the meal. To do

so at the end keeps the boy in suspense and loses all the benefit of the expenditure. It is wasted money. Moreover, when I give one as much as a half a dollar, I always see that part of it is in nickles. That is to enable him to give something, if he sees fit, to the 'disher up' without whose aid he is powerless to bring anything nice from the kitchen.

"Some men." he continued, "tear a bill in two at the beginning of their stay at a hotel, give the waiter half and hold back the balance contingent on his good service. It is an old gag but a pretty good one. If the waiters only knew it, however, they could redeem the half at 50 per cent of the value of the note by sending it on to the treasury department at Washington."

A waiter who was sounded as to the average size of tips, said:

erage size of tips, said:
"Dey don' run very high, boss. A dime
er so is 'bout what we gets frum mos'
gem'men an' when we ketches a quarter, it's
luck. De biggest tip I got since Christmas was 75 cents.

It is said that Patti left a good sized check to be distributed amnog the help at the Aragon that waited on her personally, and rumor puts the amount all the way from \$25 to \$100. The employes of the house were silent on the subject. They admitted, nevertheless, that they had been handsome-

### IN MEMORIAM.

Miss Maude Williams.

Miss Maude Williams.

The following loving tribute to the memory of Miss Maude Williams was written by an Atlanta lady who was on a visit to Florida, where Miss Maude died:

How sad my heart was made when I received the news of the death of that dear, sweet girl, who was as gentle fis a summer breeze, and whose life was as pure as that of an angel.

Miss Maude Williams, of Montgomery, Ala., died in Atlanta, Ga., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Martin Amorous, on last Tuesday night and was carried to Columbus, Ga., for burial. For a long time Miss Maude had been a great sufferer. She bore her suffering with so much Christian fortitude that she as well as her family, was hopeful that her physician's judgment would prove a blessing. But alas! what a great disappointment when the change for the worse came, and her heavenly father claimed her for His own and said: "Come home, for you are weary; enter into my rest." Miss Maude was loved by every one who knew her. From a very young girl she was a true friend, and how sweet was her friendship! How she would bring light and joy with her. All were 'appy whenever she would run in to see us. So full of sympathy for those in sickness and distress, how I wish she could have been shielded from all pain. Her 'Christian life was beautiful. She loved her church, but was often kept away because she was not strong enough to attend. The angeis watched over her while she lived and now what sweet rejoicing there is in heaven over her coming to join them. How glad she will be to wait at heaven's gate for the loved ones she left behind. May we all pass through the same beautiful gate she did and be met by her. Loved one, Peaceful be thy silent slumbers, Peaceful in the grave so low; Yet we hope, by grace, to meet you When this sad life is o'er.

May our blessed Savior comfort the broken hearts of her loved family, watch over them, and may her sweet spirit dwell around the home of a mother and her little children who were her friends and loved her tenderly.



Of perfect purity-

Of great strength

AN EPISODE OF ARIZONA

From The San Francisco Argonaut.

That isn't a bad reward?"

"No. If a fellow could catch him he would make pretty good wages. Let's see," and the second speaker began to read the postal card that the postmaster at Hard Scrabble has just tacked to the door of the store that constituted the "office," so that every one might read

every one might read

"TAKE HIM IN!

"Five hundred dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and delivery of Rube White to the sheriff of Yavipal dounty. He is about twenty-five years old, six feet tall, and silm, with light complexion, and has a big scar on the right side of his face. He is wanted for robbery and other crimes. If killed in resisting arrest the reward will be paid on satisfactory proof of his identity. When last heard from he was making for the Tonto Basin country."

By the time the reader had finished a crowd of half a dozen or more men surrounded him.

rounded him.

"Now, if that feller is headed for the Tonto Basin country it wouldn't be much of a trick to take him in," said the first speaker, reflectively, as if debating with himself the advisability of making the at-

tempt.
"If you hear me, he ain't going to be taken in, and the feller that tries it is going to have his hands full. They have been after him for two or three years, and ain't got him yet. They say he is right on the shoot," remarked another of the crowd.

'Well, a feller ought to know him as soon as he sees him from that description," hazarded the first speaker, "if he got up close enough to see the scar; and then all he'd have to do would be to turn lose at him if he didn't throw up his hands when you told him. Besides, nobody but him would try fo cross over the mountain into the basin with the snow on the ground. Blamed if I don't think I'll go after him."
"Well, somebody ought to round him up," asserted some one in the crowd, "he's be not foolin," roun' hyer long caught is fortied.

foolin' roun' hyar long enough, jes' havin' his own way, sorter as if the country belonged to him. Durned if I wouldn't go with you, Hi, if I didn't have to take this grup over to the hour income? grub over to the boys in camp."
"Well, if any of you want to go, all right. I'm going," replied the man ad-

dressed as Hi. It was not the first time that Hi Lansing had been on such expeditions. He was one of those men for whom danger seems to have a fascination. At his remark Frank Crandall, a young fellow who had been standing quietly by volunteered to accompany him. The crowd turned toward him with more interest than they had thus far evinced during the entire proceedings. I' was but a new months since he had come among them, fresh from the east to take charge of one of the mines which had been closed down by the winter's storms. For

weeks he had been cooped up in the iso-lated settlement, and he longed for some-thing to break the monotony. "Well, get your horse and gun and come " replied Hi, and in an instant the two men had left the room to arm and equip themselves for the chase, while the loungers gafhered around the stove to discuss the probabilities of their success. In a few minutes the two men rode past the door, each awned with a ride and six-shooter, and the crowd, stepping out, bade them goodby, with the oft-repeated warning: "Be keerful, and don't let him get the drop on

The crust of the unbroken snow cracked crisply under foot as the two men rads on, fast leaving the little settlement in their rear. For some time neither spoke, but at last the silence was broken by Lansing asking his younger companion: "Did you ever try this kind of thing before?"

"No," replied the young man; "I never have."

"Well, then you want to be keerful if you don't lose your head you're all right. The only danger is that we may rune on him before we know it." "And if we do, what then?" asked the young man.

"Well, he will probably commence shooting, and if he does and you aren't nit the first rattle of the box, why you want to git off'n your horse and git behind something and shoot back. If ther ain't any-thing to git behind, keep your horse between you and him, and keep a-shooting. Whatever you do, don't let go of your gun-But what we want to do is to see him first, and then we've got the play on aim, and all you have to do is to tell him to throw up."
'And if he don't throw up?" asked Cran-

"Why, then you let him have it. The reward will be paid just the same."

The apparent indifference with which
Lansing spoke of the entire matter, much as if he were discussing the best method of hunting a wild animal, shocked the young man, but he had committed himself too far to withdraw. Besides, he had that feeling that a.l men have when they are young-the curiosity to know whether or not he could rely on himself when danger was threatened.

"We should strike his trail on the hills here, if he is really headed for the basin

country," said Lansing. They had been riding for several hours in silence through the snow, anoroken by aught save the scattered pines that here and there dotted the mesa. Before them towers the mountains, through whose passes the man whom they were after would have to pass in his search for safety

in the half-settled wilds beyond.

As the two men rode along, scanning in each direction the snow-covared mesa, Lansing suddenly wheeled his horse to the right, and when Crandal! joined him he pointed to a narrow trail where two norses had passed through the snow,

"That's him. He's driving one horse and leading another, and he nasn't passed by very long, either. See, the snow hasn't

had time to drift in," said ie.
With the discovery his whole demeanor had changed. A new look came into his eyes and his voice sounded strange. He even

eyes and his voice sounded strange. He even grasped his weapons in a manner different to that he had heretofore displayed.

"He's right ahead and we want to look out," the older man continued as they began to follow the trail.

As they approached the summit of each hill they would stop their horses and Lansing would dismount and crawl to the top so that he might look without being discovered into the valley beyond, in order that ered into the valley beyond, in order that they might not come on the fugitive too sud-

They had traveled this way for several miles when, reining in his horses, Lansing pointed to what seemed an old road leading off to the right of the one they were follow-

ing, and said:
"That's the 'cut off' into the basin. I thought he would take it, but he probably doesn't know the country. You had better take it and ride on ahead until you strike the road we're on again. Then, if you can't find his tracks you had better ride back to meet me until you do. I will follow the trall up."

The young man tried to expostulate with Lansing for the great risk he was assuming in thus following the trail alone, but his companion was obdurate, and cutting the argument short by again warning the young man to be on his guard, he rode on, following the trail in the snow, while the younger man, finding objection useless, took the "cut-off" road. He had no difficulty in folman, finding objection useless, took the "cut-off" road. He had no difficulty in following it, and he wondered why the man they were in pursuit of had not taken the advantage of it. The whole pursuit seemed almost like a dream to him. The snow, unbroken save by his horse's footfall, stretched away mile after mile in every direction, with here and there a pine, through whose branches the wind seemed to sob and sigh, making the only noise that broke the stillness of the wintry afternoon. It added to this feeling. Not a thing in sight. He began to depict in his own mind the manner of man they were pursuing. He had almost the man done that he, Frank Crandall, should be seeking his blood? Perhape, like himself, the man had a mother and sisters to grieve over any misfortune that would overtake him. These and a hundred kindred thoughts passed through his mind. The sun was fast declining as he passed from the "cut-off" into the main road again. The air was setting chilly with the coming even-





THE ELEPHANT AND THE HINDOO.







4-and get ready for a-



6-"Come here you pop-eyed Hindoo!"

colors of pink and purple where the rays of the setting sun touched the mountain peaks. He scanned the main road eagerly to see if the man they were in pursuit of had passed, but the snow that covered it was unbroken. Then he rode back on the main road, in the direction from which he had come, to meet his comrade and the fugitive. He had just ascended one of the many rolling hills when in the distance he discovering hills, when, in the distance, he discovered a man riding one horse, and driving another. At the sight his heart almost stood still. He dismounted, and leading his horse to one side, concealed him in a clump of young pines. Then he returned to the roadside and waited. The man was urging his horses forward, but they seemed to be wearled, and made but slow progress. Cranwearied, and made the slow progress. Crandall felt his heart least faster and faster at the length of time it took the man to reach him. He examined his revolver and rifle, cocking each to see that they were in order. It seemed to relieve the tension of order, it seemed to relieve the tension of his nerves. After he had done this, he knelt down so that he could fire with surer alm, and waited. He did not care much now whether the man resisted or not. If the fugitive resisted he would have to stand the consequences of resistance. It was nothing to him. He could hear the footfall of the approaching horses in the snow, and he cocked his rifle so as to be ready.

was nothing to him. He could hear the footfail of the approaching horses in the snow, and he cocked his rifle so as to be ready.

The retting sun shone full in the man's face, but Crandall forgot to look for the scar that the notice had said was on the right cheek, although he had resolved to do so barticularly. When he first discovered the fugitive he scanned the road behind him to discover Lansing, but the nearer the man approach hearer and nearer, so that his aim would be more accurate. He could not afford to throw away the first chot. The face of the man grew more and more distinct. He seemed to be oblivious to his surroundings. Crandall felt almost disposed to let him pass, but the thought that every one would think him a coward if he did so spurred him on, and rising erect he ordered he man to surrender. The horse that the man was driving. In front of him, frightened at Crandall's appearance, swerved from the road, leaving the two man facing each other. For an instant Crandal looked straight into the other's eyes. Then the man raised his rifle from the pommel of the saddle and Crandall fired. The borse which the man was riding sprang from the road, and at the same moment its rider's gun was discharged. The sznoke from Crandall's own gun blew back into his eyes and he turned from it to follow the movements of the man at whom he had fired. He saw the man stand erect in his saddle, he felt the feverish haste to fire again come over him that men feel when they have shot and missed, and know that the rille prepared, to fire again, if necessary. As he did so the main raised his hand and said simply:

"Don't fire—you've got me."

The snow was already red with blood where he lay. For the first time Crandal looked for the scar that the description said was on his right cheek. For an instant, he did not see it, and his heart seemed to stop beating with the fear of having made a mistake, and when, oh drawing mearer, he saw that it was there, the only he have cried out which had spread over the man's face had made it snow, and he course has ready.

The retting sun shone full in the man's the retting sun shone full in the man's

latter from the breast, and then he found it.

"What do you think of it?" the man asked.

"There it is," rerlied Crandail. He could rot say more. The appealing tone in the man's voice for some hope—some encouragement made him feel faint and sick. "What do you think of it?" the man rereated in a querulous voice, and as he did so he coughed until his mouth filled with blood, and he spat it out on the white snow. Crandail shook his head and walked toward where his horse was ited. He felt that if he watched the wounded man any longer he would faint. Noticing his walking away, the wounded man said:

"For God's sake, don't leave me. Now that you have killed me, stay with me, and don't let me die like a dog!"

The voice was one of entreaty, and Crandail returned, and, seated himself in the snow by the man's side. The sun had sone down, and the twilight had come on, bringing with it the chill of night. Crandail covered the wounded man's body with his overeied the wounded man's body with his overered the wounded man's body with his overered the wounded man's head from the snow. Almost unconsciously he noted that as the patch of red made by the blood grew larger and larger the face of the wounded man srew whiter and whiter. He never took his eyes from Crandail's face, while his breath came quicker and shorter, as if he breathed with labor. With each breath the blood seems to bubble from the wound in the breast.

One of the man's hands fell from under the coat that covered him. As Crandall valsed it from the snow its coldness sent a chill through him. Once he had asked the wounded man if he could do anything for him; but the man had only shaken his head in reply. Crandall felt like reviling himself for what he had done, and wondered why the wounded man did not reproach him. Even when he expressed sorrow at having shot him the dying man had said gently:

proach him. Even when he expressed sorrow at having shot him the dying man had said gently:

"Don't mind it. It's too late now."

The twilight gave way to darkness and still he sat there. He could not hear the dying man breathe without leaning over his face. He did this but once, though, and then the dying man had opened his eyes and looked up into his face inquiringly. Crandail would rather have stayed there until morning than to have caught that look again.

Suddenly he heard a voice call to him. He started as if he had been fixed at, but it was only Lansing. As he answered the call Lansing rode forward and, seeing the outstretched firm on the snow, said:
"By God, you got him!"

"Hush," replied Crandail, fearful lest the wounded man would hear the exulting tone, which grated on his own ears as nothing had ever before done. But not minding the admonition Lansing dismounted and striking a match held it close to the man's face. It was pale and cold and the halfopened eyes were glazed. They did not even reflect the light made from the match, but from the partly-opened mouth a tiny stream of half-congealed blood seemed to be stil flowing down over the beard.

"That's him, and it's a pretty good day's work we have done by earning that reward," said Lansing, coolly, as the match

work we have done by earning that re-ward," said Lansing, coolly, as the match went out.

Somehow, though, as Crandall lay awake through the night within a few yards of the body to keep the wolves from it so that it would be unmarred in the morning, when they would lash II to a horse and take it into the settlements for identification, he wondered why Lansing could gleep so soundly. As for himself, the rivid form covered with only a saddle blanket, lying where the snow was rea histead of white, was always before his eyes, even when he closed them.



Uvalde, Texas.

### SHAKESPEARE What Mr. Smith Thinks He

Said About Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Had Shakespeare lived here and suffered as I have, I think he would have said, Throw away all medicine except Hood's Sarsaparilla. As an Englishman, coming to this climate, I have felt the heat very much. In the spring I felt as if I had all the care and anxiety of America on my mind. I got one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and after I had taken it I felt as if I could undertake The President's Duties.

seemed impossible to stand up or lie down without almost tearing myself to pieces. I then got one more bottle and it has not only cured the heat but I believe it put my blood Hood's parilla Cures

Last month I had a return of prickly heat; it

in good condition. I advise all to take od's Sarsaparilla in the spring and fall." GEORGE SMITH, Uvalde, Texas. Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headacha,

### BOLLES, & THE & STATIONER

53 Peachtree Street, Directly Opposite Hunnicutt & Bellingrath

BLANK BOOKS AND OFFICE SUPPLIES BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, GAMES. ALL THE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.

POSTAGE STAMPS ON SALE.

### Scientific Facts.

Prof. Johnson of Yale Collegesays: "Butterine is free from the tendency to change a taint, which speedily renden large proportion of butter un for human food." Good but is desirable when fresh, but turns rancid very quickly.

SILVER CHURN BUTTERINE,

containing no butyric acid, i sweet and always remains a Therefore, Silver Churn Butter ine is preferable as an artic of food. Our Silver Char trade mark on each wrapper a guarantee of excellence.

ARMOUR PACKING CO. Kansas City, U.S.A.

### Coal for Waterworks

Sealed bids will be received u o'clock a. m., February 7th, for the livery of one thousand, five hundred ton coal at the Chattahoochee station and thousand, five hundred tons of coal at t Reservoir station, known respectively Stations No. 1 and No. 2. Bidders me specify the name of the coal, size a quality. Payments will be made by 15th of each month following delivery. tificates of the engineer in charge of each pumping station will be accepted as dence of the coal having been race A bond will be required for faithful ! formance of contract. Right reserved reject any or all bids. Bids should be dressed "Board of Water Commissi Waterworks Office, Atlanta, Ga."

WM. G. RICHARDS.

Superintendent THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER IS FROM

THE STANDARD PRINTING INK C

No. 108 CANAL STREET,

OHIO CINCINNATI,

By virtue of an order of the superist court of Fulton county, in the case of the American Press Association vs. The Atlant Heraid Newspaper Company, I will sell aprivate sale the printing outfit and preserve of said ATLANTA HERALD NEWSPAPER Co. consisting of one Hoe perfecting presstereotyping outfit, wetting machine, both electric motor, shafting pulleys, believes took of metal, ink and paper Alsa the outfit of type, standed to the consisting of rone and the collection of th RECEIVER'S SALE.

The Leland 29-31 HOUSTON STREET. MRS. L. C. DUNN.

> Three Minutes' Walk om Del ATLANTA, GA.

THE RAI A Word About

ATLANTA A SORT

Several Thousan the Trains of Clever Fo More than four ployes are at wor train service.

train service.
In the train service tentering in Atlar present over four positions of engin brakemen and swoof this number Of this number dents of this city own the property. The annual frei that flows throug South" requires a to handle it prop can be found som respective position. In an extended vas of the railwe Atlanta lately may porter one peculia every branch of was that each power, according best lot of enging into the city;" ebrighest and be men," and every cream" of Atlan When all are she inviduous, an



the service. The telligent lot of the case, they a city's governme fill the position and satisfaction Nearly all the business are at

Nothing is me a peep into the Among the enfellows who, big "consolidat bocomotives the of the railroad Big, athletion and day and nessund with thought to they calling, and all places where the incidents of speculation as speculation as be called.

In point of y Hancock, of the lever and thr On the rolls lanta are th the war. They phy, W. E. and 'Eud' W passenger en and thorough engineers are their road ha south for safe a passenger l J. H. Welch ning an engin now the chief the Brothern in Atlanta.

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As a class neers—men who have he They are in for the good at taligent we amount of a train over earlier tim position as the lines a only the machool exablindness, can get it. school exa-blindness, can get it ly loaded enormous nearly a length of to produce hears con play of the firemen, to in the city colored m of them steadily rank of







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hinson of Yale Colle Butterine is free fre dency to change hich speedily rend oportion of butter u n food." Good by ble when fresh, but ncid very quickly.

INE, g no butyric acid, i

nd always remains s e, Silver Churn Butte eferable as an ar Our Silver Ch rk on each wrapper

tee of excellence. Armour Packing Co. PACKING CO. City, U.S. A.

Waterworks

be received until ruary 7th, for the and, five hundred ton ochee station and on ndred tons of coal at the known respectively of the coal, size and will be made by neer in charge of act. Right reserved ids. Bids should be Atlanta, Ga." WM. G. RICHARDS. Superintendent

FROM

ON THIS PAPER.

PRINTING INK C NAL STREET

OHIO

of type, sileys, proof Per furniture, laks, tables, challed the foreson, the bids to fore Monday and the foreson hall the for

TON STREET C. DUNN.

tes' Walk om De A, GA.

Several Thousand Go Out and Come in on the Trains of Local Lines-They're Clever Folks and Good Citizens

ployes are at work in Atlanta in shop and train service. In the train service alone of the railroads

centering in Atlanta there are employed at nt over fourteen hundred men in the

positions of engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and switchmen. Of this number over two-thirds are resi-dents of this city and propably nearly half

dents of this city and propably nearly half own the property they occupy. The annual freight and passenger traffic that flows through the "Gate City of the Scuth" requires a small army of employers to handle it properly and here in Atlanta can be found some of the best men in their respective positions in the country. In an extended and very exhaustive can-vas of the railway employe population of Atlanta lately made by a Constitution re-rorter one peculiar condition was found in

porter one peculiar condition was found in every branch of railway service, and this was that each superintendent of motive power, according to his claims, has "the best lot of engineers and firemen running best lot of engineers and firemen running into the city;" each trainmaster has "the brighest and best conductors and brakemen," and every yardmaster has "the very cream" of Atlanta's switchmen.

When all are so good, comparison would be inviduous, and it must be a source of pride to the men that the officials are so



the service. They are a capable and inthe service. They are a capable and intelligent lot of men, and when, as is often the case, they are chosen by the people to fill offices of importance and trust in the city's government they almost invariably fill the position with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their constituents.

Nearly all the different branches of the business are at present represented in the general council of the city, there being seven railroad men now members of that body.

The Enginemen. Nothing is more interesting than to take a peep into the lives of railroad men. Among the engineers one finds the hardy fellows who, rain or shine, drive the big "consolidators" and beautiful passenger

of the railroad metropolis of the south.

Big, athletic men, the most of them are, and day and night the great engine she a thought do they give to the dangers of their calling, and all is life and bustle about the places, where they convergent to discuss the places. places where they congregate to discuss the incidents of the last trip or indulge in speculation as to when they are going to

In point of years of steady service J. H. Hancock, of the Central railroad of Georgia, has the record. He has stood at the lever and throttle for thirty-seven years, and at present is running engine 1134, in the yard of the Central at this place.

On the rolls of the Georgia railroad in Atcommenced work with that company before the war. They are George Kirksey, Tim Mur-phy, W. E. Cheeseborro, W. E. Murrah and 'Eud' Wallace. They are all running passenger engines now, and are all careful and thoroughly reliable men. The Georgia's engineers are all proud of the fact that

engineers are all proud of the fact that their road has the banner record of the south for safety, there never having been a passenger killed on the road by neglectfulness of employes.

J. H. Welch, of the Western and Atlantic, is another "old-timer." He has been running an engine a good many years, and is now the chief engineer of the local lodge of the Brothershoad of Lecomotive Engineers. the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in Atlanta. The majority of the engineers running into the city are members of this organization, either here or at the other end of their runs. There are at present running



YARDMASTER DODGE.

into Atlanta two hundred and twenty-eight engineers, and of this number at least half own property in the city or elsewhere, and all are thrifty and prosperous men. Among the Firemen.

As a class the firemen are like the englneers—men of exceptionally good character, who have been in service for a long time. who have been in service for a long time. They are in a measure as much responsible for the good performance of the machine on the road as the engineer, as it is his intelligent work that provides the immense amount of steam that is required to pull a train over the roads of Georgia. In the earlier times almost any man could get a position as fireman, but in these later years the lines are more closely drawn and now only the men who can pass a good, common school examination, a perfect one on colorbindness, and who is physically all right, can get it. After he does get it he generalblindness, and who is physically all right, can get it. After he does get it he generally finds it no "snap," for to handle a heavily loaded train over the road requires an enormous amount of coal, in some cases nearly a carload, and that, thrown the length of an eleven-foot fire box, is apt to produce "that tired feeling" one so often hears complained of. There are in the employ of the roads running into this city 243 firemen, the larger number of whom live in the city. Some of the roads employ a few colored men in this capacity, but the most of them are white men who are working steadly in the hope of promotion to the rank of engineer.

With the Trainmen

With the Trainmen.



are many others who have served the railare many others who have served the railroad here for many years on both freight
and passenger trains, but to give all the
names would require too much space.

The conductors have a division of the Order of Railway Conductors here, with a
membership of 178 in good standing. Mr.
John W. Humphries, the assistant city marshal and an old railroad man, is chief conductor. The lodge is the largest in the
south, and is in splendid financial condition.

There is also in connection with this lodge There is also in connection with this lodge a branch called the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Order of Railway Conductors, which is presided over by Mrs. Julia Harris. The membership of this is confined to the wives and daughters of the conductors. There are about 900 men employed as conductors and brakemen on the roads here, who make Atlanta their headquarters. Of this number 276 are conductors and the balance brakemen Some of the roads employ colored men. Some of the roads employ colored men as brakemen and there are now about 200 on the trains here. The brakemen have an organization known as the Brotherhood of Railway

Trainmen, a local branch of which is located here. J. R. Duke, of the Western and Atlantic, is master of the lodge. It has a large membership, and is in a flourishing condition. In the ranks of the brakemen condition. In the rains of the brakemen are many who have seen years of active, service, and some who have either here of on the other roads held more responsible positions, which they have lost by reason of reduction in force or from other causes. By far the majority are sober, intelligent and reliable men, who, when promotion does come, will do the same justice to their em-ployers and to the position they will be called to, that has characterized their pre

called to, that has characterized their previous labors.

The days of the old-time "tough" railroader are past, and now only men who are reliable in every acceptance of the term, are given the positions of higher responsibility in train service. The credit for this is due, in a large measure, to the uplifting and refining influences of the organizations, to which, as a rule, they belong, and to the powerful influence excited by the publications issued by the grand lodges of their tions issued by the grand lodges of their espective orders.

The Union Depot. The union passenger station, under the management of Captain J. S. Armstrong, employs in all thirty-eight people. Captain Armstrong has held his present position about twelve years.

Armstrong has held his present position about twelve years.

J. S. Porter, assistant depot master, has been twenty-two years in his present position. He is too well known among Atlanta's people to need any introduction. Every-body likes Captain Porter and evidently he likes everybody as he always has a pleasant word and a smile for nessing humanity.

word and a smile for passing humanity.

W. F. Stovall is the assistant in charge at night. He has seen many years of experience in railroad service.

Colonel Albert Howell is the general ticket agent and Colonel John Colvin, general by groups are as the proper service.

eral baggage agent.

The balance of the employes are working in the various offices and departments of the depot.

The Switchmen

Much has been said and written of the man, and yet the half has not been told. Grim death is in constant attendance upon them, ready at the least misstep or slightest error to grasp the unfortunate one, and one of the commonest of newspaper notices is that reciting the violent death of some of the men who follow this hazardous trade for a livelihood.

for a livelihood.

As a rule they are a fearless, active and intelligent lot of men, who, under the constant mental strain of the vocation, age rapidly, and who, once their activity is gone or they become crippled in the service, are relegated to a crossing watchman's shanty to finish out their few remaining years protecting the lives and property of others from the very dangers they have faced so long themselves.

faced so long themselves.

In the big yards in Atlanta are to be found over a hundred of these hardy fellows working with the switch engines handling the immense passenger and freight traffic that flows through Atlanta. use a rallroader's phrase, men who have grown gray in the service of the roads, yet who still do their perilous work with all the vigor and snap that has earned them the most unstinted praise from their offi-

cials.

One of the most prominent of Atlanta's switchmen is Mr. William Fulks, who is the master of Henry W. Grady lodge, No. 154 of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association. He has been with the Western and Atlantic railroad over fifteen years, and is one of its most trusted employes. His position is that of yard conductor, but he is now temporarily acting as night yardmaster.

In the same yard are Joe Madlox, who ommenced working with what Sherman left of the Western and Atlantic after his memorable raid through Georgia and has been there ever since, and John Crawford, who has "herded box cars" for eighteen years in Atlanta.

In the Georgia yards is another batch of all employers R. P. Dodge the yeardmenter.

old employes. R. P. Dodge, the yardmaster, commenced his service with the road in 1875, and has been with the company ever since in various capacities. He has been in his present position a little over ten years and is probably the oldest yardmaster in the city in point of continuous service. Mr. and is probably the oldest yardmaster in the city in point of continuous service. Mr. Dodge is a very enthusiastic worker in the railroad branch of the Young Men's Chris-tian Association, and claims, and very just-ly, too, that it has been a grand success in that it has elevate, the morals and intelli-rence of the men and enables them to gence of the men, and enables them to give the company better service.

give the company better service.

He claims to have the cream of Atlanta's switchmen and at the head of all he places M. H. Mayham, who, he claims, is the best "all round" railroad man in this c'ty.

Mr. E. Hacker, general yardmaster of the Richmond and Danville, is another of Atlanta's representative railroad men. He has been with the company a number of years and commands the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends. He also has "the best switchmen in town" in his estimation, and mentions as notable examples of thrift and steady work, John Rose.

mentions as notable examples of thrift and steady work, John Rose, his night yardmaster, who has been sixteen years in the service and Clarence Rose, who has worked ten years for the Richmond and Danville. Both of these men own their own homes and are in every respect most excellent citizens.

There are many more in the city who are on the same plane as those mentioned, and who will, when the opportunity offers, make just as good yardmasters or even officials of yet higher grade, as do those who have already graduated from the "footboard."

No more courteous, gentlemanly lot of men can be found in any walk of life than these knights of the bell cord and ticket run into Atlants.

Like the engineers, many of them are stayers, and there are still several here who commenced before the war. Many of them are famous reconteur and have an incomplete the stayers.

THE RAILROAD BOYS.

almost unlimited stock of spicy stories that are told to friends and acquaintances in the seclusion of the smoking room.

Among the oldest of them are, Captain Jim Bell, who, his friends say, is the nicest man in Georgia; Zack Martin and Willam Dunlap, of the Atlanta and West Point road, all of whom started their railroad life prior to 1880 and who have now been running passenger trains for years past.

William Ennis, Captain Bebee and Captain Shrinley, wear the blue and gold of the Central of Georgia and have seen thirty-five years' service with the company. There

Thousand GoOut and Come in on

men.

There are 851 shopmen working in the various railroad shops in the city, a considerable portion of whom own their own homes and whose money is all put in cir-

culation in Atlanta,

There are 2,486 railroad man employed
here who are voters in the city, and over
1,700 who have real estate here on which

COOK REMEDY CO MAGIC CYPHILENE. Magic Cyphilene by accid-O S WE CUARANTEE A CURE. Z COOK REMEDY CO., Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ilis. COOK REMEDY CO.

### An Evil Trade.

Danger to the Public from Misleading Advertisements of Bogus Medical Practioners.

Physicians now estimate that more than

Physicians now estimate that more than one out of every ten persons in this country suffer from some form of private disease peculiar to the sex. What renders it the greatest evil of our country is its deceitfulness—the stealthy character of its first appearance. No very serious results attending its first stages, the sufferer is sometimes unconcious of having a disease at all until he has it in the rooted chronic form. Of course, the proper step for zny one detecting symptoms of the malady is to go at once to some trustworthy physicician. Dr. Hathaway & C., are probably the best—that is to say, their system of treatment as genuine specialists is the system that is attended with the greatest certainty of a genuine cure.

The trouble is that diseases peculiar to men and women are the most treacherous of all diseases. They will "possum" a cure—that is, they will seem to be cured under aimost any kind of treatment. There are drugs and mixtures that will temporarily relieve or hide the bad symptoms and make the sufferer think that he is entirely recovered. That makes him grateful and he gives his advertising doctors a statement telling the world of their skill. Presently he discovers his mistake. He finds that his horrible disease, instead of being remedied and ended, has only been lailed to sleep like a toothache under opium. The direase has simply "possumed." And it is this deceiffulness of these diseases that offers such an opportunity for money-making to bogus "specialists." Any horse doctor—a physician without medical knowledge enough to treat a wart—can apply those wicked remedies and lull the sufferer linto a belief that he has been miraculcusly healed. Then, with dupes encugh, he can readily fill whole pages of newspapers with the statements of grateful "cured patients." Then, if the advertisement be sufficiently pretentious and misleading, dupes will continue to enter the trap till the imposition is publicly exploded and the authorities take hold, as they have done in this and some of our neighboring citie

trade!
The proper course is to go to some regular reputable specialist, who, like Dr. Hathaway & Co., have for the last ten years been known to all and who, by their able, faithful and conscientious service, have won the respect and confidence of the entire community.

It is one thing to be only a talking specialist and another thing to be a positive

PRACTICING SPECIALIST.

To actually limit yourself to and keep your word, though you sometimes lose money by it, is just what is done by

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

TRUE SPECIALISTS. SPECIAL/TIES-Strictures, Hydrocele, Diseased or Unnatural Discharges,



Call on or address Dai. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ S. Broad st., rooms 34 and 35, Inman Building, Atlanta, Ga.

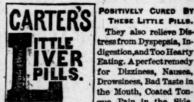
Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom books. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases. Send 2-symptom blanks. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for men and women.

If you do not wish to address Dr. Hathaway & Co., simply write: Lock Box 60, Atlanta, Ga.

### SICK HEADACHE



They also relieve Dis-tress from Dyspepsia, In-digestion, and Too Hearty PILLS.

PILLS.

Bating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side.

They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating

matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Beware of Imitations and C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.



A. K. HAWKES, Optician, 12 Whitehall Street.

Established Twenty-three Years.
Inventor and sole proprietor of all the
Hawkes patents, gold, silver, steel, sluminum,
nickel, shell frames, and lenses of every conseivable kind ground to order. Every pair

### The Ladies' Bazaar

OFFERS TOMORROW.

### CAREF

Mr. Edmunds, our buyer, will go east next week to purchase a new stock of goods, and before he goes we wish to reduce all stocks to the lowest notch. In order to do this we will offer GREAT BARGAINS in all departments.

Dress Goods in lovely styles at Ladies' and Children's Under-19c, 23c, 49c and 83c.

"The Peachtree" Kid Glove, warranted, worth \$1.50, at \$1.

Embroideries, just in, worth 25c, only 10c.

Those worth 40c will go at 25c. 21/2-inch Torchon Laces, beauti-

Fine Ginghams, were sold for 10c,

wear at 50c on the dollar.

Hosiery at greatly reduced prices. Such as a 40-gauge fast black for

Beautiful Bengaline Silks, worth \$1, at 49c.

Any Millinery exactly 50c on the dollar.

"Fruit of the Loom," yard-wide, at 73/3C.

Best 95c Table Damask, only

Best hemstitched Towels, worth 30c, at 10c.

Stamped goods, new Embroidery

Silks galore. Children's Vests and Pants worth 25c, at 10c.

To the Ladies sending us the best list of names from any town except Atlanta we will give a fine SILK HANDKERCHIEF:

### "The Ladies' Bazaar,"

NO. 77 WHITEHALL STREET.

P. S.-Miss Barschkies, our fine dressmaker, will be back March 1st

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City-Central Time. ARRIVE. DEPART.
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.) \$From Washingt'n 7 30 am \$To Charleston.... 6 30 am \$From Athens...... 8 15 am \$To Athens....... 4 15 pm \$From Charleston. 6 45 pm \$To Washington... 5 05 pm

CENTRAL BAILROAD OF GEORGIA. CENTRAL BAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

From Hapeville 6 45 am To Hapeville 6 50 am
From Hapeville 8 15 am \$TO Hapeville 6 50 am
From Hapeville 8 15 am \$TO Sarannah. 7 33 am
From Macon 11 20 am To Hapeville 9 30 am
From Hapeville 4 200 pm To Hapeville. 2 45 pm
From Hapeville 4 15 pm \$TO Macon. 400 pm
From Hapeville 7 20 pm To Hapeville. 4 45 pm
From Hapeville 7 20 pm To Hapeville. 6 10 pm
From Hapeville 7 20 pm To Hapeville. 6 50 pm
From Hapeville 7 20 pm To Hapeville. 6 50 pm
From Hapeville 7 20 pm To Hapeville. 6 50 pm
From Hapeville 7 20 pm To Hapeville. 6 50 pm
From Hapeville. 10 40 am
From Hape WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. 

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.) From Wash'gton 6 20 am STO Richmoad.... 8 50 am From Cornella ... 8 15 am STO Washington... 12 40 m From Washington 3 55 pm To Cornella .... 4 00 pm SFrom Richmoad. 9 15 pm STO Washington... 3 15 pm From Cornella ... 170 Cornella ... 4 315 pm Sunday only ... 9 50 am day only ... 2 50 pm THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY GEORGIA RAILROAD. From Augusta... 5 50 am To Augusta..... 7 20 am From Covington... 7 55 am To Decatur...... 8 55 am

EAST TENN VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y \$From Brunswick 1 40 pm FTo Cincinnati... 3 00 am \$From Brunswick 1 40 pm FTo Macon ...... 8 00 am \$From Cincinnati.1 10 am \$From Cincinnati.1 10 am \$From Cincinnati.1 20 pm FTo Brunswick 14 25 am \$From Cincinnati.1 50 pm FTo Brunswick 14 25 am \$From Macon...... 8 10 pm FTo Brunswick 14 25 am

GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIPPIN From Columbus.... 11 20 am To Columbus....... 7 30 am From Columbus... 8 05 pm To Columbus....... 4 00 pm ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD. Daily except Sunday. Sunday only. †Saturday and Sunday. All other daily. Central time.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT

Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule sceper from New York to New Orleans and dining car to Montgomery.

Train No. 53 carries Pullman vestibule sleepers from New Orleans to New York and dining car to Atlanta.

Round trip tickets to Texas, Mexico and California points on sale by this line.

Gen'l Manager.

Gen'l Manager.

Gen'l Pass. Agt.

GEO. W. ALLEN, Traveling Pass Agt.

12 Kimbali House.

Stock of John M. Miller

By virtue of an order signed on the 23d day of January by his honor, J. H. Lumpkin, judge, in the case of Ray Wellborn et al. vs. John M. Miller, I will, as receiver of the assets of John M. Miller, receive at his late place of business, No. 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., scaled bids until 5 o'clock p. m. February 24, 1894, for the stock of goods, accounts, notes, other evidences of Indebtedness, store fixtures, etc., in bulk, Said stock of goods consisting of stationery, books, blank books, office supplies, such Christmas goods as are usually kept in such a store, store counters, showcases, office safe, cash register, etc., as per inventory of file in clerk's office of Fulton county, less such goods as have been and may be sold by me before day of sale.

Said goods can be seen in bulk in said store above mentioned. Terms, cash, and bids to state amount in dollars and cents offered by each bidder. G. T. OSBORN.

Receiver for John M. Miller.

BISHOP & ANDREWS,

Attorneys for Receiver.

Will cure

Through Taking Stock. Through Taking Stock. Through Taking Stock. Through Taking Stock.

Big Discounts All Around We know of no better illustration of our liberal One-third

Off Sale than the following report of a bona-fide transac-One Suit .....\$18 00 One Suit ..... 22 50 One Overcoat ...... 25 00 Two pairs Trousers..... 16 00

One-third discount..... 27 16

\$27.16 Saved on a Bill of \$81.50 \$27.16 Saved on a Bill of \$81.50

Men's Odd Trousers Choice enough wear, made as model garments are made, finished as highest-priced tailors would finish them; all patterns, materials and sizes.

1/3 REDUCED 1/3

\$4.50 Men's Trousers are now \$3.00 \$6.00 Men's Trousers are now \$4.00 \$7.00 Men's Trousers are now \$4.67 \$7.50 Men's Trousers are now \$5.00 \$8.50 Men's Trousers are now \$5.67

### SUITS AND OVERCOATS 1/3 REDUCED 1/3

By manufacture we have on our premises about \$100,000 worth of Suits and Overcoats owned by us and specially made for Whitehall street trade. Everything that passes into consumption makes room for new supplies and employs labor. Each day new offerings are coming along. Like these:

\$10.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$6.67. \$12.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$8.00. \$15.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$10.00. \$18.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$12.00. \$20.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$13.33. \$22.50 Suits and Overcoats at \$15.00. \$25.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$16.67.

Merchant Tailoring Dep't.

Particular Discounts. We are making fully one-third more Men's Suits to measure than last year at this time. Have been doing it for a month past. Good reason why. Goods that would ordinarily be beyond the means of many now within easy reach

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C. ATLANTA, GA., BALTIMORE, OR. THE AND E. STS. N. W. 15-17 WHITEHALL ST. FACTORY, 213 W. GRES

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER. No Branch House in the City.

RECEIVER'S SALE OPEN 'TILL MAY

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

One of the group of Spanish-Moresque palaces (Ponce de Leon, Alcazar, Cordova). American plan. Rate 3, 3.50, 4 per day. C. B. KNOTT, Manager. Hotel Ponce de Leon opens Jan. 10, 1894.

Cheney's Expectorant



KELLAM & MOORE,

Scientific Opticians,

54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice, set up and operated the first lens-grinding

Will cure your Cough. Marietta street, opposite posteffice.

### The Great Cotton States and International Exposition

Will Make Atlanta the City of all Southern States. This Map Shows Atlanta, Her Railroads and Surroundings.

Nature has done more for Atlanta than for any city in the Union.

It is healthy-pleasant to live in-central. Railroad communication in all directions.

Raw material of all kinds waiting for the manufacturer.

A climate which permits of out door work every day in the year.

There is no city of its size where suburban acreage is so cheap.

The great Exposition of next year will more than double our population-start new enterprises and make business good generally.

Now is the time to invest in Real Estate. It is absolutely safe. Banks are liable to break. Real estate cannot run away.

We have a client who owes a large amount of money which must be paid, and he authorizes us to sell the following property. What is not sold at private sale will be sold at auction on Tuesday, March

this in a body. About 100 acres in cultivation, very rich bottom and especially adapted to Dairying or Truck Gardening; one 4-room house, 2 tenement houses, stables, etc. Right of way of 100 feet in width reserved for Bet railroad. Purchaser to assume contract to donate \$2 per lineal foot to Lithia Springs Electric railroad, providing the road is located so as to leave frontage on each side of same 400 feet in depth and to be completed by July 12, 1894.

9.26 acres and 11.95 acres in land lot 183, fronting Sandtown road which is paved. These pieces are but 2 miles from city limits.

25 acres in land lot 179 on new Simpson street road.

21.59 acres in land lot 175. This will be sold in 5 acre lots if desired.

Remember that no section offers such advantages and inducements to rapid advancement as the western portion of Atlanta Go in any other direction and you will have to pay over double the price per acre.

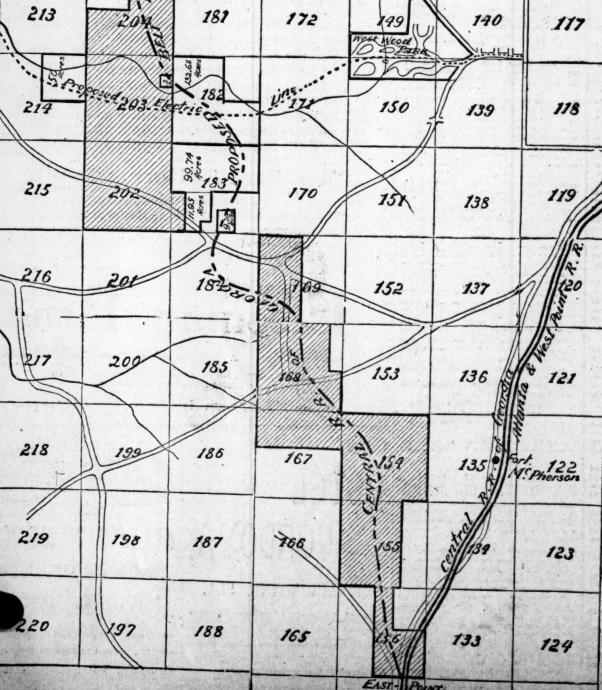
Instead of buying a small lot at the rate of \$2,000 or \$3,000 per acre, buy a few acres of this land and be self-sustaining. You can make more money off of 5 acres than an ordinary farmer is now making off 100 acres planted in cotton.

In an advertisement we cannot tell you every. thing, but we do know that there is not an acre of this land but what will bring \$500 inside of three years, and the owner only sells it because his creditors want their pound of flesh. We have positive instructions to sell, if not sold before, on Tuesday, March 13th, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the north door of

For plats and full particulars, address P. O. Box 7, or call on H. H. JACKSON & CO.,

2.88 acres adjoining above, and but 5 minutes' walk from the Chattahoochee River Electric line and the courthouse. Examine the above map for location. only 2 miles from the city. Terms of sale: One-half cash, balance in 6, 12, 50 acres in land lot 214, on Utoy Creek, nearly 13th. The property consists of the following, viz: 18 and 24 months with 8 per cent interest. all rich bottom; 2 new servant houses. 235 acres in land lots 182, 183 and 203 on Utoy We want to sell all of the above as a whole, but Creek, 134 miles from city limits. We want to sell if we cannot do that will sell in quantities to suit. 147, or call on Real Estate Agents, 41 North Broad St. P. S.—There will be more money brought to Atlanta on account of the coming exposition than has been Belt Rail Road nvested here during the past 20 years. Remember this. P. S. No. 2.—Since writing the foregoing, two cars of rails for the Lithia Springs electric road have been received, and we are assured that the company will be laying track within a few days. P. S. No. 3.—This property was appraised on January 12th, 1894, by five reliable real estate firms of this city at an average of \$187.50 per acre. P. S. No. 4.—Titles perfect. Abstracted and guaranteed by the Interstate Abstract Company. 258 247 227 188 157 108 105 55 52 259 249 226 149 107 106 53 1 209 177 145 113 144 80 49 FIFEFER 16 146 143 114 79 82 50 47 15 211 142 212 205 180 148 141 173 716 109 20 13 West View 0

106



### LAND FOR

EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING TRACTS, VIZ:

53

54

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42

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23

2.88 acres in land lot 175. 21.59 acres in land lot 175. 25 acres in land lot 179. 2 acres in land lot 203. 132.68 acres in land lot 182. 99.74 acres in land lot 183. 9.26 acres in land lot 183. 11.95 acres in land lot 183. 50 acres in land lot 214.

The shaded property on the line of the proposed Belt road belongs to the railroad companies.

FUNN

Swep Billups. Kernodle

THEY LAUGH

Dr. Billups and Hard to Do

Why don't "Funny Men | Not about | tious colonels,'
heard now and are given for political gain a Such a book

market. But, a book at work here the country, and in the legi in tearing dow happy songs w telling their in neighbors every roll back the down suicide

Call them are known all Tennessee—kno and irrepressit Swep Billups Watkinsville,

Swep, as he is who ever me him and will puts off them to a be songs and co cream in the

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### FUNNY FELLOWS.

Swep Billups, Joe Strother and Bud Kernodle Heroes in Their Way.

THEY LAUGH AT THE CARES OF LIFE

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Dr. Billups and His Banjo a Combination Hard to Down-Some of Bud's Jokes Genial Joe.

Why don't somebody write a book on "Funny Men in Georgia?" Not about your "Big Ikes" and "bump tious colonels," whose acmpaign yarns heard now and then ringing from the stump, are given for no better purpose than for political gain and personal aggrandizement Such a book would be a chestnut on the

But, a book about the privates-the boys at work here at home trying to build up the country, the fellows at Washington and in the legislature seem to take pleasure in tearing down; the boys who are singing happy songs while they work and who are telling their funny little jokes to their neighbors every day and thus doing more to roll back the clouds of despair and keep roll back the clouds of despair and keep down suicide than any other class of citi-zens—why don't somebody write a book about these funny fellows? The woods are full of them. But, there are three funny men in Geor-gia of such description particularly well



SWEP BILLUPS.

known-Swep Billups, Joe Strother and Bud Call them what you will, "three kings," "three feathers," "three fingers," "three aces," or what not, they are three of a kind and will do to draw to seven days in the week. Each one of them is a James D., commonly termed a Jim Dandy.

They have different lines of work and live in different parts of the grate but they

live in different parts of the state, but they are known all over Georgia from Tybee to Tennessee—known for their original humor and irrepressible wit and personality. Swep Billups is a dentist and lives in Watkinsville, with an office in Athens, where he goes every day to follow with thrift and industry his professional pur-

Everybody knows Dr. Billups, or Dr. Swep, as he is most frequently called. Those who ever met him have never forgotten him and will not until the "shuffling act"
puts off this mortal coil and sends them to a better land. His jokes and funny songs and countless little jigs on the ban-jo have done mere to disperse the thou-sand ills that firsh is heir to and rub out wrinkles than all the medicine and cold cream in the drug stores of Athens, and plain, simple, unpretentious dentist that he is, he stands today a hero in the strife of this wicked, cold and frosty old world we live in, for his songs will live atter him and the merry music of his banjo will sound on in the minds and lives of those who have listened to them, sending a thrill of laugh ter to the heart and an unction of con

Nobody ever asked Swep Billups where he was "born and raised." Nobody ever asked him for his age. They don't think of the past, nor yet of the future when they are in the sunshine of his genial company. It's the present, the glorious, hilarious, exhibarating and spasmodic present they consider, and this alone. The consequence is the doctor has no birthplace and is always

young.
"I fail to see how folks call me a funny man," said the doctor one day seriously, "since my very calling, dentistry, keeps me always looking 'down in the mouth.' "

His very words convict him when he tries to seriously deny the reputation he has. And seeing that he has made a failure in his effort to throw off the charge he bursts out in a loud laugh and goes into the next room, adjoining his office and gets out his old banjo—the one he made himself, lock, stock and barrel—and pulling his big southern slouch hat close down over his tripidly goves. heaving with this heavy heaving with the heavy big southern slouch nat close down over his twinkling eyes, beaming with fun, he be-gins to pat both his feet briskly in advance

of the jig that he's going to play.

"Lookout Hannah," he screams, continuing the foot patting and winking the other eye. You are beginning to get enthused, slightly enthused at the joility of the scene, although not one note of music has yet come from the banjo lying innocently there on his quivering knee. The banjo itself and the doctor seem to have a little secret between the product of the tween themselves about some bewitching



JOE STROTHER.

plantation glimpse of sunshine-a secret which they are selfish for awhile not to im-

"Lookout, Hannah, Ephraim's on de floor --lookout!" and the banjo takes it up and begins to get a move on it with one of the jolliest of jigs. You seem to hear the big brogan shoes of Ephraim shuffling about in full time with the inspiring strain of the sheepskin vibrating from the doctor's knee. and you laugh as you look down and catch yourself doing the shuffling all around the chair rounds.

"Whoa, Stephen, whoa dar—don't you run away wid he sweet m'lesses condr. when?"

"Whoa, Stephen, whoa dar—don't you run away wid he sweet m'lasses candy—whoop!" So much for a prelude. The doctor is getting warmed up like a two year old and the banjo is playing itself into a spasm of good feeling. With wild bowing of the head which make him appear to be embracing the banjo most fondly the doctor begins the song at last, and when it is over you recall amid your laughter that it went something like this: something like this:

Big black nigger by de name uv Unker Ole Stephen so deceivin' de debil wouldn't

k Stephen, don't yet leave me hera

a-grievin', Come back!" Come back!"

After a little tuning of strings and twisting of keys, during which the doctor expresses some little anger that the keys won't stay in, a smile again comes over his face, gradually spreading into a sunshiny grin. innally bursts forth in another song, the name of which you would think was, "Oh, gimme de gal wid de blue dress on, de white folks carl Susannah," this line being the backbone of the chorus, which runs like

"Oh, gimme de gal wid de blue dress on, De white folks call Susannah, She stole my heart and away she's gone 'Way down in Alabama."

'Way down in Alabama."
But, the story of Swep Biliups cannot be written nor can the songs he sings be sung again. He is the only original and the words of the songs have no particular meaning unless from his own lips in happy accompaniment with the soul stirring music of his banio.

accompaniment with the soul stirring music of his banjo.

Tr. Billups has had a great deal of fun in this old world, and his life story makes thrilling chapters when he sits down between songs and tells about this or that little incident of his life. The account of his experiences the time he came nearest being scared to death is extremely interesting to hear him tell it.

The doctor, it seems, with a companion

to hear him tell it.

The doctor, it seems, with a companion, went on a deer hunt away up in the wild mountains of North Carolina years ago, when the country was thinly inhabited and with that class of people who made their living by hunting and fishing, and some who didn't mind robbing hunters like Dr. Billups and his companion for theirs.

The doctor and his friend stopped at a shanty of a house for the night, and when it was found that the doctor had a banjo and could play it the landlord determined to have a dance.

to have a dance He summoned all the neighbors to come,

and what a time they did have of it, none can tell like the doctor himself.

During the evening the doctor's companon, who had rolls of money with him, the the thing the thing the thing the thing the fiddler his contribution. The doctor fancied that he saw the eyes of several of the mountaineers twinkle at the sight of the money and became uneasy, in fact frightened for their safety. But he went on picking the banjo and singing his songs.

Next morning when the doctor and his companion started away that he had sale. companion started away they had only gone about a quarter of a mile when from the bushes along the mountain roadside they saw a wild looking sort of fellow approach with a gun on his shoulder. The doctor, who had alighted from the buggy to walk in the hill was travisfied beautiful. walk up the hill, was terrified beyond measure, but lifted his hat politely to the stranger, who lifted his in return, and walked slowly on behind the buggy about fifty words.

Over on the next hill this proceeding was repeated by another wild looking mountain-eer with a gun coming out from the road-side. He, too, followed the buggy, joining

Half a mile further another came from the bushes and joined the mountaineers. The doctor all this time was getting fright-The doctor all this time was getting fright-ened out of his boots. He recognized one of the men as the one who the night be-fore was particularly concerned at the pile of money his companion carried. His fright was killing him when all of this flashed over his mind. His companion pretended to be braving it out with no thought of danger, but his hands became so nervous that he several times let the reins fall on the horse's back. It was pitiful! There came an opening to the woods at

the horse's back. It was pitiful!

There came an opening to the woods at last. A great field and a farm house confronted them. But, just as the driver was about to whip the nar along and get into the lane fr a run, another one of the mountaineers appeared from the edge of the woods and waved to the men to hold ut.

"We are surely murdered," said the doctor to his friend.

They were about to throw up their hands.

tor to his friend.

They were about to throw up their hands in hopeless despair when the big fellow walked up, caught hold of the horse's reins and facing the doctor and his friend, said: "Gentlimen, we saw one of you last night at Bill Sprouse's showing a big pile of money." "Give the man the money," screamed the

"Give the man the money," replied the loctor to his companion.
"We don't want yer money," replied the mountaineer. "Sir, it's a custom with us fellers up here whar we live at to protect the code man who come amongst us. When we saw you showing that roll of stuff last



BUD KERNODLE.

night we knowed there were those at Bill Sprouse's who would try to git it if they could, so we planned to guard you out of these woods. D'ye see?"

The doctor's bottle was passed and passed

Long live Swep Billups!

Clever Bud Kernodle. If a fellow ever came to Atlanta without coming through Durand's restaurant at the depot, or going through it as he went out of Atlanta, he forgot to leave his card.

His name is not known.

If a fellow ever was known to pass through Durand's restaurant without mak-

ing the acquaintance of Bud Kernodle, the chief clerk and lord high executioner of the concern, that fellow ought to go chase himself back to where he was born and stay there, forever convicted as incapacitated for

there, forever convicted as incapacitated for living on the score that he doesn't know a good thing when he sees it. Certainly it can be said that the man who doesn't bump up against Bud in this old world of ours misses more than Bud

Bud can tell a joke better than any man in Georgia, and of all the ten thousand yarns that he hears from day to day in the restaurant from visitors to Atlanta, tourists passing through and others, he never forgets one blessed joke and can tell them with so much better effect than the man who gave it to him that to the man himself

bud Kernodle is a thoroughbred when it comes to uproarous fun, and he has no sympathy, no tolerance for the man who can't

pathy, no tolerance for the man who can't laugh. He says a man who can't laugh ought to apologize for living.

"And." said Bud one day, philosophically, "there's a lot of fun in this world if we handle it with care and don't use a corkscrew getting it out—do you follow me?"

"Good tactics." said a temperance lecturer standing near.

turer, standing near.
"That's what," chimed in Bud. "Come, come, come, now," he went on to say, "look pleasant, as the little crab said to the oyster; this life is nothing but a game of open and shut. You bet on what your neighbor has in his hand till he opens it. You win or you lose-he kept you guessing-no risk, n) gain-look pleasant.

n) gain—look pleasant.

"The true route to success in this world is to know a good thing when you see it and get a lead pipe cinch on it. Like the old nigger that went out fishing; he carried his little son along to hold the fish and act as bait carrier. Another fisherman was just above him on the banks. The little nigger got sleepy and dozed till he fell in the river. Quick as lightning the old negro dived after him and came up with the little nigger soaking wet. 'What on earth are you scaring away these fish for by jumping in after that boy?' asked the fisherman

nigh at hand 'De boy had all de bait wid him, sah,' "The boy had all de balt wid him, san, was the answer.

"Now," said Bud, "that old darky knew a good thing when he saw it, and was going to hold on to it. It's the best plan."

There has been so much written in the newspapers about Bud Kernodle that he is getting rather shy of newspaper reporters lately, and it is only on the sly that they can get his jokes. So many of them are on

can get his jokes. So many of them are on Bud himself it would be disautrous for them to get into the parers. But nobody loves a good joke better than he does, even if it is

many people think Bud's name is an adopted name—that it is his nom de plume, or something of the kind

They are mistaken. Bud never had any other name than plain, simple Bud Kerno-

orses named for him, just as many checks

when Bud lived down in Morgan county when Bud lived down in Morgan county on a farm he used to support a certain poli-ticlan every time he ran for anything, al-though his favorite candidate was always running and came under the wire behind every time.

A long time after Bud had seen him last

he met him on the streets of Madison one day and said: "Look here, 'squire, what are you running for now? I have been with you sel the time, and I want you to know that I am with you now for anything you "Well. Bud." said the worn out candidate,

"I have retired to private life at last, and have been trying to get religion. I am after no office-running for nothing but the king dom of heaven.'

dom of heaven."
"Hold on there," said Bud, cautiously,
"'Squire, don't run. You can't carry the
first militia district."
Bud says he may sometimes give a man
bad advice, but don't intend to. Little Joe Strother.

"Little Joe Strother," as the boys call him, lives in the dark corner of the good old county of Lincoln.

There was never a fellow in this world who had the heart Joe Strother has. It seems to be everybody's heart. Everybody has made a football of it, or a pin cushion of it to suit his convenience ever since the generous little barefooted Joe Carried it around with him as a boy in the smiling tields and even the right, bills and Sulany.

slopes of the land of Lincoln. But, with all this, Joe Strother has nothing to regret.

He lives today as much for others as he does for himself. This means he is in the Georgia legisla-

fields and over the rising hills and sunny

"Little Joe" has fairly laughed his life away, and that he will continue to laugh and make others happy is the wish of all

who know him. He has many a bosom friend who would have gladly given that leg for him out there on the plains of Gettysburg when he fell all riddled and torn by the bullets that came so thick and hot upon the front ranks Braves: of the brave and truest of the true, the little man was "a doing uv his best" as the old negro said when he stooped to pick up his "Marse Joe" from the bloody

To show what a free-hearted sort of fellow Joe Strother is nothing could be taken to illustrate it more clearly than his conduct when he was a member of the hous of representatives of Georgia on a certai ccasion. Some fellow conceived a joke to play on the little man, and got one of the leaders of the house to go to the member from Lincoln with a petition and ask for his signature. When Colonel Strother was approached by this friend of his with the petition, he didn't even ask what the peti-

"Why," said he, "of course I will sign your petition. There is nothing in this world too good for me to do for you, old man, because you are my friend." The name was signed.

The petition was for the Georgia legisla-ure to have the gentleman from Lincoln ung, and he had signed it! Turning from the light to the serious, nobody in this world today would more quick-ly die for a friend than "Little Joe." UNCLE NAT.

HARD TIMES NORTH.

Compared with New York.

New York, January 27.—(Special.)—We of the south have heard of "hard times," but we have never seen or experienced them. On every side in this great metropolis are evidences of the most intense poverty and suffering.

Old men and women almost too feeble to stand; young men and young women, strong and capable of doing almost any sort of work, if it could be obtained; little ragged children, with dirty, tear-stained faces, all line the sidewalks for blocks around the places where food and clothing are being distributed by the charitable organizations of the city.
In round numbers there are 162,000 men

and women here who are ordinarily angaged in the principal trades. Of that number 110,000 are out of work today.

Actual statistics, gathered by The New York World from the most reliable sources, show that of 1,390 pants makers, only 260 are now employed; 8,000 tailors, 500 em-

ployed; 5,000 shirtmakers, 1,500 employed; 7,000 waiters, 3,000 employed; 12,000 machinists, etc., 8,000 employed; 23,000 garment makers, 2,000 employed; 10,000 cloakmakers, 1,500 employed; 3,500 furriers, 500 employed. These are mere examples.

The employes of every other trade are in Is it surprising that these half-starved.

shivering people are quite ready to hear and endorse the doctrines of anarchism? Such is the case, and this is why the lawabiding people of New York are taking such active and energetic steps to alleviate the sufferings of the poor.

Of course the charity of these New York-

ers is in every way commendable, and far be it from my purpose to disparage it in any way; but there is no displacing the fact that this charity is a case of absolute necessity. Were it to cease New York would be the scene of unprecedented riot and anarchism in less than five days.

The District of Poverty. Let us take a look at these unfortunate

Double alley is only 125 feet through and ten feet wide. It is down in the coid, damp quarter of New York, near East river, where the poorest of the poor reside. This alley is the home of more than one hundred families. families-more than six hundred people. Almost every other door is the entrance to a saloon. These saloons are the only places in which most of the suffering crowd can find warmth, and they crowd them to suffic-cation. Liquor of the vilest sort is dealt out for 4 cents a drink. Big schooners of beer, ten inches high, filled with stale beer and covered by a slight foam very similar to soap suds is handed over for 2 pennies. Little children elbow their way up to the narrow bar and deposit their pennies and have their cans filled. Mixed drinks are served from huge kegs just as draft beer is drawn, all for the uniform price of 4 cents. Back of the bar, a narrow door leads into a large room, which is partitioned into a score of little closets only large enough for a small table and two chairs. Here is the

scene of the lowest forms of vice and immorality.

Drunken women from twenty to sixty years of age curse each other freely, and

occasionally indulge in ferocious slapping matches. The men appear less boisterous, but always applaud the encounters of the gentler (?) sex. The Five Cent Enting Houses.

On every hand in the Bowery district may be found the seent eating houses in which an abundant supply of questionable beer stew and stale bread is served for a nickel. For 8 cents they add a desert of pudding or pie, and for 13 cents one may obtain a regular "course" dinner. How the Charities Are Dispersed.

The established charitable organizations are doing a world of good, but in this emergency they are a sessed, in a large degree, by the newspapers, theaters, large private

The New World is giving a loaf of bread to every man, woman or child who will ask for it. Up to date, they have thus distributed about 500,000 loaves, and the fund The Herald gives free clothing, hats and shoes to every applicant who can present a certificate from one of the hospitals or regularly organized charitable institutions,

that he or she is a worthy applicant.

The Tribune is giving coal, and other papers are generally helping in different ways.

Such men as Nathan Strauss, R. H. Macy and J. Pierpont Morgan have donated thou-sands of dollars this winter as their private subscriptions.

Many of the theaters have given benefit

Performances.

The bakers and grocers have also added adopted name—that it is his nom de plume, or something of the kind

They are mistaken. Bud never had any other name than plain, simple Bud Kernodik.

He has gone through this world just as well with this name as he would if it had been some long conglomeration of French and Spanish, has had just as many race

The bakers and grocers have also added to the fund generally, but with all this the suffering is intense. So far, this winter has been mild, but it cannot last long, and with the dropping of the mercury will come the increase of suffering.

Yes, there are "hard times" in New York compared with which the stringency in Georgia is real prosperity. DIVESTED OF REALITY

Are the Telegraph Messengers as Caricatured by Humorists.

OFTEN ACT AS DETECTIVES

An Atlanta Messenger Has an Exceedingly Interesting Scrapbook-The Boys
Are All O. K.

The alleged humorists and caricaturists have taken from "The Summer Girl," "Weary Raggles," the "Suburbanite," the "Boot Jack," the "Thomas Cat," the "Buildog," the "Pie," the "Ballet Dancer," and "Baldheads" every semblance of a reality that at one time in the past may have been exceedingly funny.

These same gentlemen have despoiled of truthfulness more than this modest list has embraced, and even the telegraph messenger has been stripped of the extreme and peculiar personality that abounds in him as an individual and a class. Especially along with the mother-in-law, has the messenger boy been made to suffer from the multitudinous attacks that are made upon his real character.

The messenger boy is no longer a thing realistic. He has been despoiled, ransacked -depleted and divested are words that ex press it more fully-of his proper character. He has, in fact, been surrounded by a bur-densome halo which he continually disowns by his actual and very proper behavior. It is a halo that clings to him incessantly; indeed, so continuously that a luncheon of onions could hardly eclipse it. From earliest childhood, when we were young enough to coo and splutter over the brightly col-ored pages of some funny weekly, we have had this haloed telegraph messenger in flicted upon us. As we grew older we read that joke and followed, as certain and sure as death itself, such pictures and then in high glee proceeded to reinflict it upon an other less unfortunate personage who had possibly evaded the particular issue.

This messenger boy, ideal and idle, we were taught always carried a dime novel and a pack of cigarettes-for none would stoop to "duck-shooting." It was the particular habit of this boy to begin perusingthe exact word, if I remember aright—his novel as soon as he left the office with a telegram, light a cigarette and read and smoke as he slowly meandered toward his destination. Number 2 of the series showed always some slight progression. On the second block he came upon a comrade play-ing marbles; the novel and cigarette suddenly disappear without explanation, but the game of marbles continues. The next sketch discovers the two boys indulging in a scrapping match of the most furious order. (Aside-the telegrams get mixed during the scrimmage.) The fourth of the emarations from the artist's pen depicts both boys limping sadly off. The fifth is divided into two parts and shows a husband and wife who have been expecting a tele-gram informing them of the acceptance of an invitation, reading of the death of the

an invitation, reading of the death of the husband, signed by some unknown person; in the second partition a weeping woman is reading the acceptance of an invitation to visit her, instead of having received news of the condition of her husband, who was injured in a wreck. (Curtain—slow music.) But the telegraph messenger proper is not this exaggerated personage by any means; yet he is a very versatile genius, and willing and quick. His duties are varied, and it is not all the time that he is engaged in carrying messages. Some times it is a note, or fake telegram, or perhaps he plays the de-

tective. It was by the merest accident that I saw It was by the merest accident that I saw the other day several messenger boys standing under an awning to keep out of the pouring rain. They were exchanging news when I came upon them. "Say," said one they called Reddy, who looked old for his size and who talked like a cultivated tough; he was evidently a telegraph messenger with sporting procivi-

telegraph messenger with sporting proc.ivi-ties; "ley talk about Co'bett an' de Inglishman, but it don't go. Wot wuz de matter wid de scrap me an' de 'Kid' of de W. T. P. C., had. Dat wuz a scrap right."

Telegraph Messenger's Tale. "Reddy," remarked one of the others, "tell him-indicating one-about the way you done when you was in the biz in Chicagy. That's a good one, an' he'll put it in fer you."

"It wuz like dis," said Reddy, in most "It wuz like dis," salu keddy, in host benignant style. "A lady sends ter de office fer de bes' man wot we got. I wuz sent, uv course, an' I went. Dey wuz on Decoilete street, an' dey muster been havin' a high ol' time. I goes inter de room and a nigh of time. I goes inter de foon and she calls me off ter one side and hands me a note. She was a beauty bright, you kin bet. I takes de note, goes outside, opens 'er, finds a V, an' I'm ter shadow de duck wot I seed inside.

"I stops by de door on de street an' he "I stops by de door on de street an ne comes pretty soon, an' I follers. An' he goes inter de tough parts er de roost, but I follers, 'cause I hed de V. Sho nuff he did, an' I went back an' tol' her so, an' she said all right, but she looked sick an' pale. De nex' mornin' dey summons me fer de coroner's jury, an' dere I sees a man wid a red face. I didn't say nuthin', but I knowed dat I follered de wrong man!"

All this was information to me. "Do you ever do any—er—detective work here?" I asked. Then one of the boys told me how he shadowed a woman's husband for her. That the man was in a buggy and that he himself soon got in the buggy and was being paid for holding the horse. The man "did him so white," he said, that he couldn't tell the woman where they went and that he hoped no harm had been done. 'She wanted to sue for divorce," he

added wisely.
"S. metimes," said another of the boys "they goes out for a lark and telegraphs theirs wives that they been called out on business. We don't count notes and

flowers.' An Independent Telegraph Line. Not long ago here a telegraph messenger established a line of his own. He secured a suit of the Western Union Telegraph Company's clothes and wrote out his own messages, calling people up at night and making them pay for the message and de-livery. It is said that he wrote one saying that a certain gentleman's mother-in-law was dead and that the recipient of the news was so completely overjoyed that he never noticed date line or signature.

Telegraph Messenger as He Is. The telegraph messenger, as he is found not only in Atlanta, but elsewhere, is quick and polite. In the instance of the Postal company the messengers are all young boys, white. On the other hand those of the Western Union are all negroes. Some times they are imposed upon, especially in the matter of collect telesment. The persons to whom the telegram is di-

rected very often opens and reads it and then refuses to pay for it. In this event the office makes an effort to collect from the sender. There is absolutely no chance for the messengers to loaf, but they are kept hustling all the time. One of the messengers has an exceedingly interesting scrapbook. He noticed that a number of people who send telegrams frequently wrote them two or three times and left the original undestroyed. He made a practice of picking them up and pasting them in a scrapbook.

Here are some samples, all of them dated from Atlanta:

"Tell T. C. that the shipment of ten bbl. o. k. Devilish funny about that I ordered from R. Dor't K."

"Dear Willie—Please get the money from papa. I must have it or I'll do something desperate. Your affectionate brother."

"No use. Brother Will is dead. Be care-Scrapbook of Telegrams.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

## Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

"Coming old man. Wouldn't miss it for the world. Glad the women are gone."
"Well, I guess I am. Answer about the

"Lost my train but will catch the next. Sorry to have disappointed you even this

time. Rush.'

"Can't you get along with \$5? Am busted." "Get hold of a good witness and I will write you at once."

didn't get letter as per your advice. What's the matter with you? Shove things through and write by special delivery."
"Mother is very ill. Come at once."

These and many more has he in his interesting scrapbook, telling stories of sorrow, gladness, invitation, acceptance and in-

Perfect health is seldom found, for impure blood is so general. Hood's Sarsaparilla really does purify the blood and restores to perfect health when possible. Try by yourself.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipa-tion, you will hever be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Some Old Relies.

Wayeross, Ga., January 27.-(Special.)-Mrs. M. J. Burney, of this city, has an oblong mahogany table which is 150 years old, and also a pair of pantaloons worn by Cap tain John O'Neal at his wedding during the revolutionary war. Captain Perham has an emerald ring the setting of which has been in the family 150 years and was worn by his mother, when she was a child, to LaFayette's reception at Boston, on his return to this country after the revolutionary war

Too Much Holiday got him off the even track and brought on a fresh attack of Indigestion and Dys-pepsia. It was Simmons Liver Regulator that cured this time. It never fails. You want to keep it on hand also for any Bil-jous attack, or for Constipation. It is the emergency remedy, unlike pills in the effect. No griping, and does not debilitate Try it once.

M. M. Mauck, wali paper, paints, shades, pic-ra frames, decorator. Samples sent. Atlanta. C. J. Daniel, wali paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples. Stop with Wink Taylor, manager Grand Central hotel, Columbia, S. C. Table ex-cellent. Rooms the best.

sun tues thur Dawsonville, Ga., November 3, 1890.—Dear Sir: One of your customers and a tenant on our place, gave his daughter a dose of Smith's Worm Oil, and it brought 25 large worms at one time. We think this a good recommendation for any worm medicine. Yours truly,

J. H. M'KEE & BRO.

The Piedmont Exposition Company The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at room No. 65, Gate City bank building, this city, on Monday the 29th day of January, 1894, at 3:30 o'clock p. m. J. KINGSBERY, Pres.

The traveling public will be delighted to know that Mr. H. J. Brinson, who kept the popular railroad eating house at Lumber City and Tifton, Ga., for several, years, has leased the Hotel Toomer, at Athens, Ga. He has changed the name to "The Victoria," and a liberal patronage is solicited. Mr. Brinson will welcome heartily all who may stop with him and he is sure to please in every instance.

I certify that on the 15th of February I commenced giving my four children, aged two, four, six and eight years, respectively, Smith's Worm Oil, and within six days there were at least 1,200 worms expelled. One child passed over 100 in one night.

J. E. SIMPSON.

Hall Co., February 1, 1879.

### AN OLD SOCIETY.

The Albany Corps of Burgesses Coming on a Southern Tour.

THEY WILL BE ROYALLY ENTERTAINED

At Various Points Along Their Route 'What the Society Is, When Organized, and Some of Its Members.

The friendly invasion of the south by the Albany Burgesses corps from New York promises to be a more extensive affair than was at first contemplated. The corps is an old revolutionary organi-

zation formed for the protection house of burgesses in New York in the early days of the colonies. The "house of burgesses is a name that has since given place to the "legislature of New York." This corps has continued its organization to the present time and is composed of the est element in and around Albany, Chauncey Depew, President Cleveland, Governor Flower, John H. Starin are among its life members. The corps will leave Albany on February 2d and at Jersey City will be joined by a delegation from the "Old Guard" of New York. At Washington they will be entertained by the president. At Richmond they will be met by the citizens and military in magnificent style. At Ra-

and military in magnificent style. At Ra-leigh, N. C., the governor and state officials and the city council and local military will rive them a banquet. At Abbeville, S. C., the citizens and military will give them an old time barbecue, which will be a nov-el feature to the strangers. At Southern Places the citizens insisted on meeting them for a few hours and they will be enter-tained there also. At New Orleans a warm tafned there also. At New Orleans a warm reception awaits them from the citizens and military headed by the governor and staff, the generals of divisions and staff. The celebrated Washington Artillery will have them in especial charge and they will be the escort for King Rex on the day before mardi gras.

The corps will have about forty promi-

nent guests with them in addition to those nent guests with them in addition to those named and they will travel in a special train of Wagner cars on special schedule. They are all anxious to meet the people of Atianta and to see the resurrected city—they have heard of the thrift and progress of the people and the grand exposition to be held in this city in 1895. With this in view, they opened correspondence with the Gate City Guard and that public spirited organization at once took the matter in organization at once took the matter in hand and the result is that they will be handsomely entertained in this city on the evening of February 7th, and it will be an occasion that our New York friends

will long reme Captain J. F. Burke, president of the Gate City Guard, is flooded with letters about the matter from friends of the company and the demonstrations of welco pany and the demonstrations of welcome to our northern friends will be such as Atlanta can give when friends pull our latch string. The party will number about seventy-eight in the corps—their magnificent band of thirty pieces—about twenty of the "Old Guard" of New York and about forty guests, and twenty reporters of the newspapers from different cities.

The Age of Reform The Age of Reform.

Old fallacies are being refuted, old errors in government policy corrected, old fogy-isms scouted, and above all, old complaints thoroughly remedied by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Chronic cases of malarial and bilious trouble, constipation and dyspepsia, always knock under to the Bitters. So do rheumatic, kidney and nervous aliments.

### CHEAPEST AS WELL AS QUICKEST.

Who Pays More Than \$5 a Month Pays Too Much.

No Matter On What Basis Or By What Representations He Pays It-Honest Advertising-Skilful Work-Genuine Results Tell in the Long Run.

That Dr. Copeland's improved treatment | or troubles incident of bronchial catarrh is attended with quicker curative effects than are obtained by any other known method, is now candidly conceded by all conversant with the Copeland system. Mr. E. E. Minton, the well known bookkeeper for the Exchange Bank of Macon, Ga., makes this statement: "I have taken a course of treatment with the Copeland Medical institute for a distressing catarrh of the head, throat and stomach. The rest has been a complete and pleasant surprise



MR. E. E. MINTON, Macon, Ga.

Everybody in Macon knew the plight was in before I began the treatment, and friends are about as much surprised at the change in my condition as I am. I had been a sufferer from catarrh as I am. I had been a sufferer from catarrh for five years. It had poisoned my stomach and impoverished my blood; chronic sore throat, dull, heavy headache over the eyes; eyes weak and watery; a constant and annoying hacking cough. Finally night sweats came on, and were so profuse that I was compelled to change my night robe before I could rest. Soreness in chest, which indicated the bronchial tubes were affected; shortness of breath, with hot flashes, and burning sensations over my body that were peculiar to describe. Under the admirable treatment I received from the Copeland physicians, these debilitating night sweats have ceased, my appetite and digestion have been restored, and the cough so relieved that it gives me little annoyance. To others who may be afflicted, it is a pleasure for me to be able to commend the Copeland system from thorough personal experience."

The physicians of the Copeland Medical Institute consult with, prescribe for and treat all who come on their first visit positively without money and without price. This is free. Those who place themselves under regular treatment are treated and supplied with medicines at the nominal rate of \$5.00 a month.

HOME TREATMENT. Our system of mail treatment by means of symptom blanks and correspondence is as perfect and effectual as our office work. The charge is the same—\$5 a month covers everything, including all medicine

for symptom blanks, 315 Kiser building. A TRIAL TREATMENT FREE.

We want to convince the sick of this community of the correctness of our claims. Therefore, all who apply person will be cordially welcomed to a cordially welcomed to a cordially welcomed to a cordially welcomed to a cordial examination, advice and treatment upon their first visit absolutely free of charge for consultation, diagnosis and treatment.

\$5 A MONTH For All Treatments, Visits and Medi-cines.

HOME TREATMENT.

Our system of mail treatment by means of symptom blanks and correspondence is as pericet and effectual as our office work. The charge is the same—\$5 a month covers everything, including all medicines. Write for symptom blanks, 315 Kiser building.

SPECIALTIES:

Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Consumption and All Chronic Affections of the Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

COPELAND

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Office hours-9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 5:30 to 7 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. PERMANENT OFFICES IN

Room 315, Kiser Build'g. Cor. Pryor and Hunter Sts. Take elevator.

road



Twas a rather stupid party That the Dame von Twiller gave Last evening, and the atmos-Phere suggested quite the grave; And yet it can't be doubted

To be a grand success, because Mr. and Mrs. Harry Le Grand Cannon, Mrs. Fred Nellson, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Parran Stev-ens., Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs Charles Albert Stevens, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. ary Clews, Mrs. Frederick W. Vander-Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mr.

Ward McAllister And I really think it likely

That in future we shall see As a fashionable tea, If only in some manner— But just how, I do not know We can induce those brilliant folk:

Mr. and Mrs. Harry LeGrand Cannon, Mrs. Fred Neilson, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Parran Stev-ens, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Albert Stevens, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Fernando Yzraga, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mr. Ward McAllister

-Carlisle Smith in The Advertiser.

The week has been fraught with a good many gay doings, and the spirit of the season seems to increase in buoyancy as Lent approaches. Everybody is on a rush to get in their invitations before the time of sackcloth and ashes, and the fact that it has really not been a brilliant season, viewed as a whole, makes its closing gaveties more interesting.

I know that I have said that everything was brilliant and all that. That is my business, and I did my best; but to come down to honest, open truth things have not gone with the smooth smartness and elegance of last season. Fewer people have entertained and far fewer good gowns have There have been fewer bouquets in the boxes and the ballroom, and verything has seemed just a little dulled by the actual fact that money has

been alarmingly scarce. The dinner dance given by the Cotillon Club and the two evenings devoted respectively to Patti at the Grand and her artists at the Capital City Club, were really great occasions in the annals of Atlanta gay life, quite as great as anything ever known here, but the same cannot be said of other things.

There have been very few large parties. Miss Iza Glenn's cotilion, early in the sea-son, was quite up to the mark in every way, and Miss Brown's debut reception was a comprehensive and lavish one Notwithstanding the lack of general gaye-

ty, however, people seem to have put in pretty good time in a quiet way with informal suppers, small and prettily served luncheons, dinners and breakfasts, at the cafes of the Capital City Club and the

Aragon.

These places have been most delightful rendezvouses for little parties of congenia cople, and have made up in cozy comfort and elegance for much that was lacking in the general plan of the season. The club cafe has been a source of congratula-tion and happiness to its members ever since

It is artistically speaking a perfect feast to the eyes of all who revel in the luxury of warm, harmonious coloring. It is such a cheerful place, so warm and well lighted, restful; with its great bank of palms, its yellow walls and crisp, white-curtained

The women have had a good time among themselves this season, with their card par-ties and lunches; a better time, indeed, I believe, than if one-third of them had be envying the new frocks and bonnets of the other two-thirds. There certainly has been little cause for millinery envy this season, and, therefore, the women like each other to an extent that almost keeps them from quarreling over whist and progressive

New card clubs spring up daily. There is no end to them. Every woman has a ma-nia for some sort of card game. It is really wonderful to see how these small bits pasteboard can entice sensible people into spending so much time upon them. It is all very well to belong to one card club, or to go to card parties now and then, but there are a number of women here who belong to several club. long to several clubs, go to all the extra card parties to which they are invited, so that in this way they spend most of their that in this way they spend most of their time over whist or euchre. There is not one bit of harm in it, but it seems to me a rather senseless way of killing time, when there are so many good books to read and so many means of cultivating one's mind in art, music and the languages. Cards are undoubtedly the best rest from daily du-ties that the tired man or woman can find, but are the care of as a source of constant occupation they undoubtedly stultify and dwarf the intellect.

This past week has been mainly given over to the theater. Clara Morris brought all her devotees out to witness Renee de Moray. Most of the boxes were taken and their occupants relieved their gruesome mervous excitement afterwards by a hot

upper at some cozy cafe.

Roland Reed had splendid houses Wednesday and Thursday, and he deserved them. He is inimitable himself and he has a splen-

did supporting company.

Isadore Rush had lovelier clothes than ever this season and her fair self, her frocks and her diamonds were the envy of every woman who saw them.

In "Dakota" the first night she had the

crepe. The skirt had a unique and dainty trimming of inch-wide satin ribbon whose rose and green sides were tinted so as to show the delicate color contrast and hand embroidered in dainty flowers. This ribbon was put on from the back of the skirt to curve downward in graceful lines to the front, where it formed a flat colonial love knot above the hem. The bodice had enormous short puffed sleeves of some exquisite silk, showing soft serene shades of pink and green. It is in the sleeves of her gowns, by the way, that Miss Rush gives the full interpretation to her artistic and dainty genius in dress. Her sleeves are huge, of course, as are the sleeves of all smart women, but in choosing them she gains that rarely achieved triumph of distinct contrast without harshness, or grotesqueness. Her big sleeves with their size and their richness are so refined, so elegant withal. The darlingest pair, perhaps, are those she wears in a Frenchy lit-tle frock of green and red dotted stuff over ull red sleeves These changeable silk. sleeves are of heavy tan silk brocaded in tiny velvet rose buds. silk They are wonderfully made, caught above the elbow coquettishly in places and plaited closely on top of the arm into the pointed velvet cuff. The skirt and shoulders of this lovely frock are finished with narrow

The prettiest tailor gown ever worn by an actress was one made by Doucet for Miss Rush. The material is a fine tan cloth and the garment is all made in one with a box plaited fold starting from the collar back and front. Just how the gown is put on is a mystery even to us women after our recent strugg.e of buttoning our basques under our arms, but its being on is a smooth and beautiful fact without a wrinkle. The sleeves have deep cutts of rattlesnake skins and the same trimming finishes the deep leather belt which fastens across the front of the warst.

A braiant ball gown worn in the last act was of white satin embroidered in gold and silver in the thistle design now so much favored by Gotham's fashionable women. The skirt had this embroidery forming The skirt had this embroidery forming long, narrow points to the knees, and the bodice had the design embroidered on the deep pleces of satin slashed on the shoulders and falling back from the round cut. neck.

was in this toffet that Miss Rush looked her loveliest, for she has a dazzling type of blonde beauty to which a white gown of this kind is particularly becoming. There are very few blonde women who can carry off white well at all, and when one does so in an enchanting fashion it means a marvelous radiance in coloring and

expression and a rare charm in feature.

A smart and becoming white and black tollet was worn by this beautiful young woman on Thursday evening. This trock was a fac-simile of one made for Mrs. George Gould and was rich in material and unique in design. It was a heavy white corded silk, the skirt trimmed with several rows of black fur and the bodice finished about the round cut neck with the fur and line of jet which formed a love knot is fronc; the big sleeves were stylish and distinctive and finished about the bottom with the fur-

with the fur.

With a very few exceptions, Miss Rush designs all her own tollets, and she is generally conceded to be one of the best dressed women on the stage, as well as one of cleverest young actresses.

The keynote to her stul dressing when she

gave the keynote to her suc-cessful dressing when she said, pointing to her brilliant white satin ball costume: "I never wear jewels with that little frock, It detracts from the luster of the satin and the delicate embroidery."
That was the expression of a good taste that delights in elegance, reducinent and symplicity and that never sacrifices a true

artistic instinct to feminine vanity, for this pretty actress has jewels so magnificent as would tempt a less discerning woman into wearing them at all times. She possesses quite the most superb sunburnt of diamonds I have ever seen and another exquisite thing is a diamond butterfly with ruby spotted wings, and an opal badge. A tiny watch encrusted with diamonds had the honor of taking the prize for American work-manship at the Paris exposition. Then to manship at the Paris exposition. Then to crown her pretty head there is a diamond-tiara splendidly dainty. Being born in October she can dare to wear the great diamond-surrounded opal which flashes a thousand magical hues from the third finger of her view head. her right hand. She certainly is a fortunate young actress, is this heartiful Isadore Rush. Talented, perfect in form and face, blessed with all womanly arts and craces and thoroughly unaffected and unspoiled

I am constantly in receipt of letters from am constantly in recept of letters from women who want to write, some of them practical and ambitious, others utterly impossible. I used at first to try to send personal answers to the correspondents who seemed in earnest, but that became so many that I have turned to expressing myself now and then in this page. Though, it seems to me that I have answered in those columns. and then in this page. Though, it seems to me that I have answered in these columns at some time or other every question that could be put by the woman who wants to write, still I feel in consideration of a number of letters recently received that a little talk upon this subject will not be out of order.

Do you know, my dear young woman, who wants to write, that it is almost impossiwants to write, that it is almost impossi-ble for me or any other scribbler to tell you how to do it? A long time ago I tried all sorts of ways, but I tell you what I never did, even in those struggling days. I never wrote and asked anybody to tell me how wrote and asked anybody to tell me how to do it. I started out with the conviction that if I had any thoughts worth expressing and expressed them in good, clear, simple English I would gain a hearing after a while. I kept on this way for a year or so, sending my little sonnets and skits to the northern papers and having them faithfully returned until one day one was accepted and that one was a mascot for many others. This is the way I started to write and it is

This is the way I started to write and it is the only way I know of.

Several of my correspondents want me to advise them about coming to Atlanta to write, and to them I would reply that this is a pretty big city with two news-

that employ all the women they need on their staffs.

As for writing stories or doing special As for writing stories or doing special work for any of the southern papers, the eld is not especially promising, as they do

not purchase much in the way of stories, poems or special work outside of their reguar contributors. The great mart for such wares is in New York city, but it is a mar-ket full to overflowing with good material, and the woman who wins success there must have something extra fine to offer. There are plenty of papers, magazines and syndicates to send one's writings to, and my advice to the woman who feels that she can and must write is to send what she is prompted to express to the publication in the north which she thinks her article most likely to suit. A knowledge of what these magazines and papers use can be gained by reading them.

Now, that Lent is near at hand, every girl of fashion begins to realize that during the last four months she hasn't slept much, that she has eaten a great many horribly rich things late at night, and that her complexion, her digestion and her temper are, in consequence, not exactly what the man likes her best thinks they are, especially her temper.
Why shouldn't it be? That's the ques-

black net ruffles edged with green baby I'm not going to be fanatical and insist

on broth and bed at 9 o'clock for these fair hothouse roses, but I will avow that they needn't be hothouse roses at all if they will just do one wholesome thing every twentyfour hours-that is, take a long, brisk walk.

This is all a society girl needs to take her healthfully through her season. Upon arising she, of course, takes her bath every morning, and after this and her breakfast, which, in consideration of the patties, lobster a la Newberg, tutti frutti, and so forth of the night before, should be very light, she should go out, rain or shine, for her walk, which should never be less than two miles.

One can't withhold the german and rich

food from a society girl, but I verily be-lieve they could stand all this dissipation if they'd only take more exercise. That is all youth needs to keep it going, but without that everything in the human system goes

So few girls here take any exercise at all. They live in their carriages. Such a foolish. unhealthy fashion, and one not followed by or matrons they imitate. I don't advocate anglomania, but I do think that all our southern women would do well to follow the lead of their English cousins in the mat-ter of healthy out-of-door exercise. It is this splendid athletic life that has made the English woman the mother of the most magnificent race of men in the world.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Misses Mary and Annie Waldo, of Orange Lake, Fla., are typical representa-tives of the handsome womanhood of the Land of Flowers. Their home is in a small village in the heart of the great "orange belt," but they are society favorites in all the large towns and cities of their own state, and have many friends and admirers in Atlanta and through Georgia, where they have frequently visited. nettes, and their handsome faces and their lecoming and fashionable attire always make them striking figures wherever they

chance to be.

The Misses Waldo are descendants of the famous family of South Carolina, namous family of South Carolina, and, be-sides possessing all the ancestral traits of their ancestors, are highly educated and ac-complished. They are sisters of Mr. A. L. Waldo, one of the leading insurance men of this city.

The following little story about Mrs. Hoke Smith, in Kate Fields's Washington, will be appreciated by the women of the south, who, like Mrs. Smith, were surfeited with magenta in the meager days after the war "Among the dresses in Mrs. Hoke Smith's wardrobe is one with trimmings of magenta. It will probably be seen seldom, for thereby hangs a story. While Mrs. Smith was in the scarlet fever quarantine in December she telegraphed to Atlanta for a gown to wear to the New Year's Day recep-tion at the white house. The color was left to the modiste, and when the box ar-rived and Mrs. Smith saw the gown for the first time Mrs. Smith saw the gown for the first time it gave her such a start as many another southern woman must feel when she sees the fashionable shade of the season. 'I never should have selected that color in all the world,' Mrs. Smith says. 'It is the old pokeberry color of the time just after the war. We weren't as well off as we had been south and women had to resert had been, south, and women had to resor had been, south, and women had to resort to all sorts of devices to make a presentable appearance. If our mother wanted us to look particularly lice she would take a white ribbon or piece of silk or cloth and tint it with pokeberries, which yield a dve of exactly the prevailing shade. It was all the rase in the very after the war, and all we girls had to wear pokeberry ribbons. I used to detest it then, and magenta color hasn't the pleasantest associations for me hasn't the pleasantest associations for me

now."

Mrs. Smith, by the way, has most of her gowns made by the modiste here who sent this invelcome magenta tollet. This modiste takes great pride in the cabinet ladies wardrobe, and has made her some charming gowns this season. One is a green and iliac-shaded silk, with both colors most becoming to Mrs. Smith's fair courtexion. The short, puffed sleeves are of emerald green, shaded velvet, and the trimming is rich, cream lace.

This has been said to be the season of purple and filme linen. The first state din-ner of the season by the president and Mrs. Cleveland established beyond a shadow of doubt that ermine is not only the leading fur in the fashionable world, but that it is a favorite one with the women of the administration. Without a single exception the wife of every cabinet officer rejoices in the possession of a wrap lined or trimmed with this fur, which but a season ago was the despair of dealers, as they could not induce customers to purchase it even at the most ridiculously low price. Now by the inscrutable captice of price. Now by the inscrutable caprice of fashion it is the furrier's turn to dictate, and the society woman's ignoble part to meekly succumb, since she must keep up with the fashion at any cost. Not to pos sess some ermine, either as lining, tr ming, muff or collar, is at once to counted out of the race. Not only is this fur used for outside garments by the elect of society, but it is cropping up in bail-rooms, taking the place of mink and sable as trimming for gowns of heavy satin, brocades and even the lighter, filmy materials used by younger people. Its use is confined to no especial age, inasmuch as it is considered in the present season as appropriate for the debutante as the matron.
"Now that ermine is once more fashionable," writes Kate Field, "it has, of course come to be looked upon as very effective and becoming, without the slightest suggestion of stage properties or hint of kin-ship to the robes of kingly tragic charac-ters in trailing garments lined with royal cat fur, embellished by various devices of the costumer's art to simulate the costly genuine ermine tails."

The new king has appeared, and those shiny Brazilian beetles that shed light on evening corsages and wandered around at their own erratic will are supplanted in the affections of the New York woman, says The New York Recorder. The chame.com

has taken its place.

The amount of knowledge most people have concerning chameleons is acquired from the old story of the men who to blows over the shade of one of the

creatures. A Nassau street clothing establishment has on exhibition in its window half a dozen chameleons. They are anchored to a plushcovered board by means of a gold chain and little stick pin, and the men who are training them suggest that they are in-

tended for scarfpins. One New York lady has one which she brought from Florida over a year ago. It is a great pet and quite tame, and the woman declares the chameleon recognizes her voice. It lives most of the time on a cushion in a warm place, and occasionally its sugar and water diet is varied by files. ...

The musical event of the coming week will be the lecture-recital Monday night, at the Edgewood Avenue theater, of Mr. Edward Baxter Perry, the blind pianist, who has been heard here upon one or two occasions before, and who made such a favorable impression upon the lovers of good music. Although blind, Mr. Perry asks no indulgence on that account of the critics, but 'hat he be judged as though that infirmity did not exist. It is not often that the musician and lecturer are combined in so happy a manner as in the person of Mr. Perry, and those who had the pleasure of nearing him last winter say his concert proved not only successful in these two capacities, but that he is a poet and composer as well.

Mr. Perry's specialty is the lecture recital; that is, a regular concert programme of piano works, accompanied by an informal lecture, centering chicky about the compositions presented, but touching chief? upon all points of interest in the lives and characters of the great masters, and running into the fundamental principles of ar and aesthetics. In his remarks, Air. Perry impresses upon his hearers, with strong and stirring emphasis, the dignity and value of music from a genuine a stand-point, and of art from the standpoint of humanity, thus securing from his hearers a keener interest and a more profound attention. He furthermore gives in words his own interpretations of the works presented, with felicitous illustrations and suggestions so that for the first time in the experience of many the barriers go down between mere physical sound and soul. and the audience catches the inspiration and the earnest mood of the artist. As an aid to the student of music. Mr. Perry' ecital is invaluable. The following is Mr. Perry's programme:

E. B. Perry..... .....The Portent .....Barcarolle, g major .....Staccato Etude Rubenstein ........... Rubenstein .....

\*\*\* Mr. and Mrs. James M. Goldsmith have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Ida Rowena, to Mr. Walter Lee McGill, on Tuesday evening, February 6th, at half-past 8 o'clock, at St. Luke's cathedral. The marriage will be one of great social interest. Miss Goldsmith is an extremely pretty, attractive girl, and she has many friends and a large family connection in this city. Mr. McGill is a young gentleman, who has won success in the world of business, and he is a great favor-

Mr. and Mrs. Humphries Castleman have issued invitations to a dancing party in honor of their daughter, Miss Isabel Castleman, to be given on the evening of the 2d of February. Miss Castleman will have as her guests at this time: Miss Spencer. of New York; Miss Elise Castleman, of Louisville, and Miss Hattle Phinizy, of Augusta. The entertainment will be one of the most elegant and brilliant ever given in the city of Atlanta.

Miss Nellie Van Winkle has issued in vitations for a Salmagundi party on Mon-day afternoon at 3 o'clock. Miss Van Winkle is a charming hostess, and the affair is sure to be a delightful one.

Miss Sallie Bard, of Chelsea, Indian Territory, a bright and fascinating brunetic, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. William Hamilton, at No. 62 Cone street. Miss Bard was formerly of Georgia, and her friends will be glad to we come her back.

One of the most charming entertaluments of the past week was the progressive eu-chre party given by Mrs. T. S. Lewis, at chre party given by Mrs. T. S. Lewis, at her delightful home on Jackson street, to the Young Ladies' Three O'clock Euchre Club. About seventy guests were present to meet them, which large number was nost thoughtfully arranged into four sections, playing without confusion in various rooms in the lower floor, respectively designated by daintily decorated hearts, spades, clubs and diamonds, drawn before the game began. game began.

The house was lighted by many pretty

Continued on Seventh Page.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair,

# DRPRICE'S

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard

M. RICH & BROS.

Ladies' Wraps! We have received some of the latest styles in Ladies' Capes and

Wraps right from Paris and Berlin, and invite you to inspect the same

Embracing all the new and select patterns and novelties that can-be found in foreign as well as the large markets of this country.

Scotch, English and French Ginghams arriving every day. Some very

In great variety. Our line is the most complete in Atlanta today. Elab. orate in its beauty and design, New combinations, entirely different from last year, wonderfully pretty styles for Wedding Trousseaus, etc.

HALF-PRICE FOR

C-O-M-F-O-R-T-S

A pure cotton, large size Comfortable, worth \$1.50, at 98c.

Our \$2.25 Comfortables at \$1.57.

Our \$3 Comfortables at \$1.98. Real Down Comfortables, large size, fine satin covering, were \$5.50, are now \$3.35.

Our Real Down Comfortables, largest size, with fine silk coverings, are reduced from \$10 and \$12.50 to \$7.90.

PRICES CUT IN TWO.

Knit wool Skirts from 50c up. Alpaca Skirts, Sateen Skirts, Bril liantine Skirts all go this week at 50c on the dollar.

Are not all sold yet. We have a few nice ones left which will be almost given away this week. You can buy one at your own price.

We Are Slaughtering Prices in

CARPETS!

Our spring purchases will be arriving on the first of the month.

Make Room For them we are clearing out our present stock at

50c on the Dollar.

We undersell all competition in the south.

M.RICH&BROS.

54 and 56 Whitehall St.

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ATLANTA ELEVATOR CO., OFFICE AND WORKS, eans Street W. and A. R. ATLANTA, GA.,

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WONT DISAPPOINT YOU. Whatever be the outside clamor or given

cause, the expectation of our customers to find the BEST quality for the LEAST mon-Whatever the times, this store aims for a perfect stock and the less possible service. Here you SHALL find the right-lowest prices, not on one thing, but on the entire sotck-Clothes, Hats, Furnishings. The shrewdest shopper can do as well in this store as by wearing out shoe leather hunting advertised "bargains" (?)

A GENUINE bargain must be reasonable in price, of BEST quality. Here you find REAL bargains in either Clothes, Hats or

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Dr. Murph

tewart, Mrs. Firs. Carlton Milord, Mrs. Will Inc. Barrett, Mrs. Irs. Henry Ric Mrs. W. rs. Wey, Miss eorge, Bourne, eyman, Clarke ter Clarke, M

city. The Woods, Ave y, Askew

t 7 o'clock p. m.
ting. The bride roung lady, whereands in Atlanta

ng the pa with which Mr er sister, Mis Surney's little h autiful groun cture, is the a d its interior ing is simply entite house was lighted, and a plin the decorati was played, after ments were bear in the game First prize, cushion; secon-cut-glass smell

> A beautiful an at the club ca Captain Henry B. W. Wrenn. most artistical perb American tall cut-glass v lamask. The invisitely served hose present larrett, Mrs. Menry Lumpk Robert Maddo:

One of the given in Atlan Mr. and Mrs. Colonel Benson evening. Pink decoration, an hue lent an a Bohemian garaced the lo The table hollow center enormous aza a charming Around this with pink I tapers. The American be The menu and service. nson, of nowles, Marion Ki per, Major and Mrs. No Mrs. Dan H

Mrs. Williams for a mg in honor phis. There he affair

Miss Isabe next Frida event of the members of entertains for this

Continued from Sixth Page.

with vari-colored shades and potted

y Mrs. Alonzo the hite, Miss Guenther and Mrs. Scott, the recipients of the booby prizes consoled to find their trophies also

re consoled to find their trophles also nity fancy work. Its. Lewis then said to the young ladies the club and those invited to meet them t she had invented a new game, which, are patenting she desired to have tested;

istributed from a little basket slips per numbering from one to something elighty, bidding each guest to go to a whose doors had until then been from a little basket slips

Mat was their surprise to see a literally loaded with dainty souvenirs

occasion, each tagged with corres-g numbers to those drawn and pre-yer most charmingly by Mrs. G. H.

ell, who delighted the recipients of hemstitched and embroidered pin lons, pretty boxes of candy, all man-of sachets and catch-alls of silk and

Japanese novelties and many other

Among those present were the Three O'Clock Euchre Club, including Miss Ostorae, Mrs. Lawly, Miss Fannie Thompson, Mrs. Clarkson, Miss Guenther, Mrs. Roberts Misses Carey, Peters, Askew and Willams; and the Farmer Sinch Club—Mrs.

In A Miller, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. John A. Miller, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, Mrs. I. T. Wilson, Mrs. T. J. Ripley, Mrs. Dr. Murphy, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. R. J. Scott, Miss Miller, Mrs. F. Hart, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Forrester and Mrs. Scott; Mrs. Carlton Miller, Mrs. Marshall Eckford, Mrs. Will Parker, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Dr. Barrett, Mrs. Ravenel, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Henry Richardson, Mrs. Lay, Mrs. White, Mrs. W. Williams, Mrs. T. Williams, Mrs. W. Williams, Mrs. T. Williams, Mrs. Wey, Miss Mills, Misses Levy, Price, George, Bourne, Averill, Lewis, Abbott, Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Mrs. Reynolds and many chers.

at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry wis, on Jackson street, last Friday even-post delightful entertainment was ten by Miss Ada Lewis and Miss Annie

complimentary to their many friends e city. The personnel of the entertain, including the beautiful decorations of parlors, was perfectly enchanting, and e, in attempting any description of the ure enjoyed by all present, is comity exhausted of her eulogy. Among the ed guests were Misses Clark, Price. El-Woods, Averill, Lewis, Payne, Woolf, y, Askew and Maybelle Lewis. The emen were Dr. Blalock, Messrs. Mann, f, Wood, Knight, Atkinson, McBride, les Lewis, Bob Lewis, Mr. Price and

les Lewis, Bob Lewis, Mr. Price and

The marriage of Dr. W. E. Clark, of Alahama, and Miss Mamie, eldest daughter of Mrs. R. W. Cousart, late of Charleston, S. C. was witnessed by a company of special friends at the residence of the bride's mother. 17 Woodward avenue, on yesterday at 7 o'clock p. m., Rev. W. D. Shea officiating. The bride is a beautiful and cultured young lady, who has made a best of

ag Ine bride is a beautiful and cultured are lady, who has made a host of ads in Atlanta, and the best wishes of will follow her to her new home in Alama. Dr. Clark is a young physician of a promise. Dr. Benjamin Chalker, of bama, and Miss Maggie Cousart, sister the bride: Mr. Frank C. Wallace, and May Lily O'Callaghan and Dr. L.

Miller, of Alabama, were the special attendants. Delightful refreshments were served and every heart was full of joy. Dr. Clark and his lovely wife will leave in a few days for Alabama, their future home.

of the most enjoyable social events of

past week was the reception given by and Mrs. H. Y. Snow, on Thursday inc. at their elegant home on Peach-

On Friday evening the music department of Mrs. Prather's home school gave an en-

tainment to their friends and patrons ich reflected much credit upon their ichers, Miss Heldt vocalist, Mr. H. G.

Impson violinist and Miss oilo Prather pinist. The pupils who rendered the pro-ramme were Misses Helen Angier, Eliza-beth Pratt, Katherine Allen, Florine Rich-

rdson, Emma Gramling, Pearl Evans, lary Mitchell, May Berkele, Ethel Fisher,

One of the most delightful affairs given

autiful grounds and picturesque archi-ture, is the admiration of all beholders, d its interior arrangement and furnish-

is simply exquisite. On this occasion

the house was darkened, and brilliantly lighted, and a profusion of roses were used in the decorations. The game of hearts

was played, after which delightful refresh

ments were beautifully served. The prizes in the game were very handsome, and

First prize, Mrs. Cook, silver heart pin-cushion; second prize, Mrs. Louis Gholstin, cut-glass smelling salts bottle; booby, Julia

A beautiful and brilliant dinner was given at the club cafe Wednesday evening by

Captain Henry Jackson in honor of Mrs. R. W. Wrenn. The table was lavishly and most artistically adorned with roses; superb American beauties were used in the ull cut-glass wase in the center.

foses were scattered over the snowy damask. The menu was elaborate and ex-

twistely served, and Captain Jackson is a lost who interprets in every grace of man-ner and person the true art of entertaining. Those present were: Mrs. Wrenn, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Iverson, Mrs.

Joseph Thompson, Miss Louise Bigby, Miss Alline Stocking, Captain Jackson, Judge Henry Lumpkin, Mr. Will Black, Mr. Robert Maddox and Mr. Evans.

One of the most beautifu; dinners ever given in Atlanta was the one with which Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles honored Colonel Benson, of Philadelphia, on Friday evening. Pink was the color used for decoration, and this bright and becoming the lant on added sharm to the evaluation.

hue lent an added charm to the exquisite Bohemian glass, china and silver which graced the lovely board.

The table was a circular one, with a hollow center, into which was placed an enormous azalea in full bloom, thus making

charming rose-colored bed of beauty

Around this were many silver tapers tied with pink love-knots, and having pink tapers. The flowers at each plate were

American beauty roses.

The menu was unsurpassable in elegance and service. Those present were: Colonel

Benson, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Miss Laura Knowles, Mr. Marion Knowles, Mrs. Sam Tupper, Major Mims, Mrs. Grady, Judge and Mrs. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry, Mrs. Dan Harris and Mr. Tom Egleston.

Mrs. William Dickson has issued invita-lions for a dinner-dance on Tuesday even-ing in honor of Miss Laisy Neely, of Mem-

Miss Isabel Castleman's dancing party, on

the affair will a charming one.

There are only fifty invitations is, and this includes the main portion he smart set among the young people.

nond, souvenir spoon.

ing the past week was the crd party i which Mrs. Ed McBurney honored sister, Miss McBurney. Mrs. Mc-ney's little home, on Peachtree, with its

nplimentary to their many friends

s refreshments were served and in all the occasion was one long to be membered with pleasure by every one.

Capes and

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ngs. The ell in this ther hunt-

easonable you find Hats or

Miss Isabel Castleman's dancing party, on the Friday evening, will be quite the exent of the week for the young unmarried members of the smart set. Miss Castleman entertains in the most graceful and brilliant fashion, and she will have as her guests for this affair and some weeks following: Miss Elise Castleman, of Louisville; Miss Hattle Phinizy, of Augusta, and Miss Spencer, of New York. The entertainment is given exclusively for the young people of society, no invitations being issued to the married people. An event of the week of unusual interest was the arrival of the small but most important son and heir in Judge and Mrs. Tompkins' family. This small boy is the first son of a father with three little girls and the first baby of a very lovely CO

mother. -From both parents he has the right to inherit brains, beauty and aristocratic lineage. The gods have certainly been good to him, and all the friends of his parents wish a long happy and successful is with vari-colored shades and potted its were tastefully arranged through the rooms. Four little bells tinkled the victories and good-natured desthrough the afternoon, and four prizes the most exquisite drawn work and emery, part of them the handiwork of Lewis's mother, Mrs. Spaulding, were by Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, Mrs. Carston Miss Guenther and Mrs. Scott parents wish a long, happy and successful life to Henry B. Tompkins, Jr.

The reception given Friday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Brightwell, on Whitehall street, was enjoyed by all present. The parlors and drawing rooms were beautifully decorated for the occasion, and delicious refreshments were served.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. A.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Brightwell, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Brotherton, Miss Maud Pharr, Miss Maud Roach, Elouise Tolbert, Misses Maggle and Emma Brown, Susie and Willie T. Goldsmith, Reunie Moore, Oleuza Hooks, Libbie Broth-erton, Messrs. Will Brotherton, Ed Morse, ed Hooks, O'Brien, Oscar Pharr, Charles Jolly, Will Corley, Hollis Morse, Ed Brotherton and Charles Brightwell.

The pink lunch given by Mrs. Arthur Hall Locke, on Thursday, complimentary to her guest, Mrs. Ethel Hall, of Cambridge, Mass., was very charming. A dainty and delicious menu was served. After luncheon, the guests were tendered a hox party at the Poland Reed metings. a box party at the Roland Reed matinee

Miss Marion Levy, of Columbus, Ga., and Miss Netta Bourne, of St. Louis, are visiting Miss Peters, on Jackson street. The many friends of Miss Dedie Troutman will be glad to know she has returned to the city, and is now with her parents at 33 Luckie street.

Miss Julia Wilkins, who is now visiting her uncle, Mr. Charles Abercrombie, in Montgomery, will attend the mardi gras with a jolly party of Montgomery people.

The recital given by the plano class of Miss Blakey Sharp at her studio, No. 101 Nelson street, on yesterday afternoon, was a rare treat to the large audience who attended. The young ladies all acquitted themselves admirably, and showed marked progress in their musical studies under the superior instruction of Miss Sharp.

Mrs. Harry Frank, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. William H. Frank, of Wheeling, W. Va., leave Thursday for New Orleans to attend mardi gras, after which they will make an extended tour through Florida, stopping at various points of in-

Miss Alma Dickerson, the accomplished organist of Asbury chapel, is visiting her relatives at Kennesaw, Ga., and Nashville,

Miss Marilu Williams, a charming young lady of Luthersville, Ga., spent several days n. this city and in Decatur during the past Colonel W. H.Taylor, of Senola, was in

the city for a few days last week.

Miss Emma Callaway, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Washington, Ga., is visiting Mrs. J. M. Brittain, at No. 9 Orange street. Miss Aline Hodgkins, a charming young

lady of Macon, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. W. Fielder, at 64 West Harris street. Rome, Ga. January 27.—(Special.)—The past week opened brilliantly, from a social

standpoint, with two receptions Tuesday.
One was given by Miss Rena Berry and
Miss Mary Berry, who entertained their
lady friends in the afternoon and the gentiemen in the evening. They were assisted in receiving by a galaxy of pretty young
ledles and they made the evening a deladies, and they made the evening a delightful one in every way. Miss Berry has always been noted for her charming entertainments, and in this one she was aided by Miss Mary Berry, a pretty and popular lebutante.
On the same evening Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McDonald complimented Mr. and Mrs. J.

E. Wood, of Chicago, with a reception at their country home, two miles from the city. Mr. and Mrs. Wood were south on their bridal trip, and made many friends during their stay here. The evening was happily spent by all present, an air of de-lightful informality giving an additional Dancing was a feature of the evening.

Thursday evening was devoted to a dance at the Cherokee Club, and it was one of the most pleasure giving affairs of the Friday evening Miss Pet Nevin entertain-

ed a few friends at a card party, and with customary grace made it a happy occasion. A dozen couples were present, and spent the evening most enjoyably. Miss Ruth Walton gave a 6 o'clock dining Friday, and a few friends heartily enjoyed it. It was elegant in every detail.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Janary 27.—(Special.) The brilliant Williamson-Bartlett wedding Thursday evening was the social reent of the season. Four hundred invitations were the season. Four hundred invitations were issued. Mr. Edwin Lee Bartlett, a popular young business man, was joined in wedlock, Dr. J. W. Bochman pronouncing the beautiful formula of the Presbyterian church, to tiful formula of the Presbyterian church, to Miss Clara Williamson. The bride is a talented young society woman and author of promise. Society's elite was out in force. Miss Lena McDermott, as maid of honor, preceded the four lovely bridesmaids, Misses Bessie Key, Georgia Chapman, Grey Warner and Lula Havercamp. The gentlemen attendants were Messrs. Sam Erwin, J. T. Thomasson, R. D. Bettis and Dr. T. C. V. Barkeley. The ceremony was propunced to be the most beautiful ever solnounced to be the most beauthur ever some emnized in this city. A most elaborate reception followed at 7 o'clock, after which the couple left on their bridal tour, going d to be the most beautiful ever solfirst to New Orleans.

Waycross, Ga., January 27.—(Special.)—A pretty double wedding took place at the Baptist church in this city at 5 o'clock Wednesday, afternoon. The contracting parties were Mr. Walter Lyon and Miss ainnie Knight, Mr. Edgar D. Carswell and Miss Rosa A. McGee. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens and in front of the chancel was an arch of flowers and evergreens shut in by embroid-ered lace curtains. There were no attend-ants. Messrs. Harry Reed and Joseph Brewer acted as ushers. The spacious building was thronged with guests and friends of the families. At 5 o'c'ock the two beautiful brides entered the church, each leaning upon the arm of her father. The ushers stationed Mr. J. R. Knight and his daughter at the head of the right aisle and Mr. D. A. McGee and his daughter were placed at the head of the left aisle. Miss Susie Wideman, the organist, began playing the wedding march; the ushers led the way, followed by the little flower girls and the brides. At the arch the brides' parents withdrew and were seated near the chancel. The bridegrooms came in from the ante-room and met the brides in front of the canopy. The couples took their place in front of the arch and faced the minister. The beautiful cereraced the minister. The beautiful cere-mony was performed by the Kev. W. H. Scruggs, pastor. After the ceremony the newly married coupled received the con-gratulations of their friends and left for a bridal tour. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon will make their home in Waycross and Mr. and Mrs. Carswell will make their future home in Charleston, S. C.

augusta, Ga., January 27.—(Special.)—The preparations for the St. Valentine's ball, which will be on February 6th, are going merrily ahead. It is predicted that the ball will be even more brilliant than its famous forerunners. Instead of the, accustomed Masonic hall, the new armory will be used this year for the dancing, and the elaborate supper will be laid in the large rooms belonging to Thomas & Barton. By the way, it may be stated that the St. Valentine ball will be turned to good account by the livery slables. Carriages for the night of the ball are quoted at \$10 each. Roses have jumped from \$1 to \$2 per dozen.

CONCERNING WEDDINGS.

A "hunt wedding" was celebrated lately A "hunt wedding" was celebrated lately in an English country church. The oride wore a green habit with gold hunt buttons, a black hat, and brown top boots, and a hunting tie fastened by a diamond pin. Instead of the orthodox bouquet, she carried a gold hunting crop, surmounted by a bunch of orange blossoms. The bridesmalds wore covert coats and shirts, with scarlet Choice of fine Dress Trimmings, 25c yard.

Men's fine Socks, new blues, browns, blacks, \$1.35 half dozen, worth 35c pair.

Job Hamburg Embroideries, 39c yard, worth 75c and \$1. All our Men's Underwear at New York cost. Gents' four-ply pure Linen Collars, 8c each.

Fine Dress Goods, all new, at cost, Ladies' Reefer Suits, all wool material, \$2.50, were \$12.50. Fancy Silks for waists and dresses, 59c yard, worth donble. 200 fine Cloaks left. Any price will buy one prior to moving. Plaid White Lawn. 7½c yard, reduced from 15c.

Huck Linen Towels, 42 in. long, fine quality, 14c each, were 25c. Pure Silk Ribbons, Satin or Gros Grain, all widths and colors, 10c vard.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear, magnificent and new assortment, cost price.

Our new Quarters are being made ready for us as rapidly as a hundred men can do the work. In a very few days we will move into the famous Ryan building. In the meantime our present stock must be closed. Price not the ques-

Douglas, Thomas & Davison.

waistcoats and hunt buttons, brown boots and "spats," and soft felt hats, trimmed with black coque feathers. The bridegroom presented them with gold horns and fox-head rings and horseshoes of scarlet and white flowers.

At a recent fashionable wedding the cere mony of cutting the bride's loaf was per-formed the night before, and was made the occasion of a festivity, participated in by the immediate wedding party only, brides maids, ushers and the like.

This is a revival of an old-time custom,

which may be destined to run its course again in these days of a craze for resurrec-The origin of the wedding loaf is to be found in an old English rite of sprinkling wheat over the head of the bride, as typi-

were hoped for.

The first bride cakes were made of wheat, like bread, but gradually evolved into the elaborate and toothsome wedding cake of When first used as a loaf this was broken

cal of the abundance and prosperity which

over the head of the bride, and the pieces shared only by the near relatives and attendants of the newly-married pair. A bride of a month was seen in a fawn

broadcloth gown, frimmed with jet, and in her hand she carried a lovely muff of black satin, brocaded in large pink roses. The lining was of rose pink, while the only decoration was a cluster of close black satin rosettes, the edges of which were decorated with fine jet beads.

WOMEN EVERYWHERE.

The Princess of Wales takes personal interest in the career of the young Bristol artist, Bartrom Hiles, who, losing both arms by a street accident, devoted himself to art, and successfully trained himself to hold brush and pencil in his mouth while drawing and painting. His royal patron-ess has just purchased one of his latest Miss Helen Carroll is probably the rich-

est girl in her own right in Washington. She is a sister of Royal Phelps Carroll, the owner of the yacht Navahoe, and has in-herited an income of \$40,000 a year from her grandfather, Royal Phelps. She inherited from her mother, who was half Span-ish, a dark, serene beauty, and she seems to possess every gift of nature and for-She is the intimate friend of Miss Sibyl Pauncefote, Sir Julian's second daughter, with whom she passed one summer at the musical fer al at Blarritz. On this oc-casion Miss Carroll took her own plane cross the ocean with her, because she was

accustomed to its tone.

When Congressman Johnson, of North Dakota, received his first nomination, the question arose as to whether he could leave his farm for the necessary electioneering. His means would not permit the hiring of an overseer. Mrs. Johnson solved the ques-tion by declaring that she would run the farm herself. And run it she did, feeding and watering the stock in addition to her housework. This summer the extra session called Mr. Johnson away at the beginning called Mr. Johnson away at the beginning of harvesting, but Mrs. Johnson took entire charge of the work on the one-thousand-acre farm, showing the haying gang how to stack, and the harvesting crew how to cut and bind, besides keeping a watchful eye on the cooks and caring for the live stock. This can only be appreciated by one who knows the jump with which work goes on in the busy season, when the day begins at 4 o'clock in the morning and ends at 9 o'clock in the evening.

From The New York Recorder.
Once upon a time there lived a woman, and the woman was lonely, so she cried to the gods: "Oh, I am very lonely. Give me some one to comfort me." And the gods heard, and were sorry for the woman. And they took a beautiful human soul, perfect in every part, and clothed it in the gar-ments of a man, and brought it to the

When the woman heard them coming she was very glad, for she said: "Now I shall be no longer lonely. Now there will be one to keep me company." But when she saw the soul, she gave a great cry and fell down as one dead. And when she had a little recovered, she shricked: "Oh, take it away! I cannot bear it! It wears an old-fashioned coat, and behold, I see a spot of grease

Then the gods were wroth with the woman, and took the soul away, and left her lonely. So the woman sat and lamented.

"O, ye gods!" cried the woman, once again, "I am very lonely. Give me some one to comfort me."

Then the gods had compassion on the woman, and they took a block of wood and carved out of it a beautiful human form,

and dressed it in the latest fashion, and gave it an eyeglass and a flower for its buttonhole, and brought it to the woman. When the woman saw it she rejoiced greatly, and she opened her arms and took it, and kissed it, and fondled it, and was comforted. And the woman called the figure a man, and she thought it was alive.

Fine Butter.

The public's attention is called to a very by Mr. C. J. Kamper, at No. 390 Peachtree street. It is known as the "H. H. Jersey," street. It is known as the "H. H. Jersey," and is made in east Tennessee. It is claimed by many that it is the finest butter that comes to Georgia. Mr. Kamper is fortunate in securing it for his customers. It is a butter of absolute purity, of full weight and will give universal satisfaction. Nearly every article of food, more or less, depends for its healthfulness and its appetizing quanties upon butter. It either spoils or makes your meals pleasant. It is therefore of the highest importance that you should use the very best butter. This can be bought at the store of Mr. C. J. Kamper.

The new plans of field organization adopted in the southern states by the New York Life Insurance Company offer opportunities of unprecedented advant-

Life agents of integrity and ability desirous of securing contracts with the home office direct, under favorable conditions as to terms and territory, will find here a splendid opportunity.

Address application for agencies or write for further information to

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES,

At the Comprny's Home Office, 346-348 Broadway, New York. New York Life Insurance Company.

By GEORGE W. PERKINS, Third Vice-President.

BY NO OFFICER

Was Harry Hill Accompanied When He Reached Atlanta.

HE CAME YESTERDAY AT EARLY DAWN

He Tells a Joke at Tolleson's Expense Appears to Be in the Best of Health and Humor.

drayman who was standing on an ice platform near the Broad street bridge, as the Western and Atlantic train rolled into the city and a solitary passenger jumped lightly from the steps of a sleeper. The old negro had formerly been a brake-

man and he recognized in the disembarked traveler a man that he had once known as Conductor Harry Hill. And Harry Hill it was! He walked rapidly away and made directly for the office of his attorney, unaccompanied by an officer; but as the hour was early Mr. Ben Hill was not in. To the office of Colonel Rucker Hill went, but did not find him, either. He then called a hack and was driven out to the resider of Mr. Ben Hill, and from there-Mr. Hill being out of the city—he went to the home of his relative, Mr. Welborn Hill. Mr. Welborn Hill then told Harry to go to the

forme of Sheriff Barnes, which he did, and gave himself up on the forfelted bond in time to take breakfast with him. He remained at the home of the sheriff until bond to the amount of \$7,600 could be made.

The bond had been \$6,600 on the eleven indictments, but since then there have been added to this two bonds in the amount of \$500. These are the bonds that Banker Tolleson consented to allow Harry Hill to leson consented to allow Harry Hill to give in the cheating and swindling cases. The bond in every instance was signed by Mrs. Ida H. Casey, and Sheriff Barnes accepted them. The bond of \$5,600 was merely reinstated. As soon as this was done Harry Hill came to the courthouse, where he stopped in the office of Clerk Walter Venable. A number of his friends called on him.

He was in excellent humor and joked and He was in excellent humor and joked and talked gayly with all of his friends that called on him.

"You see," said he to a Constitution reporter, "I have not been without money. I have never lacked it. I see the papers had it that the sports were standing together in Chicago when I got out on bond. Well, they had to call some mighty pleas. gether in Chicago when I got out on bond. Well, they had to call some mighty nice people sports-Lawyer Blackburn and the

"Fact is they wouldn't arrest me. I went up to lots of policemen in Chicago and told them I was wanted in Atlanta and that Sergeant Jennings was there to get me. They laughed and said it was a great joke and that I was a 'good 'un.' It was cold, I tell you, in Chicago. I have been to Quebec, but the Windy City assumes the responsibility of an entire gracker factory.

"It was no use to send an officer after me, for I have always intended to come back and stand my trial at the proper time. The grand jury is pretty easy, ain't it? They find indictments for almost everybody Tolleson can get 'em even. So there's no trouble about indictments. 1 would have telegraphed to Tolleson that I was coming home and that I would be here today, but I didn't want to spend my money that way. I didn't want to send it collect, either, for he wouldn't have opened it, and if he had he would have wanted me to pay interest At this joke on Tolleson Hill laughed and

At this joke on Tolleson Hill laughed and seemed to enjoy it immensely.

"I felt real sorry about Lewis Redwine. He wasn't half a bad fellow. I guess the newspapers will let him drop now. By the way I din't think that the Englishman," referring to the prize fight, "would get knocked out so quick. I thought it would

knocked out so quick. I thought it would last longer.

"Am I going to stay in Atlanta? Yes I think that I may as well. I have seen enough of the inside of jail, and I will enjoy the southern sunlight some. Did I ever hear that I would be shot on sight" he asked, repeating the question. "Well I don't care to talk about that. I've nothing to say."

It is not likely that the cases against

Statement Written for the Press. Hill prepared this statement himself for the newspapers: "You are, of course, aware that I was tried before the Chicago courts on Monday last, on a habeas corpus, having given bond

Harry Hill will be disposed of at this term

for \$2,000. "The judge released me and dismissed m Already Governor Altgeld had declined Governor Nommen's requisition. knew I was wanted in Georgia to protect my bond of \$6,600, but it being impossible to be present personally in two courts, so far apart, at the same time, I employed the wires assuring my Georgia counsel or my anxiety to protect the bond and of my willingness to return. They answered as did my uncle, Mr. Wellborn Rill, the dep-

ity sheriff, advising me to su Officer Jennings and return with him. Harry Hill's Chicago Attorney. "I would not agree to this. Aiready enough indignity had been heaped upon me, and I did not, if I could avoid it, intend to permit any more. I wrote Governor Altgeld of my willingness to return to Georgia and face any issue that might be against me. I also told my Chicago attorage. Mater Blacktonn and they both set. ney, Major Blackburn, and they both evi-dently believed in my sincerity. My delay in reaching here is thus explained. Having served for many years in the railroad business I felt if my case was properly pre-sented almost any manager would grant me a pass, and in this I was not mistaken.

Went Personally with Simple Truth. "I would not compromise any conductor, so I went personally with the simple truth and the result was I rode complimentary from Chicago to Atlanta, first to Louisville, but there I was deterred from seeing the railroad authorities, and the same thing occurred at Nashville. In each case, however, was accorded courtesy and transporta-

without comment upon the case at issue, which I suppose and trust will soon appear before the courts for ultimate conclusion, I have come alone with the determination that has always been my purpose, to protect my bondsmen.
"I stand ready to meet any consequences.
But you may believe me when I tell you I

am almost exhausted in mind and body. I am utterly sick at heart and deserve the finale of all that pertains to this unfortunate affair."

Tolleson and Hill Meet. There was a meeting between Harry Hill and his quasi-banker, T. R. Tolleson. Hill was sitting in the office of Mr. Aaron Haas, conversing with Mr. Peter Clark, Mr. Bob Collins and others, when Tolleson, who had espied the genial countenance of his bank-

rupt friend, entered.

Tolleson was evidently exceedingly pleased to see Harry, but that ubiquitous genius would have none of it, as it were, and did not seem to notice his little prosecutor's presence, though Tolleson was beaming down upon him.
"You've got Hill at last," said one of the

gentlemen to Tolleson.
At this Hill looked up, saw his friend, the enemy, and bowed coldly—that was all—for not a word did he venture. Then there was a silence until Tolleson withdrew,

The return of Mr. Hill was, of course, en The return of Mr. Hill was, of course, en-tirely voluntary, as he had successfully re-sisted all efforts to bring him back by legal process. His coming back, under such cir-formstances, seems to indicate that there will be a settlement rendered in which the rights and interests of all will be d. It is stated by the friends of all parties to the litigation pending .nat much that has found its way into the press has been wide of the mark, being built upon prurfent rumor. Mr. Hill is looking well—better in fact than he has for years, and carried hirself in a manner showing self-corried hirself in a manner showing self-corried hirself in a manner showing self-conn-dence. He was warmly greeted on all sides during the day.

The color of the passenger coaches on the Georgia road is to be changed from yellow to that affected by the Pullman people. The painters in the shops at Augusta are already at work on them and in a few days the fast mail will make its appearance in a new and glessy coat.

Canopy and Crash Outfit for Weddings, Parties, etc., to rent. W. W. Swanson, 9 N. Broad street.

January 2W end soc. page

For Over a Quarter of a Century

### Chamberlin, Johnson

Have been at the same stand, enjoying the fruits of the most exclusively first-class trade in the Southern States. Not one piece of bankrupt goods nor auction merchandise of any kind, neither seconds nor shoddies have ever been bought or sold by them, and while they deal exclusively in first qualities, guaranteeing every piece as represented, their prices are as low and in some instances lower than less valuable goods are sold.

### The Best is the Cheapest.

And their departments are filled with fresh, stylish goods suitable NOW, but not for the warm season, and they are selling them to make room for the new stock. A shrewd buyer buys at the opportune time. Hence, every Carpet, every Shade, every Curtain, every Blanket, every Quilt, every Towel, every Napkin, every Tablecloth, and every piece of Bed Linen in the new elegant Hotel Marion was bought from themand why?

### Prices and Quality Combined

Was the cause of the sale of these thousands and thousands of dollars of the best goods made. Prices can't sell a shrewd buyer, when quality is cospicuously absent, but prices and quality combined will the world over gain the attention of the real shrewd, economical buyer, because without the quality, the price is never as low as the grade of goods, and yet many buyers, of course, not shrewd nor experienced, but with great energy and tenacity, hunt the lowest prices and forget to bring into consideration the quality, intrinsic value, style or adaption as to the fitness or purpose intended.

### This Is Not Economy.

But extravagance of the most reck less nature, and of that kind that many consider rigid-economy, you usually pay full value for everything you buy. If 31/2 cents for Lawn you find before you make it up that your spool of cotton was more value than the Lawn, and so on through the chapter. Buy the best of its kind. Not necessarily the highest priced goods, but honest weaves, if wool good quality; not the seconds. If cotton good quality, not motes. If mixed, let it be marked mixed and sold as mixed or union.

Go to a reliable house, get the best of its kind, pay a reasonable price and you, in this way, use sensible economy.

No man can sell new goods for less than they are worth. No buyer can afford to buy old goods at any price to use at home. Now, if you desire to buy where you can get a guarantee on everything to be as represented and get full value for every dollar you spend, be sure and go-to Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

### For Dry Goods.

You can do no better than see these gentlemen's stock, and get their prices. You will, like the others, BUY and be pleased.

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It will pay you to see the new styles and compare them with goods shown by others. You will buy of them.

### For Furniture.

No stock of the kind was ever in southern store before, and their prices are lower than you can get on the same grade.

### For Shoes.

They sell genuine leather, the kind that grows, and not the kind that is made artificially and melts in water. Before you buy, see and price with the old reliable house of

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

### RECORDS OF THE WAR

One Complete Set Makes a Large Library of Itself.

PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE

Everything That Goes in It Is Compared with the Original-The Cost Runs
Up in the Millions.

Washington, January 27 .- The biggest literary work ever undertaken in America is the military history now being produced by Uncle Sam under the title of "War of the Rebellion, a Compilation of the Osicial Records of the Union and Confederate Armies." It is not only the largest history ever published in the world, but it has for its subject, as its name indicates, the greatest conflict of ancient or modern times. The preparation of this brobdignag work, it is announced, will be practically finished by the close of the next fiscal year. It was begun just twenty years ago, and in the process of evolution has assumed undreamed-of proportions; but the fact that it is now progressing rapidly toward com-pletion will be sure to excite renewed pub-

lic interest in it.

The whole work, when completed, will embrace 120 huge royal octavo volumes of one thousand pages each and a gigantic atlas, and the ultimate cost will be something like \$2,500,000. Each separate in a set is three inches thick and weighs from fifty to sixty ounces, and the com-bined weight of an entire set will be 520 pounds, while the volumes, if set up in a row on a single shelf of one's library, would extend a distance of 30 feet. Eleven thousand copies will be printed, so that the edition will comprise 1,320,000 books of one thousand printed pages, aggregating 1,320,-000,000 pages of matter, exclusive of the

up to this date eighty-nine serial vol-umes have been published and about \$1,-\$00,000 has been spent in all branches of the work, or about \$20,000 per volume. This average may be somewhat reduced in the later volumes, but in the main it is ex-pected to obtain throughout. The printing and binding alone cost \$10,000 per volume, while the previous preparation of each volume for the printer's hands costs an

equal sum of \$10,000.

The completed work will embrace four series. The first series begins, as to subject matter, with the formal official reports, both union and confederate, of the first selzures of United States property in the southern states, and then deals in regular chronological order with all the military operations in the field—scouts, skirmishes, raids, marches, battles, expeditions and selges—together with the correspondence, orders and returns relating thereto. The equal sum of \$10,000. orders and returns relating thereto. The atlas accompanying it will contain 150 plates of maps and plans, illustrating the movements described in the text. The second series will contain the official correspondences of processing the process of the contains the official correspondences of process of the contains the official correspondences of the contains the c pondence and reports on both sides relating pondence and reports on both sides relating to prisoners of war and to state or political prisoners. The third series will cover matters not specially related to the subjects treated in the first and second, such as the annual and special reports of the secretary of war, of the general in chief and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments, besides the calls for troops and correspondence between the national and correspondence between the national and state authorities; while the fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports and returns of the confederate authorities in the same line as those of the union officials set forth in the third series. The first series, however, is really the "piece de resistance" of the history, tnd will consist of 104 volumnes or parts. The other three series together will make up only sixteen additional volumes, According to the numering originally mapped out for the volumes of the first series, .t would appear that only fifty volumes were designed to be embraced in it; but some of these nifty have been expanded into as many as four and five parts each, of equal size with the others, and hence as a matter of fact the number of serial volumes in the first series has been increased to 104.

The first serial volume treats of opera-tions at Charleston and the secession of the various southern states. The second takes in Bull Run and other early actions of less importance. The third, eighth, nineteenth, thirty-second and thirty-third numbers con-cern the war in Missouri and adjacent states. The sixth, twentieth, forty-second, forty-seventh, sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth discuss the operations on the south Atlantic and gulf coast. The pattie of Shiloh and other Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi campaigns are detailed in serial volumes 10 and 11; the peninsular campaign is given in Nos. 12, 13 and 14, and the Vicksburg operations are described in Nos. 21, 36, 37 and 38. The invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, culminating at Antietam in 1862, is set out in serial Nos. 27 and 28. Morgan's raid and numberless other raids are described in parts 34 and 25. Gettysburg and the New York draft riots are narrated in Nos. 43, 44 and 45; Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge are re-lated in Nos. 50 to 56 inclusive, and the Wilderness and Spottsylvania in Nos. 67, 68 and 69. Five parts, Nos. 72 to 76 inclusive, are devoted to the Atlanta campaign under the head of Vol. XXXVIII, and three more, Nos. 98, 99 and 100, to the campaign of the Carolinas. The operations around Richmond and Petersburg from 1864 to the close at Appomattox are given in the lumes formally numbered XL, XLII and XLVI, covering nine parts or serial numbers. The final volume of the first series preceding the general index, numbered L, or serial number 103, will be devoted exclusively to operations on the Pacific coast. The method of treatment pursued

throughout is altogether impartial, non-par-tisan and colorless. The official documents, printed and arranged in the natural order of the events they treat of, are allowed to tell their own "plain, unvarnished tale," and no comments, remarks, opinions or speculations whatever are permitted to intervene between the successive links of the narrative. Nothing is printed in the volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war, and newspaper accounts and private reports are rigidly

All records pertaining to the precise reriod to be covered by each volume are gone over with the utmost care and only such matter is selected as should be printed. This matter is then copied and after-wards compared with the originals, and significant memoranda are attached to the copies showing the particular files whence originals were taken and the names of the persons who copied them. Then the matter thus copied is compiled and arranged chronologically according to days and even hours, when there is a point to be sub-served, whereupon the whole is projectly headed throughout, supplied with a title page and sent to the public printer. When the proofs come back, every page, report and message is diligently verified, resert being had frequently to the original doct ments in case of doubt or perplexity. Finally each volume is indexed, bound and made ready for distribution.

story of this story of the war-the extraordinary history of the most extraordinary war on record-is full of interest to every reader of books. The manner of its publication is in many res-pects unique, and some of the methods employed are peculiar to itself. The first def-inite steps to execute the gigantic work were taken in 1874, when congress passed a law providing the necessary means to ena-ble the secretary of war to begin the publication; but some essential preliminaries were gone through with ten years before that date. The preparation of the records for public use was set in motion in under a resolution of congress, by Adjutant General E. D. Townsend, United States army, who caused copies to be made of reports of battles on file in his office, and devised measures for the collection of missing records. General Townsend first outlined the plan on which the record lined the plan on which the records are printed, although the scheme he had in

mind contemplated the publication only of the more important military republication only of the more important military republication of the more important military republication and desultory way by various subordinate officers in the war department. Then the secretary of war, Hon. George W. McCrary, perceiving that the undertaking needed the undivided extention of a select head. the undivided attention of a single head, detailed Lieutenant Colonel Robert N. Scott, of the army, to take charge and devote himself exclusively to the work. Under the act of 1874 the first crude scheme of publication was enlarged so as to include not only the more important battle reports, but also all the official documents of real historical value bearing on the subject that could be obtained.

Colonel Scott systematized the plan and laid out the minute programme that has since been scrupulously followed. He was the organizing genius of the whole great history, and before he died in 1887, after ten years' enthusiastic and unremitting service. he had compiled the material for thirtysix volumes, or sixty-nine parts, although only forty-two parts were issued in his life-

Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Lazelle, of the army, served as Colonel Scott's successor for two years, and then, by an act passed in 1889, the preparation and publication of the records were ordered to be conducted under the direction of the secretary of war by a board of three persons—one an army officer and the other two civilian experts. The board of publication thus constituted, continuing unchanged to the present time, consists of Major George B. Davis, judge advocate United States army, as the mili-tary member, and Mr. Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Mr. Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as civilian experts. The scope of the board's duty is to decide upon and ar-range the matter to be published, to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used and occasionally to add needful notes of explanation. Major Davis has proven of explanation. Major Davis has proven himself to be admirably qualified for his position as head of the board. He exercises a general supervision of the official records from which the history is made. Mr. Perry has special charge of the preparation of the second series, relating to prisoners of war, and is assisted by two ex-confederate generals—General L. L. Lomax, of Virginia, and General John B. Erwin, of South Carolina. Mr. eral John B. Erwin, of South Carolina, Mr erai John B. Erwin, of South Carolina, Mr. Kirkley is the technical expert and historical wizard of the combination, and without question knows more about the war records than any other living man, having made an exhaustive study of them for thirty years. One of his particular functions is to carry each volume through the press and look after the accuracy and verification of look after the accuracy and verification of every record and statement therein con-

Every available source of first-hand information is ransacked, and contributions of official papers that do not happen to be on file in the department are being recov-ered from all parts of the country. Many of these papers are autograph messages and reports written by the officers in com mand of the various armies and divisions engaged in the struggle, and altogether they form a priceless collection Mr. Marcus J. Wright serves in the capacity of special agent in the recovery of missing records, and General A. P. Stewart, of Mississippi, corps commander of the army of Tennes-see, is constantly engaged in examining and editing the archives of the dead confederacy, in addition to other ex-confederate and union officers. The bulk of the confederate archives were obtained by the government on the fall of Richmond. Immediately on the confederate evacuation the union troops took possession of the dozen odd buildings in which they were stored, but unfortunately some important papers were never filed there, some were destroyed and some remained in the hands of scattered individuals.

The first volume of the first series was ssued in the early fall of 1880, and since then, as stated above, eighty-eight other serial parts have been published, coming up to volume fifty-eight as originally plot-ted. The first volume of the second series is now ready for the public printer, and the remaining volumes will be in shape within a few months. The atlas is also well advanced. It is issued in parts of five plates each, which are engraved in New York under contract. Twenty-three of these parts are now published, and the remaining sev-en will be ready soon. A force of clerical assistants, constituting an independent bureau of the war department and ranging from thirty to seventy in number at different times, have been employed since the beginning upon the mechanical features of the work of preparing text. The number now engaged is thirty, all of whom are thoroughly trained and familar with the

ramifications of the subject. Of the whole 120 volumes, and of the ac-companying atlas of thirty parts, so Major Davis states, those now unfinished will be ready for publication by the close of the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1895, and the task of printing these will then receive the concentrated attention of the board, who will, as heretofore, directly oversee the process as it goes forward at the govern-ment printing office. The conclusion of the history will doubtless be a great event in

the book world. The distribution of the printed volumes as they come out is conducted on an unusual plan, in accordance with a law of the for-ty-seventh congress, passed in 1882. Of the 11,000 copies ordered to be printed, 1,000 are set aside for the various executive departments; 1,000 are reserved for distribution by the secretary of war among army offices and contributors of the work; 8,300 copies are being sent to such libraries, posts, or are being sent to such libraries, posts, organizations and individuals as were designated to receive them by senators, representatives and delegates of the forty-seventh congress; and the .00 copies over are for sale at the war department at 10 per cent above the bare lost of printing the proceeds to be covered into the treasury. Each senator was permitted to designate twenty-six addresses for the reception of the forthcoming volumes and each representative and delegate twenty-one, the adsentative and delegate twenty-one, the addresses holding good for the entire set, un-

til the publication is complete. An interesting fact concerning the dis-tributees was developed by an inquiry re-cently instituted by the war records office, from which it was learned that of the origifrom which it was learned that of the origi-nal beneficiaries, five hundred have, by reason of death or removal ceased to re-ceive the sets mailed to them. As a result there are on hand 500 sets, beginning with Volume XXX, which are not available for distribution on account of the lack of earlier volumes. As the stereotyped plates her volumes. As the stereotyped plates have been preserved it will be easy to assue a reprint at slight cost. The department therefore recommends that authority be given to reprint 500 copies of Volumes I to XXX with a view to their new distribution.

Popular interest in the work all over the country is reported to be steadily increasing, and the war records office is now suffering from a deluge of inquiries respecting the cost and means of obtaining copies.

The books can be had at the war department by purchase at from 50 to 35 certs per volume, if bound in black cloth, and \$1 per volume it bound in black cloth, and at extra per volume if bound in haif turkey. None can be had free on application. The eighty-nine serial parts already published can be got for \$56.10 in cloth. The atlas, when complete, will cost \$12, or 40 cents a

supplemental to this vast mass of war records, now nearing completion, will be the "Naval Records of the Rebellion," which is about to be begun on a plan similar to that of the army records, though on a much smaller scale.

smaller scale. It will be seen on comparison that the "War of the Rebellion" surpasses in size any other—work on a single subject ex-tant in this country or abroad. Encyclo-paedias, of course, do not figure in such a comparson, strictly speaking, nor do bound volumes of continuing magazines and perivolumes of continuing magazines and periodicals; but even waiving this distinction, the present work stands pre-eminent in point of bulk and number of volumes and amount of printed matter. Chambers's encyclopaedia, however, numbers only ten volumes, Appleton's American only sixteen volumes and the Britannica but twenty-four, while the Hubert Howe Bancroft's hiefour, while the Hubert Howe Bancroft's h tory of the Pacfic coast, as published thus far, comprises forty volumes. Turning abroad, the largest encyclopaedia in Europe, probably, is the French Encyclopedie Methodique, published at Paris from 1787 to 1790 and numbering 202 quarto volumes. Next to it comes Ersen & Gruber's German Encyklypaedia der Wissenshaften und Kueste, in 167 volumes, begun in 1816 and still going on. Following it is Zedler's Unitory of the Pacfic coast, as published far, comprises forty volumes. To

versal Lexicon, published at Leipsic, in sixty-eight volumes, about the middle of the last century. "The Lives of the Saints" (Acta Sanctorum), published at Paris and Rome between the years 1863 and 1875, embraces sixty-two folio tomes. The British museum not long ago received a Chinese encyclopaedia in 2,055-70 lumes or thereabout; but it is to be remembered that a Chinese book prinfed from blocks cannot be likened to a modern European of American book, and besides the field covered by the prodigy in question is so wide that no comparison can properly be drawn between it and a work cenfined to one subject. Though very expensive in its production, the "Records of the Rebellion" does not approach some other notable works in cost. Its cost, including printing, is figured at \$227 per set, whereas "The Account of Extract of Extr some other notable works in cost. Its cost, including printing, is figured at \$227 per set, whereas "The Account of Egypt," produced at the order of Napoleon I, cost 100,000 francs per set. This excessive cost, however, arose from the fact that the work was most gorgeously illustrated with elaborate engravings on steef, colored by hand.

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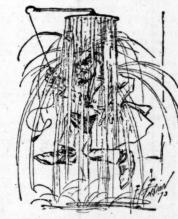


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"nice to take"
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CREATLY MAGNIFIED.

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PETER LYNCH, 95Whitehall St., and 7 Mitchell St., and Branch Store 201 Peters St.

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In addition to his large and varied stock is now receiving and has on hand a large supply of Fireworks, such as Fire Crackers, Cannon Crackers, Torpedoes, Skyrockets, Roman Candles, Christmas Candles, etc. All of the above goods, as well as many others, he keeps at his branch and main stores.

And at his Whitehall street store he has a large assortment of the best Wines and Liquors that can be found in the city of Atlanta or any other city. They consist of Fine Imported Sherry, Port and Madeira Wines, French Brandy, Holland Gin, Irish Whisky, Jamaica Rums, Dublin Porter, English Ale, and his stock of American Whisky, Brandies, Gins, Rums and Wines is complete and of the very best kind—all as low as the lowest for such qualities as they are.

Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Loaded and they are. Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Loaded and Unloaded Shells, Cartridges blank and loaded. Terms cash.

TO RENT,

The most desirably located hotel in Augusta, contains 70 rooms, besides office, bar, billiard room, etc., newly papered and paint-ed throughout. Large airy rooms. Every modern convenience. Possession at once. No furniture. Price exceedingly low for a prompt applicant. Apply to JOHN W. DICKEY,

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W. M. SCOTT & CO.

Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

40 acres three miles beyond Buckhead, all in timber; \$500 buys it; well worth \$1,200; one-haif cash, balance 12 months; non-resident owner. This is a pict-up. W. M. Scott & Co.

40-acre farm on Western and Atlantic railroad, at Vining's station; new 5-room house that cost \$1,100; will exchange for good city property; non-resident owner; price, \$1,800. W. M. Scott & Co.

Marietta, Ga.—We have a 30-acre farm three-fourths of a mile from depot, just beyond national demetery, beautiful location, surrounded by choice homes; good 5-room dwelling, etc. Will exchange for city property, \$2,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

How is this for an investment? We have customer who paid \$2,000 for block bounded by three streets, 187230, on which he built twelve 4-room houses, which, by building all at one time, he had built at \$750 each, and one 12-room house which cost \$1,000, his outsly being \$7,500. This is mortgaged for \$1,750, hearly four years to run. Now the property rents for fio6 per month; this equity cost \$5,700, and \$3,500 buys it cash, Question, is the owner hard up? W. M.

REAL ESTATE SALES

Isaac Liebman Real Estate, Rentinga

Loan Agent, 28 PEACHTREE STREE

\$9,000 buys 192 feet front on E. T. G. R. R.; also street and alley; front side of the three-quarter mile circle.

sonable terms. #32,500 buys store 35½ feet front and 130 feet average depth, in the very heat city. Owner was offered \$40,000 for two years ago, but can make use of money now and hence this very

\$3,500 buys nice 6-room house and h Brotherton street, near Forsyth et.; a cash; balance October 31, 1895, without

\$8,000 buys 12-room house, lot birth alley, on Washington st.; one-third balance easy. \$4,200 buys 114x188 on Auburn ave.

Mr. Glenn's residence. \$750 buys beautiful lot 44x125 to aller. en ave., near Fort st.
ISAAC LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtres

ANSLEY BROTHERS,

Real Estate and Loans, FARMS—We can sell you any kind of the from 5 acres to 1,000 acres near Altan 560—Front foot for the cheapest lot on Boulevard, near Angler avenue.

gain. 1,000—Front foot for store property square of car shed. Very desirable

square of car shed. Very desirable at cheap.

\$2,250—Beautiful Houston street lot as Jackson, 50x150, fronting two street worth \$3,000.

\$5,250—Capitol avenue house and lot, siddly located, near Clarke street, large of institute at Decatur. Very cheap.

\$3,500—6-room house, lot 100x312, corner is fronting Georgia railroad, nice shade in catur. catur.
MONEY-To loan, 6, 7 and 8, improved at property. Office, '2 E. Alabama strategies and the cature of the cat

J. A. Reynolds. Albert L. B.

GOODE, BECK & CO. REAL ESTATE OFFER

\$4,700 for choice Merritts avenue hom rooms, 2-story, new slate roof, water, p bath, electric bells, etc., stable, care house and servant's house Lot of feet. Very desirable and the price is Liberal terms,

Liberal terms, \$250 an acre for 5 to 10 acres, less the miles from the city and ½ mile from a car imes. Lies level, is all cleared a very rich. Well watered. Some a grapes on it. Very easy terms. Just a place for a rancy truck farm and maket garden. ket garden.

\$2,500 for Jackson street lot, 50x150 feet, at to corner Highland avenue. Better the anything on the street at the price. \$4,000 for choice corner lot, 50x195 feet alley on Piedmont avenue. Elevated, les and shady. All city improvements and is tric car line in front of it.

\$110 per front foot for the choicest vaca-corner lot on Peachtree, that can be bought for anything like that phade is 107x225 feet to alley, lies high a level and has on it a number of the shade trees. Very liberal terms.

\$200 each for a number of very pretty in 50x185 feet each to alley at Decatur it; at Georgia railroad depot, dummy a electric lines and Agnes Scott institute.

electric lines and Agnes Scott insite They are covered with trees. Terms cash, balance easy monthly payment or mewood Park lots from \$400 up. To choicest suburban property near the a Many handsome, new residences be built there. Neighborhood, surrounds and transportation facilities all that one be desired. Special inducements to the who build nice houses. Call for me and full particulars.

12-room, new and modern style, 2-stor slate roof residence on one of the bestreets on the north side. Every mode convenience. Beautiful grates, mand and gas fixtures, elevated lot, 75x145 fee

convenience. Beautiful grates, manti and gas fixtures, elevated lot, 75x145 fet East front; large stable and servant East front; large stable and servain house; electric cars at door; no bette neighborhood in the city. Value \$15.00 Will exchange for smaller place in conveil located farm.

GOODE, BECK & CO., Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets

G. W. ADATR. FORREST ADAIL G. W. ADAIR

REAL ESTATE, 14 Wall Street.

Kimball House. These are hard times and business in uil. We all agree on that. Customers are

luli. We all agree on very scarce,
BUT I HAVE ONE. He has the money and wants to buy a cosy, nice, 7-room house on a good strett north side preferred. Will pay as much a \$3,500, but must be convinced that he getting a great bargain.

If you have such a place and have an inclination to convert it into money, and are willing to take a hard-times, "presentadiministration" price for it, come right is and see me. This is no bluff. I mean business

G. W. ADAIR

> THE Superb Location

ments bestowed by nature makes Union Square the most attractive suburb of Atlanta. With beauth

ful avenues, lovely parks and large well-shaded lots, within \$ few minutes' of the center of the fity by the electric cars, what hore can the suburban home seekers ask? If you have not seen preparatory to building in the

Union Square Land Co.

spring. Call at our office for full

HALE INVESTMENT CO.

Rental and Real Estate Loan Agency.

No. 53 N. Pryor St., 2 Equitable Haller.

It took money and nerve to buy real estate last summer. We bought 25 acres within the city limits, adjoining Inman Park, at panic prices on the last of July.

We got a big bargain in it, and propose to divil; cur profits with those wanting to buy a home. The new Decatur line runs though this property. It is beautifully located. Thirteen houses built, all sold except two. Call tomorrow and we will enable you to get a home on MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Within three blocks of Edgewood Avenus school and two blocks of Edgewood Avenus

FROM AN

Which Was Kept

HOW HE ESCAP

Pericd-Taken

During the war old citizen of Atla passed out from mmunity, began Whatever trans Interest was caref tle diary. For n of General Shern Dimself for safety of middle Georgia, which related to federacy was pen fidelity of the hist A few days ago faded, but still in which admitted of amined by the wri Its way into the

Constitution.

Much of an amu of spicy reminisc ngures relating to by the contents of readers of The Co. were living in th evacuation, would graphs from Mr. ing prief items ha January 1, 1862: a record of such from time to time, to aid a very poo of matters of in political, religiou

is manifested on tournal. He was gospes and freque at rayne's chap operated a gene number of artica cers of the confe January och, Paynes chapel.
After the meeting
below white's to Coppage to Mis fucure is indicate on their weather rough time of it from what he us that I have m February 1, a busy day for paing up the busine rebruary otn:
of carpet at 65 cer

In the next ent
of news from th
day in the week
and when it did
great deal of ex
February 7th: If true, as the very unfavorable army is between and has cut off

the two."
February 11th:
have recently st land. At the la Brother Robert oner. May the our defeat and natemporary suc February 14th; clamation calling of soldiers from the best docume. the best docume or Brown."
February 15th several days ago meet at the cou but it was rain the carshed at 2 400 men out. T the shed. Colon and called for out after he ha out after he Wilson was the He made a stir "Cheering ne Donaldson. It repulsed after a eral of their gu abled, and two from them by

from them by count our troog treating federa o. the dispatch received the n army I could from the depth hearty 'thanks February 17th Mr. Watkins, ville is in the of our men k'll including Gen including Gen a dark day. I much exagger February 18 couraging tod present. Gene wards Nashvi perior number is very great act as a stimu volunteer by fend the right

In the next retrospective residence in birthday and reflection.
February 20
years ago, I of full of hope for that I have no realizing mor from 2,000 inh 16,000, includi long to Atlar "In 1848 Atl ahead little schoolhouses held for all of fourteen stor

we are right

fourteen sto ing being man a drun "This bein venturers of for a little for a little tree, but the level. Now schools of college, und first-class r in the sout dred stores, chine shoping mills, a neries, two soap factor time the a are conside krapsacks, work on g Februar; states of governme

STATE SALES. Liebmar

e, Renting Agent.

TREE STREE

eet front on E. T., eet and alley; front mile circle. 351/2 feet front a

can make use of near Forsyth st.:

Fort st. BMAN, 28 Peachtres at

BROTHERS, ell you any kind of fa (00) acres near Atlant the cheapest lot on Angler avenue. A

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y monthly payment ts from \$400 up. 7 property near the ci new residences be hborhood, surrounding facilities all that could induce ments.

rs at door; no bette the city. Value \$15,00 smaller place in cit

FORREST ADAIR.

ADAIR.

ESTATE.

imball House.

a blace and have an rt it into money, and hard-times, "presenter for it, come right in no bluff. I mean bus-G. W. ADAIR.

eet,

THE

liberal terms.

were living in the city at the time of the evacuation, would like to hear a few paragraphs from Mr. Lawshe's book, the following prief items have been extracted: January 1, 1862: "Now I would commence record of such things as may transpire Clarke street, large lo and corner lot in blocatur. Very cheap, lot 100x312, corner lo from time to time, and hope by it to be abis to aid a very poor memory in keeping dates of matters of importance either national,

political, religious or personal.' That Mr. Lawshe was a devout Christian manifes.ed on nearly every page of the journal. He was a licensed preacher of the gospes and frequently occupied the pulpit at rayne's enapel. In adultion to this he operated a general store and furnished a number of articles to the soldiers and offi-

FROM AN OLD DIARY.

which Was Kept by Mr. Lewis Lawshe

During the War.

HOW HE ESCAPED FROM THE CITY

Scenes and Incidents of That Thrilling

Perica-Taken from an Old, Faded

During the war Mr. Lewis Lawshe, an

old citizen of Atlanta, who has long since

passed out from the busy scenes of this

mmunity, began the keeping of a journal

Whatever transpired of national or local

Interest was carefully recorded in this lit-

of General Sherman and forced to betake

imself for safety to the unexposed regions

of middle Georgia, every minute occurrence

which related to the welfare of the con-

federacy was penned with the absolute

A few days ago this little book, old and

faded, but still in a state of preservation,

which admitted of its being carefully ex-

amined by the writer of this article, found

its way into the editorial rooms of The

Much of an amusing character in the way

of spicy reminiscence, as well as facts and

figures relating to the war, was disclosed

by the contents of the diary. Supposing the

readers of The Constitution, many of whom

driven from the city by the in

Edelity of the historian.

Book, Recently Discovered.

cers of the confederacy. January 5th, Sunday: "Preached at Payne's chapel, very few out. Rainy. After the meeting, roue out to Mr. Holmes s, below white's outcomer pen to marry Frank Coppage to miss martna Holmes. If their future is indicated by the kind of weather on their wedding day, they will have a rough time of it. If Frank don't improve from what he used to be I pity Miss Mar-tha. This is the third one of the Coppage family I have married."

family I have married."
February 1, 1852: Saturday is always a busy day for paying off hands and squaring up the business of the week."
February 5th: "Today I bought 103 yards of curpet at 55 cents a yard for speculation."

In the next entry Mr. Lawshe gives a bit of news from the front. It was not every day in the week that news was received did reach the city it caused a great deal of excitement:

February 7th: "The news from Kentucky, If true, as the runner has brought it, is very unfavorable. It is said the federal army is between Memphis and Columbus, and has cut off all communication between the two.'

February 11th: "Our troops in the field have recently suffered reverses and defeat in Kentucky, Tennessee and Roanoke is-land. At the latter place it is though, one Brother Robert B. Lester, was taken pris oner. May the Lord in His goodness our defeat and make it more profitable than

Lemporary success."
February 14th: "Read the governor's proclamation calling for twelve regiments more of soldiers from Georgia. Certainly one of the best documents ever written by Govern

February 15th: "Colonel R. F. Maddox, several days ago, ordered out the militia to meet at the courthouse today at 11 o'clock but it was raining and they adjourned to the carshed at 2 o'clock. There was about 600 men out. They mustered awhile under the shed. Colonel Maddox made a speech and called for volunteers. Several went out after he had finished. Colonel W. A. Wilson was then called for and responded.

Wilson was then lailed for and responded. He made a stirring speech.

"Cheering news this evening from Fort Donaldson. Fifty thousand federals were repulsed after a hard and bloody fight. Several of their guunboats were sunk and disabled, and two batteries of cannon taken from them by our troops. At latest ac-count our troops were in pursuit of the retreating federal army, to use the language of the dispatch, with cold steel. When I received the news of the success of our army I could not restrain my tears and from the depth of my heart I uttered a hearty 'thanks be to God for the victory.'" February 17th: "Received a dispatch from Mr. Watkins, of Chattanooga, that Nachville is in the hands of the yankees; 5,700 of our men kiled and 10,000 taken prisoners, including General Bruckner. Truly this is a dark day. I hope we will find the news much expressived.

much exaggerated."
February 18th: "The news is more encouraging today. Nashville is safe for the present. General Johnston has retreated to-wards Nashville. The fight on yesterday must have been a bloody one. We can only surmise, having no definite information. That our forces were defeated by vastly su-perior numbers is certain, and that our loss is very great is true. This will certainly act as a stimulant to our folks at home to volunteer by the thousand. "The Lord de-fend the right," is my prayer, and I believe we are right."

In the next entry Mr. Lawshe takes a retrospective glance over the period of his residence in Atlanta. It happens to be his birthday and the time is naturally one for reflection

February 20, 1862: "This day, fourteen years ago, I arrived in the city of Atlanta, full of hope for the future and I here record that I have not been disappointed, except in realizing more than I expected. The city from 2,000 inhabitants has increased to about 36,000, including those in the army who belong 19 Atlanta.

1848 Atlanta was a busy, bustling, go-

"In 1848 Atlanta was a busy, bustling, goahead little town of 2,000 inhabitants, two
schoolhouses in which church services were
held for all denominations, about twelve or
fourteen stores, all busy, every other building being a grog shop and every other
man a drunkard or a gambler.

"This being a very accessible point, adventurers of every kind visited us. Some
for a little time flourished like a green bay
tree, but they soon, like water, found their
level. Now we have several good high
schools of merit, a well-conducted female
college, under Rev. James Mayson, and\_a
first-class medical college, second to none

interest at some future day. For instance:

"Corn at \$\$ per bushel.

"Meal at \$\$ to \$10 per bushel.

"Flour at \$5.0 to \$50 per cwt.

"Pork at \$1.50 per pound.

"Beef at \$1 to \$2 per pound.

"Butter at \$4 per pound.

"Eggs at \$3 per dozen.

"Sweet potatoes at \$5 per bushel.

"Lard at \$3.50 per pound.

"Chickens at \$2.50 to \$3.

"Turkey (gobler) \$15.

"Turkey (gobler) \$15.
"Turkey (hen) \$10.
"Shoeing a horse, \$6 to \$8. Negro shoes, \$30 to \$50. 'Children's shoes, \$20 to \$30.

'Men's boots, \$150 to \$200. "Wool hat, \$25 "Cotton hose, \$5. 'Cedar pencil, \$1.50. "Syrup (sorghum), \$8 to \$10 a gallon.
"Brown sugar, \$2.75 to \$3 per pound,
"Tallow candles, 50 to 75 cents each."

In the next item the approach of General Sherman's army toward the city can almost be heard. Preparations, for several weeks, tle diary. For nearly three years, until have been under way for the city's defense, and the time is rapidly drawing near for the clash of arms and the city's down-

May 23d-"Today the militia of the state assembled to assist in the defense of Atlanta. I hope they will not be needed."

May 29th, Sunday morning, 7 o'clock-'Took my turn again for twenty-four hours at the carshed. Captain Charles Daniel, who had been to the front to see the fun, came into the saloon. He was severely wounded in the shoulder by a piece of shell, the explosion of which killed his horse. I had the infinite satisfaction of ministering to his comfort by giving him something to eat and a stimulant. I also put his arm in a bandage and adjusted the sing, for all of which he was very thank-ful. I once made him very angry by dunning him for an account and this was the first chance I had to put him in a good

According to the next entry, the im pending crisis is still nearer. Mr. Lawshe. after packing up his goods, embarks in a ountry wagon and starts in the direction of the southeast. Here is the entry:

Saturday, July 9, 1864: "Loaded up the wagon and at 9 o'clock started for Butts county with a one-horse wagon, three negroes, a cow and calf, a yearling, a dog and the most valuable stuff I could pack into my wagon. The day was excessively hot and I had a multitude of matters to attend to, besides my poor little baby boy coks as if he will not live twenty-four hours. I must here record the fact tha my kind neighbors have been very good in their attention to kindness is appreciated and shall be re

"At 12 o'clock we stopped at South river for dinner. At 2 o'clock we started again and traveled seven miles by supper. After

July 10th-"Started by candle light and at 8 o'clock arrived in McDonough. Fortunately I met Join Hall, who is a benev-olent man, and was kind enough to give me a place for my stuff. Here we un-July 11th-"Monday morning started back

to Atlanta after two more loads of stuff.

In the next few paragraphs there is touch of sadness. Mr. Lawshe tells of the death of his little son, Joe, and relates the manner in which he left the city. with his family, for Indian Springs. It was a terrible ordeal and one which impressed him with all the bitterness and stearn reality of war.

The last important entry in the journal bears the date of December 31st, the last day of the fateful year of 1864. The beautiful city, which had smiled with so much promise when the war began, was now but a field of desolation—a waste of char-red ashes. It was bitter to contemplate, and the feelings of Mr. Lawshe must have been harrowing as he penned the closing lines of his diary:

Dawson, Ga., 10:30 o'clock at night-"Here am two hundred miles from where 1 spent the last night of last year. War was then at a distance. Since then war, in all of its horror, has visited my home and very room in which I spent the last night of last year has been occupied by the common enemy. The grounds on which I had expended so much labor and money have been hidden under hostile feet. graves of my children and friends have been in their possession.

"The old Evans chapel, where hundreds

"The old Evans chapel, where nuncreds of times I have felt the presence of God and often, with His people, shouted His praise, has been leveled with the ground. A few oiles of brickbats show where the dear old house stood. How changed is everything now! The houses burned or torn down. The inhabitants exiled or refugees. Alas, how widespread the desolation and ratio!

"Two of my youngest children have died "Two of my youngest children have died during the year. My little Joseph died and was buried during my absence from home. The balance of my family, thank God, are all well, including my wife and six children. I thought last year that I would be a better man during 1864. Alas, how uncertain are human resolutions. Once more do I beseech the long-suffering God to be merciful to me, a sinner; so that, should I live to see another year's end, I may retrospect with pleasure and not with pain.

Such were the closing words of this good man's diary. The story he has written of the war, though briefly penned, is full of sad touches, and gives us a pathetic glimpse into that distressing period. A new city has sprung from the ruins of the old citadel and the pulsing blood of a new life has started a prouder metropolis into being. A new generation has taken the place of the old one and a wonderful transforma-tion has again been wrought, but one which the simple historian of that frightful period never realized. On the verge of the new era, with the dawn of Atlanta's reinvigorated soul just beginning, as it were, to flood the hills about him in a splendid prophecy, Mr. Lawshe was peacefully carried to his long rest. Truthfully, no doubt, has one who knew him said: "A truer man never lived, a braver Christian never died." As the new Atlanta surpasses the old Atlanta, may the life which he spent

who believe the which is specified. As the new Atlanta surpasses the hold forest centers, all busy, every other builds fine being a grog shop and every other man a drunkard or a gambler.

This being a very accessible point, adding the specified of the section of his earthly habitation be likewise surpassed by the life evertaint of the control of his control of his earthly habitation be likewise surpassed by the life evertaint of the relative merits of the authors, and only in the control of his control of his earthly habitation be likewise surpassed by the life evertaint of the control of his earthly habitation be likewise surpassed by the life evertaint of the control of his earthly habitation be likewise surpassed by the life evertaint of the control of his earthly habitation be likewise surpassed by the life evertaint of the control of his earthly habitation be likewise surpassed by the life evertaint of the control of his earthly habitation be likewise surpassed by the life evertaint of the relative merits of the authors, and only in the likewise surpassed by the life evertaint of the control of his extent of the relative merits of the authors, and only in the likewise surpassed by the life evertaint of the control of his extent of the relative merits of the authors, and only in the life was the likewise surpassed by the life evertaint of the control of his extent of the relative merits of the authors, and only in the life was the life of the

set down in its new position. The roots are not disturbed and the tree, after a few months in its new environment, is as sound, and flourishing as ever. A man can thus have and flourishing as ever. A man can thus have his grove made to order in a few months, and does not have to spend half his natur-al life waiting for his shade trees to attain a respectable size, or plant trees for his grandchildren to get the benefit of. "We are having a wonderful success with our tree transplanting," said Mr. Beatle the other day. "The loss of trees by trans-planting is so slight as to hardly count at all. We do not lose over a per cent of them

all. We do not lose over 5 per cent of them in the operation, and of course when one does die we make it good. We have transplanted full grown trees with perfect success, and there is no reason now why a man who builds him a home cannot have a group of the beauty by the type he grove in front of his house by the time h is ready to move in. The trees put out bold-ly the first year after they are transplanted, and by the second or third year are in as flourishing a condition as they were in their native woods. We have planted hundreds of forest trees in the cry of Atlanta during the last year and are prepared to fill all orders at reasonable rates as soon as re-ceived."

THE REVIEWER REVIEWED. Some Strictures on Miss Gilder's Esti-

mate of Stanton's Poems. Editor Constitution-I take the liberty of requesting you to give the following a place in your columns. The writer of it, our well known and genial humorist, as well as author of most graceful verse, is not aware that I have taken the liberty of giving his letter to the press, but his criti eism of the review which recently appeared n The New York World of Stanton's charming books of songs and poems, is so "rich. rare and racy," and such a delightful speci-men of Mr. Hills's original and spicy style, that I cannot resist the temptation to le the public in general enjoy it. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that I thoroughly

endorse Mr. Hills's sentiments, and share

his high appreciation of Mr. Stanton's ge

nius. Yours truly, CHARLES W. HUBNER. To Mr. Charles W. Hubner-My Dear Friend: When you handed me last even-ing a copy of The New York World, containing a review of Frank L. Stanton's 'Songs of a Day," by the well-known and accomplished critic, Jeannette L. Gilder and asked me to write my opinion of that review, I was at a loss to know what val-ue you could possibly attach to the opinion of one so totally ignorant of the rules by which literary work is judged by literary Nevertheless, I will comply with your

request to the best of my ability.

The article in question appears to me to be a model professional critique, in as much as it closely follows the weil-beaten path so long and faithfully trod by professional reviewers, unbrightened by a sin-

gle gleam of originality,

The duty of the professional critic in reviewing a volume of poems, seems to be first, to closely scan each line in search of echnical derects, for the purpose of parading them conspicuously before the public then to give a few more or less happy selections from the book under review, and finally to say some pleasant things, in a eneral way, of the author and his work. This line has been closely followed in the article before me, and the first shock our critic receives is in the discovery of what she terms the "hack phrase," "life's broken chalice.'

As these words occur in the very first verse of the book, they could hardly escape the notice of a casual reader, and the facthat this is the only "hack phrase" which the microscopic examination of this trained reviewer has revealed in the work of a man who has for several years been writing from one to ten poems daily, many of them upon subjects not of his own sel sides doing a vast amount of newspaper 'hack work,' is certainly a most glowng talbute to Mr. Stanton's ger

The next literary sin of which the poet found guilty, is the grammatical, or rather ungrammatical one of "saying lay for the sake of a rhyme, when he

say ile."

This "slip of grammar," of which our critic says Byron is also guilty, occurs, I find in the poem "Weary the Waiting," and I doubt if one in a hundred of the readers of those delicate and musical lines, has

ever noticed it.

I suppose it is the business of the professional critic to discover these little "slips," and if Miss Gilder will transfer her attetion to the immortal bard of Avon and examine his works with the same care she has bestowed upon Mr. Stanton's book, she will, no doubt, be able to tear those grand old tragedies to tatters

old tragedies to tatters.

Failing to find any further technical defects to criticise our reviewer proceeds to throw what I suppose she considers a crumb of comfort to her author, by predicting that "when he gets a little more time to polish his lines, and edits some of the sentimentality out of his verse," he will begin to be read in the magazines as well as the newspapers.

the sentimentality out of his verse," he will begin to be read in the magazines as well as the newspapers.

"Angels and ministers of grace defend us" from such an infliction, and may rine kind fates continue to keep our sweet singer busy, if by "getting more time" he is ever likely to write any of the dreary drived which parades itself under the name of poetry in the modern magazine.

These chuncks of rhetoric may be perfect in their proportions, and very highly polished, but many of them are as devoid of the spirit of poetry as a Georgia gourd, though they would make exceitent parameters are included though they would make exceitent parameters.

Furthermore I will venture the "rediction that if Frank L. Stanton ever e us wont over critic cells the sentimentality cut of his verses, though they may that their way to the imagazines, they will no longer be copied by the newspapers, that the public will pass them by unheeded, for the very essence of their popularity will have vanished.

Our critic next proceeds to give us the

will pass them by unheaded, for the very essence of their popularity will have vanished.

Our critic next proceeds to give up the startling place of information that Mr. Stanton's dialect songs are his best, and it is in these that he most strongly suggests James Whiteomb Riley, for whom he expresses his admiration in some hires to Robert J. Burdette."

That Mr Stanton's dialect songs are very good is true, but that they are his best. I have good reason to believe is not the opinion of the majority of his readers, and as for their suggesting Riley, or any tre else but Stanton, the idea is sheer nonsense.

The fashion of compartion is becoming almost as hackneyed as the phrase "lift's broken chalice," and I am sick and tired or hearing Longfellow spoken of as the Tent vson of New England, Riley designated as the Burns of America and Stanton celled the Riley of the south.

The work of each of these nations a last way of the south.

The work of each of these nations a last way or one have written "The Livey heaf" at Waycross." than Burns could have produced "When the Frost is on the Tumpkin," or Tennyson have postically portrayed the thoroughly American character of "Evangeline."

The above statement ir, no way involves.



Bierce was certainly peculiar. Physically and morally he was so. His dark ringed, pallid face with its sombreness and shadow ecurately reflected the moral Bierce. All of him strongly suggested a past.

He was unsocial. When the city editor introduced him to the staff he bowed icily,

and secured for himself frigid treatm in return. "I don't like that new fellow," said Park-

"He has a past-I'll bet on that," said Dorrian. "Look at that face, those eyes, his manner. He makes it plain that he don't care for any of us."

Bierce was one of those wandering, bohemian newspaper men that go from place to place and settle nowhere, build no ca-reers, and yet do their work with a neater finish. finish than the generality of painstaking and stable newspaper men. He had a great fund of experience and had traveled ex-tensively. At infrequent periods he talked mtertainingly to the newspaper fellows. But he did not cease to be He was believed to be selfish, cynical, wicked and unhappy. How far this popular onception of him was correct no one say. Certainly he was not happy. To the most casual observer his life seemed to have been prematurely blighted by some grief-or crime.

He was a clever worker, and his capacity for work was enormous. He never com-plained at the amount of work heaped upon him. The one remaining passion left from the wreck of himself was his love for his work. He would willingly work fourteen hours without cessation on a good story. He cared nothing for the out-side pleasures that occupied a small quota of the time of the other reporters, and it inva-riably befell that when a reporter got off, he did the extra work.

But the man's intangible past, so potent in his life, kept him apart. He lived to himself; he had no intimate; he called no man his friend. He was referred to in questionable matters concerning journalistic work, and was frequently applied to when information was wanted on any general topic; but outside, of his character as a wellwanted on any general equipped newspaper man he received no "He's all right to talk to on general sub-

feeling far deeper and more sacred than the desire to acceptably fill a certain amount of space in a newspaper. The little gem tears the very modest title,

A Song for You.

Your mocking birds are mute Amid the peach blooms and the pines that

sighing.

Delay the winds that pass them like a lute
Whose sweetest notes are dying.

Your lilies bend and weep, Because in vain they lift their lips to kiss

The morning glories 'round your casement

Your haunted brook glides o'er
The sparkling stones where wild flowers
lean to win it,
And moans its way, because it feels no

Birds, winds, brooks, flowers—they keep Sad vigils where the lonely light is

streaming;
And I—across the darkness and the geep
My soul drifts to you, dreaming.

In closing Miss Gilder displays her wo

manly instinct by paying a very pretty compliment to Mr. Stanton's portrait—a compliment which would probably be more highly appreciated by an author of her own

sex.

I have not heard the poet's opinion of hisreviewer's critique, but, from what I know
of him I believe him far too modest to take
exception to it; but whether he deems it
just or unjust he can well afford to smile
and possess his soul in patience, assured that
his little song birds, as they go fitting
from column to column of the daily frees,
will sing their way to the hearts of thousands of delighted readers, charming and

will sing their way to the hearts of the sands of delighted readers, charming and cheering with their tender sentiment while the statuesque stanzas that pose, owi-like upon the pages of the magazines will fail to create in any human breast a solitary ripple of genuine emotion.

I remain, my dear friend, most sincerely your,

LUCIUS PERRY HILLS.

If you go out early in the morning, you may catch rheumatism. Salvation Oil cures it.

TO THE STARS.

I know not thy seasons nor orbits;
I care not how long are thy years;
I reck not the space thine ecliptics may
trace,
And I laugh at the lore of the seers.

But there is a peace in thy shining.

And there is a balm in thy beams,

And thine is a light with which seraphims

write Softest scenes in the drama of dreams

Divine foster fathers of fancy,
My nurture was thy Milky Way;
Thine Argo was laden with thoughts from
an Aden,
And thy lyre taught my heart-chords to

Ah, love the sweet breath of immortals
Whose sanctified souls have attained
That lofty estate in which us they await
To rejoice in the riches regained—

Exhaled through the pendulous planets
With sentiousness wholly divine,
Thy fond welcome wooing and all thence
accruing.
Unrestricted, I haste to make mine.

For, though like the sphere of affection, Velled deeply in nebulous light, The dazzling influence prevent the pursu-ance Of man's quisitorial sight,

Atlanta, Ga., January 20th.

And, looking in, they miss you.

Your face reflected in it.

not a man to give advice, or take it. He's not a man to know well, to introduce to your family, to accept an a social footing. He's an eel. He slips through your fingers. flis past operates subtly upon you and suggests all sorts of creepy possibilities. You find yourself wondering what crime he has committed." committed."

committed."

Bierce understood the social ostracism of which he was the victim, and resented it by intensifying his ley bearing toward the boys in the office. He would meet them at assignment hour with a slight bow, but did not, as a rule, engage in the general talk At times certain subjects would draw him out and he would talk interestingly. I remember an occasion when some new phase of the Mrs. Maybrick case was being dissed, he joined in the talk with a show

"She's a snake," he said hotly, "and I don't take any stock in the general sym-pathy for her. She ought to suffer. The silly babble of the women is disgusting. I've no feeling for the Cleopatras. Let the murderesses and adulteresses pay the penalty. To a man, the only pure woman is

He was a most merciless critic of those books and plays in which woman socially wicked were shown off to advantage. He

despised them.

His sentiment did not make him more popular. According to the general way of thinking, such talk showed his bad s'de, and gave an insight to his real character. One afternoon a telegraph budietin brought the news into the office that a fearful storm had swept along the coast and spread devestation in its track. In a half hour Bierce estation in its track. In a half hour Bierce and I were en oute to the scene. Any newspaper man would have been delighted at the opportunity I had for writing a at the opportunity I had for writing a thrillingly dramatic story, but I think I

would have willingly given it up to be rid of Bierce. For five gloomy hours he sat like a sphinx beside me. At long intervals he would address some somber reflection to me. He was the poorest of companions.

I shall never forget the scene. Blight, utter and absolute, had fallen upon the isnders to the could not be counted. The scape. The dead could not be counted. The loss was too great to estimate. Such desof newspaper man he received no pair I have never seen. The picture was ration.

I all right to talk to on general subwas Doriman's opinion, "but he horror had appalled me. But Bierce? Nev-

er had I seen him so active. He hurried about from spot to spot, feasting his eyes upon the horrors everywhere to be seen. His pensive spirit seemed to find exhilaration ir the sickening sights. The wild, heree, reientless, desolating fury of destruction that had swept over the place seemed to strike a harmonious note in his nature. To me he seemed to revel in the

Six hours he sat at a table penciling off six hours he sat at a table penching off a lucid, vivid and graphic account of the horrors he had seen. His pencil flew over the paper and a faint bit of color mounted to each of his pallid cheeks. It was late in the morning when he turned the last piece of copy over to the telegraph operator. He lit a cigarette and smiled with a grim sort of satisfaction, as he looked up grim sort of satisfaction, as he looked up

"Action like that," he said, "is living to a pool devil like me. I should like about a week of it. It would give a little office to life, and help me to get away from myself awhile. There's something grand and the state of the sta majestic about such destruction as this." "But have you no pity for the sufferers?"

I asked.
"Pity? Why should I have? What's the difference? The poor devils could have had a few more years, that's true, but what matter? There's nothing dull about the way they died; it must have been glorious for a minute or two."

Bierce was never robust and there seemed to be a prophecy of early death in his pale and surken eyes. We were not surprised when the news came to us one morning that he had died suddenly. With three or four of the boys I went over to his room. Death had scarcely changed him; the pallor had not deepened.
"I have expected him to end just like

"I have expected him to the just and this," said Carroll. "I have never heard him say anything about his relatives—if he has any they should be notified."
"He must have a mother." Dorrian said.
"His letters would tell," Carroli rejoined.
Dorrian found a great roll of letters in his trunk. For saveral minutes he sat tooking. trunk. For several minutes he sat looking through them. We waited quite a while

"What do you find?" Carroll asked at last. "Oh, just a mother's letters—that's all," said Dorrian. "Seems to live up in New York state, and has been wandering around

York state, and has been wandering around the country for the past dozen years. He sent her half of his salary—
"Past? There don't seem to be-yes, there's something about a girl—the mother writes about her often. Here, 'It is the regret of my life that your life should have been ground the way women. Who

gret of my life that your life should have been spoiled by a woman who was unworthy of you. My prayers follow you, my dearest boy, and I hope—"
Dornian folded the letter.
"Conjound it," he said, "why can't a man become known before he dies?"
"We didn't know him," said Carroll.
"Poor devil," said I.
We shipped his body to his mother, and Dorrian and I accompanied it.
"There never was a better son," she sobbed.

H. L. Atwater, President. A. J. Orme, Vice President. Wm. C. Hale, Secretary and Gen. Man

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We issue a 7 per cent guaranteed certificate, provided money is left one year.
Our paid in capital and profits are larger than any bank in the city.

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CAPITAL \$400,000. SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$100,000.

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Oldest bank in Atlanta, Ga. Open 8 to 4. As security for our depositors we have some of the best and most centrally located city property, yielding \$11,000 gross rents per annum. We pay 6 per cent interest on time deposits if they remain one month or longer, more than any other bank in the city, because our expenses are small. We solicit accounts on liberal terms. We have for sale cheap, on long time, some lots on West Peachtree street, just outside the city limits. J. H. & A. L. JAMES.

W. A. HEMPHILL,

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Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets, Atlanta, Ga. Capital, \$150,000.

Surplus, \$25,000.

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Accounts of firms, corporations and individuals solicited with legitimate banking. DIRE CTORS.

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Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.,

Capital, \$160,000. Charter Liability, \$320,000

Transact a general banking business; ap proved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties changing or opening new accounts; issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 4 per cent if left 60 days: 5 per cent if left six months.

My soul set its path by thy fountains
To bow in thy temples of light.
And, shown that Orion had vanquished the
Lion,
Aspiration hoped on toward height. This Paper is Printed I do not love man, he is mortal; I do love the God of the stars, And, freeing the celestial from all that is bestial, Would reclaim what the fleshy debars. COAL CITY COAL COAL CITYM INING CO., Coal City, Ala,

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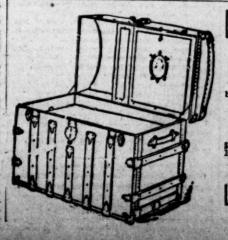
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A VALISE? They must go; you need one.
Fearful cut in Trunks and Valises. The
octtom has dropped out.
Bridal Trunks, worth \$15, now at \$2.
Leather Saratoga, worth \$12, now at \$7.
Zinc Trunks, worth \$5, now at \$2.
Sole leather Valise, worth \$5, now at \$2.
Good leather Valise, worth \$3, 75, now at \$2.
Leather Club Bags, worth \$2.75, now at \$3. BE QUICK! BE QUICK! BE QUICK!
Now is your time for bargains.

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY. LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN,

TMENT CO. ate Loan Agency, Equitable Hullar Reve to buy real Ve bought 25 acres, adjoining Inman on the 1st of July, h in it, and propose th those wanting to 7 Decatur line runs It is beautifully ses built, all sold orrow and we will ome on MONTHLY

uare Land Co.

of Edgewood Avenue DAYTON HALE,

IN THE GOLDEN GATE PARK

Unique Buildings That Have Been Erected There.

SOME OF THE MANY CONCESSIONS

That Attract the Visitor-It Is All Em blematic and Characteristic of the Great Pacific Slope.

San Francisco, January 27.-At twenty minutes past 2 o'clock this afternoon Mrs. M. H. DeYoung touched the electric button and by that act the great California Midwinter International exposition was given life. California's dream had become a reality and the great multitude of people assembled there sent up a joyous shout that drowned even the booming of artillery.

Notwithstanding the fact the huge grand stand was alive with people, while thousands stood in the open space in front and paid respectful attention to the music and speeches. The grand stand was a mass of brillant color. A thousand flags fluttered in the breeze and several hundred children, dressed in red, white and blue, waved the

national emblem and sang patriotic songs.

It was at the close of Director General DeYoung's speech that Mrs. DeYoung rose to set the machinery of the fair in motion by pressing an electric button. She was greeted with a cheer, when she stepped forward. As she stood with hand poised, there was a moment of dead silence, when her hand fell, and in an instance silence turned into



floor, opening into a roof garden contain-ing many hardy outdoor plants of a Califor-nia winter.

Next in size is the mechanical arts building, designed by Edward R. Swain. This building is 180 feet by 324, and in its con-struction the spirit of the architecture of the Indian temples has been skillfully

To the north of the central light tower and valley of flowers is the most uniquely attractive building of the group, designed by C. C. McDougall. It is to be a permanent feature of the park after it has served to the park after it its purpose as a building of fine arts. A the southwest end of concert valley, beyon the fountain, will be found a structure as light in appearance as the fine arts building is substantial. The administration building is another work of A. Page Brown's, and combines Central India Siamese features in a light, graceful structure, consisting of a central dome, over



FINE ARTS BUILDING.

inclosed square corridor, with pavilion at the four corners. In these are located the offices of management, the department of publicity and promotion, the foreign departments, assembly rooms, etc. ward from this building, with the fine arts building forming the north side of the quadrangle, is situated the agricultural and horticultural building, designed by Samuel Newsom, in the old California museum

The five buildings around the terraced quadrangle leading to concert valley are but the nucleus of a great number of county and concessionaires' structures, selected from a great number of applicants Santa Barbara county has erected a handsome building, wherein is exhibited her amphibia, principally the Mateo brings her log cabin from Chi Chinese Six Companies, of San Fran



pandemonium. Steam whistles blew, bands ! played the "Star Spangled Banner," salutes were fired by cannon, and above all was heard the deep roar from thousands of human throats. There was to have been another oration and more music, but the crowd did not wait for them. It melted away like magic and joined the other thousands in the inspection of the marvelous sights to be seen in the various buildings, There was not an accident or hitch in the proceedings during the entire day.

A large force of city police assisted the mid-winter guard in preserving order, but the crowd was an easy one to handle and



MECHANICAL ARTS BUILDING.

there was no trouble of any kind. At night the grounds were lighted by electricity, and the crowd still lingered. An elaborate display of fireworks was given and at midnight, when the fair gates closed and the cople started home, the largest and most successful celebration ever held on the Pa cific coast was over.

There have been neither energy enterpris nor money lacking in inaugurating this won derful presentation on the Pacific coast of America's greatness. There has been no effort in this connection to pattern after the Columbian exposition. The term 'White City" will never be appropriately applied to this exposition. Mr. Graham's idea has been to let delicate tints predominate, and so to distribute and arrange these that the peculiar atmospheric effects of the California climate shall be utilized to enhance their harmony and increase their beauty. Warm tones are not necessary and the darkness of background afforded by the almost black foliage is a magnificent setting for the delicate tints

which are to prevail. There is a great deal of gold in the scheme of color, although not enough to give the architectural group the name of the "Golden City." Mr. Graham says that several of the buildings of this exposition surpass in perfection of detail and architectural development the buildings of the Columbian exposition.

Some facts about this exposition may be interesting to the people of Atlanta and the south who are just now especially in-terested in the exposition which we our-selves are to have in the near future. It be seen that this midwinter expositi is a really grand affair, but there is every reason to believe that the Cotton States and International will surpass it. The midnter is confined to about sixty acre

cisco, have an oriental building of their own, fully 160 feet long and 90 feet wide, with a central courtyard, to be filled with rare Chinese flora. At one end there is Chinese theater, and about the courtyard there is booths exemplifying fne manufacture of important Chinese productions. The structure is fantastically ornamented with carved dragons and brilliant red, yellow and blue flags flutter above tiled roofs, from which a Chinese pagoda, copied from the celebrated tower at Nankin, rises some seventy feet. Most of the oriental exhibits at Chicago are found here, including "A Street in Cairo.

Among the other concessional features is the great Firth wheel. Speaking of this wheel suggests mention of a very interest ing incident which took place in connection with its construction the other day. During a temporary full in the work of putting up the spider-like spokes of this wheel, a man was observed to clamber up in the mass of timbers surrounding the base of the superstructure. He was at first supposed to be a workmen and no special attention was paid him. Presently, however, he clambered out on one of the lower spokes. The superintendent of construction, catching him, asked him what he wanted but continued his ascent, working his inside the periphery with catlike agility ndent ordered him down. The



OBELISK OF OLIVES

only answer he got w come and fetch him. He kept on climbing. and where the periphery has not been placed he had to slide down the big spoke until he reached the channel irons. Crossing on these to the next spoke he worked ing on these to the next spoke he worked out to the periphery and proceeded as be

By this time quite a crowd had gathered. watching the progress of this daring fel low, 120 feet from the ground. He was repeatedly warned to look out for himself, but showed himself abundantly able to do Finally he reached the hghest p



THE OLD-TIME "RANCHERIA."

while the Cotton States and International will have about 200 acres to spread itself

Somewhat Descriptive.

The great fair has been in preparation since August 24th, when to the cheering and plaudits of 50,000 the ground was first broken. It has cost four millions and it is second in extent only to the Paris and

Chicago expositions. Sixty acres of the Golden Gate park have been devoted to the exposition. This space is covered by five main buildings grouped about a central concert valley, from the center of which arises an electric tower 200 feet in height. This tower is covered by incandescent lamps and surrounded by search lights which throw their beams on ountains and banks of flowers about the fountains and banks of flowers about its base, or light up with silvery rays the cascade, or on Strawberry Hill toward the ocean and bring into a halo of light the merry boating parties on the lake at its base spanned by picturesque bridges, or show the coliseum-like observatory on the summit. Without the main group of the fair buildings are the many private confair buildings are the many private con-cessions from the Midway Plaisance and some that never appeared in Chicago.

The largest structure is the manufacturers and liberal arts building, 462 feet long by 237 feet wide designed by A. Page Brown, in the Moorish style. The effect of this airy architecture is quite pleasing to the eye as if done in stone. Overlooking the main floor is a gallery about thirty-five feet wide extending completely around the feet wide extending completely around the interior, and above the gallery there is a third floor some fifty feet from the main

nd, standing at full length, gave an ex ulting yell, which was answered by a group of friends near the voicano building. Of ourse, he came down the other way, an thus made the first revolution of the great Firth wheel. On reaching the ground he disclosed his identity, and was recognized as a sailor and rigger. He said he had made the trip to settle a bet that he would make the first trip around this great rotary

One of the sensations of the exposition will be the famous diver, Kohana Maka, whose record as a long distance swimmer, deep diver and shark hunter, aurpasses that of all aquatic wonders of the great Pacific. It is Kohana Maka, who has kept alive the old shark hunting custom

Of course there is a magnificent display f the wealth and resources of the Pacific slope. The exposition is a big success, a though the fact that it is held so close t The exposition is a big success, al the world's fair has had an unquestion effect on the attendance from the cast. In this respect our Atlanta exposition most fortunate for by next year the people of the entire country will be exposition

of the early kings of Hawaii.

However, here's good luck and lots of i to the midwinter!

Three Cases of Smallpox. Chicago, January 27.—Three patients in the county hospital were found to have small-pox today and were removed to the pest-house. There are now about ninety patients

### NUSSBAUM DEAD A. B. HINKLE'S HAT.

Macon Loses One of Her Most Prominent Citizens.

INDUCED BY WORRY PARALYSIS

The Meeting of the Southwestern Stockholders Approaches—Court Officials Come Home—The Suicide Buried.

Macon, Ga., January 27 .- (Special.)-Mr. M. Nussbaum died this morning between 2 and 3 o'clock from the effects of a stroke of paralysis received last night about 11 o'clock. He lived barely more than three hours after he was first attacked. He had retired to bed for the night only a short time when the stroke fell upon him. He had been in perfect health and had no premonition of the impending doom. He was down town yesterday, ate a hearty dinner last evening went to the synagogue awhile. The paralysis affected the brain. He became unconscious from the noment of the attack and remained so until he died, surrounded by relatives and

attended by physicians. The deceased was born in Bavaria and had lived in Macon nearly thirty years. He was about sixty-five years old. Mr. Nussbaum was one of Macon's best known and most highly esteemed citizens. For many years he did a large and prosperous wholesale dry goods and notion business. He became quite wealthy and invested largely in real estate. At one time he bought the Brown house and owned other valuable property. Nussbaum & Dannen-berg erected a handsome five-story building on the corner of Cherry and Third streets where they conducted their mammoth busi ness. On the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Nussbaum retained the building and conducted the business there for years under the firm name of M. Nussbaum & Co. He was public spirited, progressive and liberal and invested in various enterprises. When the financial stringency came upon the country two or three years ago Mr. Nussbaum failed for a large amount. Had he confined his capital to his dry goods business alone all might have been well, but nvested in railroads, real estate, and when the critical time arrived he had his money scattered in so many concerns he could not realize promptly and obtain the cash, and he was forced, to put his business in the hands of a receiver. He made an honest failure. He gave up his property to satisfy his creditors. His failure was deeply regretted by the entire community, for everyone esteemed the generous-hearted and progressive citizen and liked him for his many excellent qualities. At the time of his failure his life was insured for over \$100,000, but, owing to financial reverses he could not keep up pay-ment of premiums, and at his death his life, it is thought, was insured for only \$20,000.

it is suggested by friends of Mr. Nuss baum that perhaps the paralysis of the brain was brought on by mental worry over tusiness troubles. He had a genial nature, affable manners and a warm heart. At one time Mr. Nussbaum was an alderman of the city, and was frequently a delegate to

A wife and five children survive the deceased. He was a loving and devoted hus funeral services will be held tomorrow morning. The interment will be made in Rose Hill cemetery.

Road Commissioners Object.

The road commissioners met today. The most important business they transacted was the refusal to allow the county chaingang to help drain the swamp below the city. It will be remembered that the mayor and council requested the county commissioners to consent for the county to help bear with the city half the expense draining the swamp. It was estimated that the total cost of drainage would be \$10,000. The county commissioners declined to appropriate cash money for the purpose, but expressed their willingness to permit the county being constitution. county chaingang to do work on the drainage to the amount of half of the cost of the drainage, provided the road commis-sioners would spare the gang for this pur-pose. The city accepted this proposition, but today the road commissioners declined to grant the use of the gang for the reason that the law prohibits the employment of the convicts anyway save on the public roads. It now seems that if the swamp is to be drained the city will have to pay the entire expense, for it is not thought that the county commissioners will appropriate any money for the purpose or issue

The indications are that nearly 500 stockholders will be in attendance on the meeting of the Southwestern Railroad Company at Macon, February 8th. So far but very few proxies have been received at the office of the company in this city, but on the contrary many stockholders write that they expect to attend the meeting in They justly think that it will be the most mportant meeting ever held in the history of the company. Many are coming to the neeting with the intention of voting for the contractory to ever loss from the Central uthwestern to cut loose from the Central and run as an independent road. They be lieve that such a course is the only thing that will save the Southewestern from destruction. It is not known, of course, at this writing, how a majority of the stock-holders will vote. It is said that quite a number of Savannah stockholders will vote for the Southwestern to leave the Cen-

Jail Escape at Perry.

Sheriff Westcott received a telegram to-day from Sheriff Cooper, of Houston coun-ty, stating that last night nine prisoners escaped from jail at Perry by sawing out. Aid was evidently furnished from outside Among the escapes was one charged with murder and another with rape. Sheriff Cooper offers a reward of \$25 for each one captured.

Newsy Notes.

Judge Speer, United States Marshal Lev-Judge Speer, United States Marshal Leverett and other attaches of the court here returned from Savannah to spend Sunday at home. They will return to Savannah tomorrow night as court will continue for ten days or two weeks longer. Several very important cases are yet to be heard.

Mr. Nat Birdsong has been appointed receiver for the retail grocery business of Mr. Merritt Birdsong.

ains of Mrs. Stella Akeridge were The remains of Mrs. Stella Akeridge were carried to Forsyth this morning for burial beside the grave of the mother of the un-

fortunate young woman.

Miss Sallie Hunnicutt has returned to Atlanta after a short but delightful visit to Macon. Miss Hunnicutt is much admired in this city.

Captain Roff Sims and bride have returned from a delightful bridal trip to Florida

and Cuba. They have elegant apartments at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Cullen Battle on College street.

Mrs. Edward Peters, of Atlanta, is visiting Mrs. Iverson L. Harris. Mrs. Peters has

nany friends and admirers in this city and

ing Mrs. Iverson L. Harris. Mrs. Peters has many friends and admirers in this city and is the recipient of many social favors.

The condition of Captain Sam Pearson is very critical. He is exceedingly low today. This information will be heard with great regret by the people of Macon.

Judge Griggs has been hearing motions and the receivers docket today. He will go to Dawson tomorrow, but will not return to Macon to again preside for Judge Bartlett until week after next.. Judge Griggs has made a great reputation for himself as an able, upright and impartial jurist during the time he has been presiding over Bibb superior court. He has won the admiration and esteem of the bar and all who have come in contact with his court. Yesterday afternoon the bar passed highly complimentary resolutions on Judge Griggs.

Ernest Sunday, a negro, was bound over today by United States Commissioner Erwin in the sum of \$100 to answer to the charge of stealing a mail sack of Macon Telegraphr.

Telegraphe Hilliard Cherry, a well-known

died last night.

This afternoon Edward Burke was appointed permanent receiver for J. W. Burke & Co. There was an interesting contest among several applicants for the receiver-

Lump on Hinkle's Head.

MISS BOSWORTH ON THE STAND She Says Dr. Chapman Did Tell Her He Would Know Worsham's Knucks

If He Saw Them. Americus, Ga., January 27.-(Special.)-The first two hours of today's session of court in the Hinkle trial were consumed in able arguments of Messrs. Berner, Little and Twiggs as to admitting the testimony of Judge Mathews concerning Worsham's expressions of good will toward the Hinkles on the day of the killing. Judge Fish adhered to his decision excluding it. Deputy Sheriff McArthur was then put up by the defense in rebuttal of Judge Mathews's evidence as to the hat of Dr. A. P. Hinkle. The witness said the hat in evidence had been in the sheriff's safe, protected by a combination lock, since January 3, 1893. The safe could only be opened by the sheriff and deputy. He saw the hat the night of the killing; looked at the breaks in its crown and felt a bump on A. B. Hinkle's head. He did not take charge of the hat that night. He thought it was the same hat. He examined both the hat and Hinkle's head closely the second day afterward. He had permitted none but counsel to examine the hat since it has been in the custody of the sheriff. It was not in the custody tody of the sheriff until after the commit

ment trial. The witness noticed a break in the hat now not seen by him heretofore. Miss Laura Bosworth was introduced to rebut the statement of Dr. C. K. Chapman, that at no time had he ever said anything to her on the subject of Dr. Worsham's knucks, nor his ability to identify them Miss Laura Bosworth testified that on the Sunday following Christmas, 1892, w ing with Dr. Chapman, he had said that he would know when shown him Dr. Wor-sham's knucks, from having seen them often. The state then offered a certified copy of the motion for continuance made by Dr. J. B. Hinkle in June, 1893, as a contradiction to the cvidence of Dr. A. B. Hinkle on his trial. The defense consented to

All the Evidence In. At 11:30 o'clock a. m. both the state and the defense announced that they had closed. Three speeches by each side were agreed on, the court not limiting the time of the speeches. Arguments for the state agreed on, to be made by Colonel E. F Hinton,, opening, and Messrs. Hudson and Berner to follow. For the defense Judge Fort was to open and to be followed by

Colonel Little and Judge Twiggs.

The court took a recess until 1:45 a. m., at which time argument by the state assigned to begin. Long before the hour the crowd began to assemble at the court-house to catch the first words of the speeches in the celebrated Hinkle case. Every seat was taken and additional chairs and benches were put in. A large majority of those present were ladies. As no standing was allowed there was a rush for seats. ne persons arrived an hour and a half ahead of time. The scene of the opening of court was one of deepest interest and will long be remembered. Just to the left of the jury sat the family and relatives of the prisoners, while nearer to the front of the jury were the two Drs. Hinkle, with their counsel. Immediately to their right and nearly in front of the judge, sat the state's counsel, and just behind them were the brothers of the late Dr. Worsham, his widow, heavily veiled, her brother, John R. Shaw, and other relatives of the family, Judge Fish announced the order of the speeches. The state was to open, then two speeches from the defense, a reply by the state, then another speech by the defense and the conclusion by the state. At 2 o'clock the jury filed in amid a solemn

Argument Begins.

Colonel Edgar F. Hinton opened the argu-ment for the state, and spoke for two and half hours. Judge Fort opened for the defense following Colonel Hinton, and spoke for over an hour. At 6 o'clock he suggested to the court that he desired to suspend for a recess. Accordingly Judge Fish, after duty in the interim, sent them to their room and ordered a recess until Monday at 8:30 o'clock, when Judge Fort will resume his argument. Judge Fort will be followed by Colonel C. B. Hudson, who is booked for a great speech, himself, and then Colonel Little, one of the ablest lawyers of the Georgia bar, will be heard, followed by Judge Twiggs and Robert L. Berner in con-The speeches may run over into Tresday and then-the verdict.

RAMSEY IS AT LARGE.

The Sheriff and Posse Are Hunting for

Him but He Is Well Hid. Dalton, Ga., January 27.—(Special.)—Bob Ramsey, of Spring Place, who shot and killed D. W. Deck at Bryant's livery stable here last night, has not been caught The sheriff and several posses are still the sheriif and several posses are still hunting him. Little is known of the circumstances of the killing, as one of the parties to it is dead. The other is a fugitive from justice and there were no immediate witnesses. Ramsey wanted a buggy. Deck, who was foreman of the livery stable, would not let him have it, as he was drught. There were several persons near drunk. There were several persons near, and from their evidence before the coroner's jury that body found a verdict of willful murder. Deck's friends will offer a reward for Ramsey's capture and petition the governor to do the same. Deck will be burjed here tomorrow afternoon. He was an excellent citizen, quiet and well behaved. He leaves a mother and five sisters.

FOUGHT TO THE DEATH.

One Fleming Was Killed and th Other Is in Jail.

Other Is in Jail.

Bristol, Tenn., January 27.—(Special.)—The following special from Norton, Va., was received here today: "Doc Swindle and Ed Hale, the surviving officers who participated in the battle with the Fleming brothers in West Virginia last Saturday, returned today. They are very feeble and much disfigured. Hale received a pistol ball in the upper part of his forehead and Swindell has a large hole through his neck. The officers report a thrilling encounter and fight to the death. Calvin Fleming's body will not be brought to Wise county for interment. He was buried in the vicinity where he fell. Henan Fleming was not killed, as reported. He is now in jail near the place where the fight occurred and is improving from the terrible wound he received. He will be brought back here for trial as soon as able to travel and requisition papers can be obtained. The story of tion papers can be obtained. The story of the massacre of the Mullins family will be

To the massacre of the administrating with the told again."

For some time past United States marshals from the district of Virginia have been working on the case, but with no available results, though it has been positively known that there was a gang of outlaws, either in the Black mountains of Letcher county, Kentucky, or Wise county, Virginia, who were coining counterfeit money extensively and that they were confederates of the notorious Dock Taylor, who was harged at Wise Courthouse, Va. last fall for complicity in the massacre which occurred in the Black mountains on the Kentucky side in April, 1892, in which seven persons were killed.

Train Robbers Convicted.

Newport, Ark., January 27.—The jury in the case of Thomas Brady, on trial for participating in the recent robbery of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain train at Oliphant, Ark., and also for the murder of Conductor McNally, of the train, this morning brought in a verdict of guilty of both charges. The murder verdict is of the first degree. Sentence of death was postponed by Judge Butler. The principal evidence was given by a confessing member of the gang, named Padgett. A jury is now being secured for the trial of the other members of the band.

### MAY TALK TODAY.

Much Better Yesterday.

THE DETECTIVES HAVE FOUND A CLUE.

Bragg Washington, Illustrious of Name, but Wicked of Character, Under Ar-rest-Other Police Items.

The injured Texas ranchman at the Grady hospital showed such a marked improve-ment yesterday that the physicians ex-pressed the hope that he will be able to converse intelligently today, and thus solve the mystery of the case.

The improvement in his condition yester

day was nothing less than marvelous. The physicians had almost despaired of saving him, and were only giving him every necessary attention, not from any hope of saving they hoped for was to save his life; they had fittle or no hope of saving his intel-lect. But yester y's change gave them reason to hope that not only his life but his mind may be saved.

Mr. Scrivener was much more pert yes-

terday than he has yet shown himself, and his talk, while not intelligent, was far more vigorous. The detectives that have been working on the case were notified by the hospital physicians that injured man may be able to talk this morning. Detectives Looney and Cason will call on the injured man at the hospital this morn-ing and endeavor to get from him some story of his terrible adventure. They have

been patiently investigating the case, and believe they have a theory of it that will prove to be correct when the The gang of white burglars arrested a few days ago by the Atlanta police has, with one exception, been convicted at

One of the leaders of the gang, a man named Slooter, was given twenty years on the gang. Carroll Hill, an Atlanta carpenter, who was implicated in the case penter, who was implicated in the case only at the eleventh hour, was given a year only. Reuben Hardeman, another Atlanta man, caught here last week, got three years. John Sisk, of Atlanta, recognized as one of the leaders, has not yet been

carrol: Hill, the Atlanta carpenter, owns a home in the east a part of the city, and bore a good reputation. On the witness stand he wept copiously, and told a story that evidently made an impress judge, as he got only one year. He said he and Hardeman were made arunk by Sisk and Slooter and led into the crime, when not responsible for their actions. He said that he was horrified to realize what he had one when he became sober the morn-ing after he engaged in the big burglary. He received a great deal of sympathy from the court spectators.

The treatment that Judge Gober is ac-The treatment that Judge Gober is according the sports who indulged in recreations peculiar to their fraternity at the river last Tuesday has given hope to those that have not yet appeared before him for trial. Two cases were disposed of yesterday, each being fined \$50 and costs. It is said that there will be at least two scores of cases before the jig is ended. The balliffs are making dally visits to Atlanta hunting up sports whose names have been furnished them.

Bragg Washington is the illustrious name of a negro porter who at present appears to be particularly disreputable. Bragg has been filling the menial function of porter been filling the menial function of porter in the dry goods establishment of E. M. Bass & Co., but he had ambitious dreams and they were of wealth and luxury.

Finding himself in no very promising position to achieve great wealth, it seems that he resorted to dishonest measures to hoard up riches. His employers have been missing goods for sometime but never once suspected the source of their losses. Yesterday afternoon, by mere chance, their suspicions were directed toward the hither-

to trusted Bragg Washington. It seems that he was caught in the act, and he was handed over to Patrolmen Alderman and Adams. He was carried to police headquarters and the case fully investigated. Washington's house was searched and a large quantity of fine goods found safely hidden away. Ribbons of silk and satin, costly handkerchiefs, fine dress goods, etc. were among the goods recovered. The value of the stolen property is considerable.

Addie Washington, wife of the porter,
was arrested for receiving and concealing stolen goods. Warrants against the two were sworn out and they will be prose

cuted in the state cours.

The robberies have been conducted in a manner worthy of an expert. Although goods amounting in value to quite a large sum were stolen Washington was not once

HE REACHED FOR HIS PISTOL. Colonel Echols and Mr. Ed Drake Had

a Personal Encounter. Colonel John W. Echols, the well-known awyer, and Mr. Ed Drake, the equally well-known athlete, who was physical di-rector at the gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association until recently, had a two-round match yesterday.

It happened in the office of Colonel Echols, in the Equitable building, and was

witnessed by many excited spectators.

Mr. Drake had gone to Colonel Echols's
office to collect a bill. Colonel Echols
claims that he took issue with Mr. Drake as to the correctness of one feature of the blil. Mr. Drake says Colonel Echols pro-ceeded to make his objections in a very insulting manner, and Colonel Echols claims that he was justly incensed at the way the resemment to his complaints was

way the resemment to his complaints was forced by Mr. Drake.

Word led to word, and Colonel Echols made a bound at Mr. Drake, but fell with the force of his ill-directed blow. Colonel Echols is a very heavy man, and the weight of his fall cut a great gash in the back of his bead, from which the blood flowed freely on the collar of his coat.

Mr. Drake threatened to cut some with his knife, and Colonel Echols reached for

his pistol, with which he drove the young athlete from his door into the hall. Mrs. Boyd, Colonel Echols's stenographer, became alarmed, and, with pardonable ex-citement and suck, aided Colonel Echols in ousting Mr. Drake, not giving him time to get his overcoat and hat. The little excitement caused all the clerks in Richmond and Danville offices close rush upon the scene. A very serious affray was narrowly averted. It is to be hoped that the affair will end

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Colonel Hernandez Denies Rumor Which Have Spread.

City of Mexico, January Zi.—An official telegram has been received by the war department here from Colonel Juan A. Hernandez, commander at the city of Chihuahua, denying the absurd rumors and published dispatches concerning the so-called revolutionary movement in that state. In speaking of the report that the city of Chinuahua is about to be attacked by Santa Perz and his forces, Colonel Hernandez

Pers and his forces, Colonel Heritanders says:
"No insignificant number of marauders like these, engaged in robbing defenseless farms, can be able to attack a city in which resides the head of the state government and in which is situated the general barracks of the zone. The sensational reports are inventions solely for the purpose of disturbing public order."

Opposition to Springer.

Springfield, Ill., January 27.—At a meeting of democrats opposed to Congressman Springer's renomination, held here this afternoon, ex-Mayor Charles F. Hayes, of Springfield, was decided upon as their choice to contest with Mr. Springer, the laugamore, county delegate. Mr. Hayes has consented to make the race.

### HELD FOR MURDER

McArthur Testifies to Breaks in It and a The Injured Stranger at the Hospital Eugene Byers Is Committed to Trial on that Charge.

STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST

Mrs. Donaldson Visits Her Husband and They Become Reconciled-He Promises to Return Home.

Birmingham, Ala., January 27.-(Special) The preliminary trial of Eugene Byen charged with murdering and robbing hi cousin, Eugene Walker, the United State sergeant who was his guest at the time was concluded today and the defendant was remanded to fail without bail. The chai of evidence seems to lack no link whater to bind Byers to one of the most atro murders ever committeed here. He stonly protests his innocence and says he will

Have Kissed and Made Up,

Tonight Mrs. Lila Donaldson, the lim woman from Rome, Ga., went to the but and had an interview with her truant huband, who was arrested last night charged with having deserted her.

The interview terminated evidently to the satisfaction of both, as Mrs. Donaldson went immediately to the office of Judge McDavid and had the case against ber husband dismissed. They went to the hour together and will return to Rome tomorrow It is believed that Donaldson being out of employment, became despondent and left his family with his wife's lather without saying goodby, being ashamed to acknowledge to them the fact of his poverty.

A Monument for Forney. Gadsden, Aia., January 27.—(Special.)-At the meeting of the Emma Samson camp At the meeting of the Emma Samson camp of confederate veterans in this city today suitable resolutions were passed on the death of W. H. Forney. It was also de-cided that with the help of other camp funds will be raised to erect a suitable monfor his devotion to his people since.

Populists in Etowah. Gadsden, Ala., January 27.-(Special.)-The populists met in mass meeting here to-day. There were about 200 present, of which fifty were organized democrats. Only is participated in the meeting. Captain W. B. Beeson was nominated for representative and George F. Gaither for state senator from this district. Four commissioners and a county superintendent of education were nominated. The delegates were instrudted to vote for Kolb. Resolutions were passed endorsing Congressman Denson in regard to everything he had done up to date. The mass meeting has decreased by half from what it was in 1892.

A Large Contract. Birmingham, Ala., January 27.—(Special)— The Howard-Harrison Iron works of this county has closed a contract with the city government of Austin, Tex., for \$100,00 worth of pipe to be used in the construction of the waterworks there. The iron company will take half of the amount in cash and half in bonds of the city. One thousand tons of the pipe will be shipped on Monday.

Smothered to Death. Gadsden, Ala., January 27.—(Special.)— three-months'-old baby of Isaiah Self, living two miles east of Centre, Cheroke county, was smothered to death night before last while sleeping with its parents, who did not discover the fact until about 9 clock next day.

TIRED OF LIFE.

A Watchman Pulls a Trigger with Bis

Toe and Falls Dead. Greenville, Ala., January 27 .- (Special.)-This morning, near Georgiana, parties following the road to Bolling found the body of a white man named Leonard Rash, with his forehead crushed in by a ball from his Winchester, which lay beside him. Rash left his home at Bolling yesterday after-noon to go to Georgiana. Before reaching that place he pulled off one shoe and sock, and with his toe pulled the trigger, firing the ball into his forehead. He had a watch and a considerable sum of money in his pocket, and both were undisturbed. The when found it had been mutilated by hogs. No reason is assigned for the suicide. The deceased was watchman at Flowers's mill, at Bolling, and his fondness for whisky is the only thing that could have

BISHOP OF NASHVILLE

Rev. T. C. Abbott Is Reported to Have

Been Selected. Chattanooga, Tenn., January 27.—(Special.)—Secret advices from Nashville bring information of the appointment of Rev. T. C. Abbott as bishop of the diocese of Nashville. Public announcement has not yet been made, but a priest who was present at the secret conclave held in Nashville, confirms the fact of the selection. The se-clusion of Bishop Keane, who came to Nashville ostensibly to lecture at the home of Vicar Gleason, is now explained. The action of the priesthood must be passed in review by Monsignor Satolli before it becomes official. This bishopric has been unfilled for nearly a year, although during the interim both the Dalias, Tex., and Wheeling, W. Va., vacancies have been supplied. Rev. Abbott is pastor of St. Patrick's parish in Nashville and is related to Archbishop Elder Overhead, of the courthern discovery.

THE WEATHER.

The weather of Saturday was marked by no very decided changes. Towards eyening there was evidence of a slight cloud and rain development along and near the west-ern gu'if coast, but this had, up to nightfall, ern gu'f coast, but this had, up to nightfall, no appreciable effect inland or east of the Mississippi and clear skies generally prevailed over both the southwest and southeastern divisions. At 7 o'clock p. m. rain was falling at New Orleans, I.a., and Corpus Christi and Galveston, Tex., while in the northeast snow was falling at Buffalo, N. Y. The mercury during the day was slowly climbing upward in almost every part of the country. the country.

Forecast for today-For Georgia: Gener-

ally fair with slight change in temperature. A Turn Verein Ball.

There will be a grand concert and hop at the hall of the Atlanta Turn Verien on Marietta street, next Wednesday evening, January 31st, at 8 o'clock. The concert promises to be the most attractive given by the society this season. Several of Atlanta's best vocalists will assist on this occasion. The following excellent programme has been prepared:

Overture to "Shadella," Flotow-Wurm's orchestra.

Male Chorus—"Pilgrim's Chorus From
Tannhauser."—Waner.
Bass Solo—"The Skipper."—Mr. William

Jessup. Soprano Solo-"II Bacto."-Ardita-Mrs.

W. S. Yeates.
Chegus—"Fruehlingsahnen."—Hawser.
Selections from "Trovatore"—Verdi—
Wurm's orchestra.
Duet—"Excelsior." Rafe—Messrs. Jessup

and Owens.
Tenor Solo-Mr. William Owens.
Chorus-Waltz-Koschat. March fr.
Tannhauser. Wagner-Wurm's orchestra.

Corn Tanner Divorced. St. Paul, Minn., January 37.—A Fargo, N. D., special says: Cora Tanner, the well-known actress, today secured a divorce from her husband, Colonel Bill Sinn, of the Brooklyn opera house. Cora came here on September 23d, and 25 four months gained the coveted prize. She says she was married to the colonel at Cleveland, O., February 16, 1885, and lived with him until November, 1892, since which time he has failed to provide for her support.

She secured the decree and will resume her maiden name.

The Story of

ONLY ONE SU This One. Reul Vividiy Ren of his

Waycross, Ga., of the Wilds far ten chapter in Fifty years ago were unbroke patches of ind hunting groun turkeys and screaming par Among the first on the Wilds pl bors, the rilliand Wilkersons of him. Mr. W log house and o twenty acres of of a wife, five of their early home.

their early home and had fair effinancial disasted procured in the Georgia.

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A HOUSE N comfortable omfortable frequently pon their way hunting grou friendly term ally a hog, d and it was b Indians, but against them whites expec dians, for tidanger from sand warrie made their i west of th was the chi notorious fo erous dispo and tyrann his subject and flatter had half a

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### MURDR

Committed to In that Charge.

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January 27 .- (Speci ial of Eugene Byen ring and robbing h r, the United State is guest at the tin nd the defendant was ut bail. The chap lack no link whatever of the most atrock ed here. He sto

Donaldson, the little a., went to the Jall with her truant has ed last night charged

as Mrs. Donaldson the office of Judge case against he to Rome tomorrow dson being out o pondent and left his lather without sayed to acknowledge

for Forney. ry 27.-(Special.) Emma Samson camps in this city today were passed on the ey. It was also detelled to the camps erect a suitable monn of his man

Etowah. ary 27.-(Special) ass meeting here to-200 present, of which democrats. Only 125 ting. Captain W. R. dutions were passed Denson in regard one up to date. The cased by half from

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Death.

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rigger with His ry 27.-(Special.) giana, parties fol-ng found the body conard Rash, with by a ball from his peside him. Rash yesterday after-Before reaching e shoe and sock, the trigger, firing
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### BILLY BOWLEGS.

The Story of One of His Cruel Massacras Retold.

ONLY ONE SURVIVOR OF THE WILDS This One, Reuben, Is Still Living, and

Vividiy Remembers the Butchery of his . a.her's ramily. Waycross, Ga., January 27.—(Special Correspondence.)—The story of the massacre of the Wilds family is familiar to the old citizens of south Georgia, and is an unwrit-

tan chapter in the history of the state ten chapter in the history of the state. Fifty years ago soutin Georgia was the home of the Seminole Indians. The forests were unbroken, with the exception of small patches of Indian corn here and there. The hunting grounds abounded in deer, bears, screaming paroquets were in the forests. ong the first settlers in this section was bors, the miniords, Sweats, McDonalds and Wilkersons lived several miles north of him. Mr. Wilds erected a double of him. All. What erected a double pen log house and outhouses and cleared about twenty acres of land. His family consisted of a wife, five daughters and two sons. In their early home they had been well to do and had fair educational advantages, but financial disaster came, and a home was procured in the unknown country of south

Georgia.

The wilds were intelligent, refined in taste, and their home was well provided with musical instruments. When evening came, after the day's work was done, the members of the family entertained thems we's with select readings and recitations from the best authors and then the violin banic fitte and meledien. tations from the best authors and then the violin, banjo, fittle and melodion were played. Mr. Wilds's daughters were beau-tiful and accomplished. Their ages ranged from ten to twenty years. The girls made all the clothes for the family and by means of the loom and spinning wheel, they manufactured all the cloth used by them. Mr. Wilds planted Indian corn, raised hogs and cattle and hunted game. The home was



A HOUSE NEAR SCENE OF MASSACRE OF WILDS FAMILY, 1837.

comfortable and attractive. The Indians frequently passed through the settlement on their way to and from their favorite hunting grounds. They appeared to be on friendly terms with the whites. Occasionally a hog, cow or horse would be missing and it was believed to be the work of the Indians, but no open charges were made against them. It cannot be said that the whites expected any trouble with the Indians, for they were apprehensive of no danger from that source, Billy Bowlegs and his tribe, consisting of about two thouand his tribe, consisting of about two thousand warriors and women and children, made their headquarters a few miles northwest of the Wilds place. Billy Bowlegs was the chief of the Seminoles and he was notorious for his cruel, covetous and treachnotorious for his cruei, covetous and treach-erous disposition. His rule was despotic and tyrannical. He was secretly hated by his subjects, while they openly adored and flattered him. It is said that Bowlegs had half a score of wives and he treated them cruelly. It was a favorite pastime with him to watch the small children of the tribe hold their feet near a fire until the tribe hold their feet near a fire until the skin was burned to a crisp, according to his own cruel order. Toward the white set-tlers he affected great friendship, but he intended them injury and only waited for a convenient time to do them harm. He watched the progress and prosperity made by them with concealed covetousness, and was his ambition to dispossess the settiers. It was not strange then that on July 6, 1837, Billy Bowlegs ordered the Wilds family massacred and their home burned. It was roon on July 7th, and the Wilds family were taking a rest. The girls were entertaining their cousin, a Miss Wilker-son, with music, and the children were playing underneath the shade of the trees in the yard and the father and mother were talking of olden times. Suddenly there was an Indian warwhoop and tremendous excitment was caused in the household. Mr. Wilds ran out of the the household. Mr. Wilds ran out of the house with his gun and was followed by Mrs. Wilds. The house was quickly surrounded by the savages. Mr. Wilds attempted to fight, but he was shot down. Two Indians ran up, and after shooting him twice they usel their tomahawks on him. Mrs. Wilds was next shot down and beat with a club. The girls were cut with the tomahawks and were severely beaten with clubs. One boy was killed with a tomahawk. tomahawk.

with clubs. One boy was killed with a tomahawk.

Reuben Wilds, a young son of Mr. Wilds, was playing in the yard when he saw the Indians and he ran into the woods and escaped. He is now living at Waresboro, Ga. In a letter to the writer he gives the following description of the horrible massacre: "My father and family and my cousin, a Miss Wilkerson, were massacred by the Seminole Indians on July 7, 1837. I was about thirteen years old. My mother, five sisters, one brother and my cousin were beaten to death with clubs and tomahawks, I was standing behind a tree about fifty yards from the house and could hear the screams of my dying loved



ones. My father tried to fight but he was overpowered by the Indians. Two of them ran up and shot him and took his gun away. Several of my neighbors and myself drove Indians into the Okefinokee swamp We discovered them about day break in we discovered them about day break in the morning. They were concealed behind stumps and trees and poked their guns around and fired." Young Wilds was horrified at the sight which he witnessed on the morning of the massacre. He saw the house on fire and the smoke rising and his family bring dead in the ward. With family lying dead in the yard. With a sorrowful heart he fled through the woods and came to the home of a Mr. Hilliard. He told the sad story to his friends. The neighbors armed themselves and were pre-pared to meet another attack from the In-dians.

For many miles around the neigh-bors were informed of the massacre, and all who could came together, held a consulall who could came together, held a consuitation and declared war against the red men. But the dead were to be buried and the people first attended to the interment of the Wilds family. For fear of the Indians, the burial took place after sundown. A large cart body was used for a coffin. A grave the size of the cart body was made and the queer coffin was placed in it. The bodies of the dead were placed side by side in the cart body and the dirt was thrown above it. The moon shone on the grave from behind a cloud and the seene was pathetic. Young Reuben was crying bitterly. No songs were sung over the grave. Quietly the crowd left the place and went in pursuit of the Indians, It was a brave and determined set of men and young Wilds was urging them on. When the Indians were overtaken a fierce battle occurred. Several of the Indians were killed rious injuries were sustained by the Wilds men. The Indians retired from the fire of the fint and steels in the hands of the determined men and fied to the Okefinokee tation and declared war against the red

swamp. Billy Bowlers and his men waded into the swamp and their pursuers returned home. The Initians marched through the interior of the swamp until they reached Billie's Island. There they pitched their camp. The island is about five miles long and three miles wide. It is surrounded by lakes and is not easily accessible. For three years the retreat of Billy Bowlegs was successfully concealed from the whites. It was in 1840 that a young man who was hunting near the swamp saw a young squaw. He watched her until she returned to the island. He then went home and told of the discovery he had made. About a score of determined men armed themselves and went in search of the Indians. As they reached the island they saw the Indians dancing around a big camp the Indians dancing around a big camp fire. Billy Bowlegs was participating in the dance. The men fired upon the Indians and Billy Bowlegs was terror stricken. He started in a run and told his people to follow. follow him. The men continued to as they ran across the island after the retreating savages. Several Indians were wounded and two squaws were killed. The Indians went in a southerly direction and after many days they reached the ever-glades of Florida: In the everglades Billy Bowlegs came to grief. The cruelty he had for many years practiced on his tribe was not forgotten. The warriors renounced him and they made one of their comrades chief in his stead. Bowlegs was without friends and it is said that he suffered a great deal and finally died in abject poverty.

### ADAM REEP:

A HERO OF THE REVOLUTION.

That attractive and fertile section of country lying within the boundaries of Catawber, Lincoln and Gaston counties, North Carolina, has perhaps, produced more distinguished men, in proportion to its size, than any other portion of the Old North State. From this comparatively small triangle has arisen a constellation of brilliant minds and noble hearts which has adorned both the military and legal pro-fessions. General Robert Johnson, General R. H. Hoke, General S. D. Ramseur, General Henry Forney, and yet another gener eral Henry Forney, and yet another general, a brother of the last, whose patronimic we are unable to recall, together with judge, the Hon. David Schenck, Judge L. M. McCorole, Judge Alexander Hoke, Judge W. P. Bimum, and the late Judge William Shipp, are men widely known and justly honored by all North Carolinfans. This remarkable section also claims the This remarkable section also claims the nativity of another of North Carolina's most gifted and honored sons, the Hon. William A. Graham, once United States senator, secretary of the navy under Flimore's administration, and governor of his state. Even in revolutionary times this noted tract of country claimed distinction for its sons and contributed many gallant spirits to the bleeding cause of liberty; no tably that distinguished officer, General Joseph Graham, father of Governor Graham. But in an unknown grave beneath old Lincoln's soil there sleeps one whose memory has almost been allowed to sink into the silence and oblivion of the past. Yet his sterling character and intrinsic worth, his services to his country, entitle him to stand a compeer in this gallant band. Our knowledge of this most interesting

character was gained from Captain Wallace M. Reinhardt, a gallant old confederate veterat, who probably knows more of the traditional history of North Carolina than any other living man. Adam Reep, whose name became a terror to the tories in the Carolinas, was a brave and noted whig scout, a true and noble hearted man, who, it may be said, sustained the same relation to North Carolina as did Ethan Allen to Vermont. Standing out clear and distinct, a silhouette upon the dark and bloody background of that stirring and adventurous time, he always appeared with a halo of romance about him. Born of humble, yet indeed eminently respectable parents, with a simple heart, full of noble and generous impulses, he early drank deep of the spirit of liberty, and when the crisis came, stepped forward ready and willing to sacrifice himself upon the altar of fre-dom. Trained in the wild and rugged school of nature, it was amid struggles with Indians and wild beasts that he gained the Herculean strength and activity which, with his indomitable courage, made him invincible to his enemies. Fully six feet in height, robust, quick and active as a tiger, a crack shot with both rifle and pistol, and an expert swordsman, he was a man whose prowess few desired to encounter. Yet withal, he was tender and gentl as a woman. In the traditions of the olden time told by the aged around the winter fire-side, Adam Reep, the scout, forms the entral figure and the innate gentleness and kindliness of heart of this truly grand old character, his great fondness for children stands in striking contrast to his unques-tioned courage, fertility of resource, and

non halance in the face of death. The important part played in history by the scout is, perhaps, to the superficial mind, obscured and overshadowed by the pomp and gay tinsel of vast armies, and the lone, tattered and travel-worn man is forgotten for the bril-liart, dashing soldier. Yet oftentimes the fate of battle hinges upon the information of the scout. Victor Hugo claims that it was but the nod of a perfidious guide's head which turned the scales at Waterloo, and indeed this does not seem to be merely a sclutillation of the poet's brilliant rhetoric, but to rost upon a solid basis of truth: The life the scout lives, flitting in the shadows between the sunset and the dawn is often emblematic of the fate which befalls his memory, rendering him an aimose mythical personage. But it is upon work done in these lone; y hours of darkness and danger that the plan of the general is laid, and by thich the issue of battle is decided. The services rendered the whig forces in the Old North State by Adam Reep were numerous and of great importance. Flit ting about from point to point, running many dengerous risks and making many hair-breadth escapes, he kept the patrioleaders advised of the movements of the tories and helped to win more than one hard fourth that the hard fought battle.

In the fiercely-contested battle of Ram-

sour's mill, which was one of the bloodiest and bitterest struggles of the revolution, and which, it may be said, was the turning point of the crisis in the south. Reep was one of the principal moving spirits and made his presence fatally felt. He it was who informed Colonel Locke of the enemies' force and position, piloted him to the scene of action, advised the plan of attack, and in the battle was Locke's main support. With his thirty gallant followers, Reep charged the tories in their abattis on the right, drove them from it and thus changed the fortune of the day, for the enemy were superior in both numbers and position and were making a firm stand. Colonel Locke had made his second unsucressful charge up the s.ope, losing a num-ber of men and meeting with stubborn re-sistance, when he halled Reep, who was passing. "They make a bold stand. What shall I do with them, Adam?" said Looke. "Club 'em." was his terse response as he hurried on to re-enter the fight. This advice was taken and when the order was passed along the line Adam was first to rush into the enemy's midst, delivering sweeping blows, which, in the forcible lan-guage of my informant, knocked his ad-versaries right and left like so many corngrage of my informant, knocked his advershries right and left like so many cernstalks. Later in the day, when the tories were hastily and ignominiously retreating, a nelgabor halled one of them with the question, "Was Adam killed". The answer was, "No, but he has killed many a one."

During the revolutionary period the tory element largely predominated in this part of the state, and Adam Reep was most cordially hated by many of his nearest neighbors, indeed his life was attempted on more tann one occasion. And it is owing perhaps to this strong tory influence that the history of this true man-and brave holdier has not become more widely known. Colonel John Moore, known as Tory John, who was in command of the forces then incomped eight miles west of Ramsour's mill, had offered a reward for the capitre of neep, dead or alive. It was at this time that Adam made a narrow and thelling escape from a party of British soltiers who were prowiles about the country foreing men to take the oath of allegiance.

Having been surrounded at his house by this squad of men, who had captured a loan THE BARE BACK, barrel of brandy in the neighborhood and barrel of brandy in the neighborhood and were drunk, he had escaped, killing one and wounding several, and swimming the river, fied to the house of his most intimate friend, Christian Reinhardt. As a precautionary measure to save her little negroes from being stolen by the marauding enemy, Mrs. Reinhardt had cut a trap door in the ficor of the house, which led to a stone-walled cellar below. Hearing the clatter of the horses hoofs as they galloped over the the horses hoofs as they galloped over the bridge down at the mill, the drunken soldiers tracking Reep by his dripping clothing, she hurriedly concealed her husband, three little negroes and Adam by putting them in the cellar, forcing the latter, whose shouders were almost too broad for the narrow aperture, down with her foot. Then drawing the children's bedding over the entrance, she retreated with her three little children up the ladder into the loft. Not finding Reep below, Hester, the officer in command of the soldiers, naturally supposed that he was in the loft, and ordered his men to ascend the ladder. Dreading to encounter Reep alone, they openly refused to go. Hester then advanced himself, mounting the ladder with his sword raised above his head. As his hand appeared through the opening Mrs. Reinhardt noticed that it trembled nervously, and wrapping her coarse flax apron about her hands. siezed the sword near the hilt and with a quick, backward wrench, jerked it from his grasp, spraining his arm severely. Brand-ishing the weapon above his head, she dared him to come any further, threatening in her quaint vernacular to "bust his head wide open" if he did so. Lleutenant Hester beat a hasty retreat to the foot of the ladder and the following parley ensued: "Is Adam Reep up there?"

"Then where is he?"

"If you'll jist wait a bit you'll find out, He's gone to jine Captain Caldwell, who is jist below here with two hundred men." This frightened the officer, and he promised to go away and leave her alone if she would return him his sword. She dashed it down at him, and he hurriedly withdrew his squad, who sang as they marched off, "Whipped by a woman, whipped by a woman."

Reep was unable to climb back through

Reep was unable to climb back through the narrow scuttle and a part of the stone wall had to be torn down in order to get him out of the cellar. From a little incident which happened in South Carolina, Reey gained the soubriquet of "The Fighting Quaker." In traveling about the country on scouting expeditions, it was often his custom to assume the garb of a Quaker, choosing this unique costume in order to conceal his identity the more successfully. conceal his identity the more successfully from his enemies. On one ocassion while in the Palmetto State on a special mission, he was riding through a lonely and un-frequented piece of woods, wearing the broad-brimmed hat and flowing cloak of broad-brimmed hat and flowing clock of that, harmless and peaceful people, the Children of Brotherly Love, when two Brit-ish soldiers came dashing around a bend in the road immediately ahead of him, and reining in their horses, called upon him to halt. The men had evidently been drinking hard, and even then had a canteen of "red eye" with them. They informed the solemn looking stranger that they had taken an oath to make the first man they met drink with them. In vain did he plead that it was against his religious principle to partake of intoxicating beverages, and in the discus-sion which followed the shrewd soldiers letected an alarming absence of the Sibbo leth "thee" and "thou" in the quaker's con

versation. They immediately suspected that beneath the sheep's clothing there lurked the wolf, and resolved then and there to capture him. Drawing their pistols they approached nearer to Reep, whose horse backed in between two large pines. one of the soldiers endeavored to set one of the solders endeavored to selze him from behind, his spur scratched the flank of Adam's flery charger, and the animal let fly a victous kick which shattered the tory's leg. At this the fellow set up an unearthly howl, and his comrade fired, his ball whizzing by the quaker's ear, cutting off a lock of his hair. Before the man gould off a lock of his hair. Before the man could fire again the scout had lodged a buillet in his shoulder, knocking him from his horse, and sticking spurs to his steed, dashed around the bend of the road and disappeared. But perhaps the narrowest discape, made by Adam Reep was on his return from this same trip into South Carolina, He had become saturated with malaria while down in the swamps with Marion and his "Angels," and returning, reached Christian Reinhardt's house crazed with a burntian Reinhardt's house crazed with a burning fever. A band of marauding tories, lurking in the neighborhood, saw him enter the house and dashed in upon him. He was lying up-

on the bed, but springing to his feet, wild with the delirlum of the fever upon him, which seemed to impart superhuman strength, he fought like an infuriated wild heatth to the feet of the seemed to strength, he fought like an infuriated wild beast; a terrific struggle followed but fourteen brawny soldiers were too many for him and he was at last overpowered and bound. Tumbling him roughly upon the ground, they turned to Mrs. Reinhardt and demanded something to eat and drink. She freely piled the liquor to them and they soon became intoxicated. Now Reinhardt owned a faithful bid African servant, Fesso, a remarkably shrewd and intelligent negro, who worked during the day at the tannery which stood upon the banks of Clarke's creek, about two hundred yards from the house. The soldiers were seated at the table eating and drinking, paying little attention to anything but were seated at the table eating and crink-ing, paying little attention to anything but their appetites. Mrs. Reinhardt asked them if they were not going to feed their prison-er. "Feed hell," was the gruff reply, "he'll get a dinner of cold lead, don't you worry about him." She then stepped to the door and taking down the dinner horn, blew an and taking down the dinner horn, blew an unusually prolonged blast, which told Fesso down at the tannery that something extraordinary was transpiring up at the house Dropping his work, he came cautiously up the hill and saw Reep lying bound upon the ground. Creeping to him on his hands and knees, with his clasp knife, which, by the way, was a present to him from the celebrated Captain Jack, of Mecklenberg, he cut the cords which held Reep, and crawling back, walked boldly to the house and sitting down upon the doorstep, quietly ate his dinner, which Mrs. Reinhardt handed to him. Reep, being liberated, crawled off

him. Reep, being liberated, crawled off into the bushes unobserved and made his into the bushes unobserved and made his way down to the tannery, where he lay down under a leaning stack of tan bark which he tilted over and concealed himself completely. After finishing their dinner and noisily drinking a health to King George, the soldiers arose and rallied out to carry the hated and much dreaded scout off to his doom. But much to their chagrin they found that their prey had escaped them. Darting off in every direction they scoured the surrounding woods and they scoured the surrounding woods and thickets, but not a trace of Adam did they see. As they passed the tannery they halled old Fesso, who had returned to his work, and one of the officers striking him with the flat side of his sword, threatened to kill him if he did not tell where Reep had gone. "Lawd Amighty, Massa, Marse Adam done was a supply some that worder langer than the formal tell where the worder langer." "Lawd Amighty, Massa, Marse Adam done gone runnin' acrost dat bridge yonder long ago, nebber hab on no coat, no hat, no nothin'." Receiving this information, off the tories galloped at full tilt, and Reep was safe once more. Fesso did not know of Reep's presence at the tannery, and consternation struck his innermost soul when he heard his half-suffocated voice calling to him from the midst of the tan Bark pile, his eyes assumed the size and appearance of saucers as Adam crawled forth, and it took some minutes for the real truth of the matter to filter through the trusty old African's skull.

matter to filter through the trusty old African's skull.

To relate all, or even the most interesting anecdotes of Reep and his experiences with the tories would fill a small volume, so varied were his adventures. Regarding this brave, good and useful man's birth and death we cannot give the exact figures, but he was probably born about 1750, as he was some thirty years of age at the time of the battle of Ramsour's mill, 1780; he was eighty-five when he died. The exact spot of his grave is not known. These few reminiscences are intended to lilustrate the gallantry which distinguished this brave scout through to the close of this trate the gallantry which distinguished this brave scout through to the close of this long and bloody war. They indicate his claims to grateful memory. His patriotism never waned, but waxed stronger as difficulties increased, and burned with the brightening ray as reverses dankened around our country. At the conclusion of the bitter struggle, as if to reward his heroism, a benign Providence spared him for many years to enjoy the fruits of his self-sacrifice and toils for liberty. He descended at last to his grave crowned with the love and tender benediction of all who knew him.

Staying Away from Church Was a Serious Matter in Olden Times.

THE SHARP LASH WAS THE PENALTY.

ome Interesting Leaves Culled from the Old Constitution of Georgia-Demands:
for the Ancient Seal of the State.

The old constitution of Georgia, which several weeks ago General Phil Cook brought to light, is calling forth inquiries.

Yesterday the general received a request from a big southern printing house, asking for a photograph of the old wax seal of state which it proposes to put in a history of Georgia now, in process of publication. of Georgia now in process of publication. If that ancient constitution could be put If that ancient constitution could be put in effect today, what a change would come over the spirit of our dreams. Here's the way the preamble runs, and it sounds like hollow mockery echoing through the corridors of time:

"Whereas, the conduct of the legislature of great Britain for many years past has been so oppressive on the people of America, that of late years they have plainly declared and asserted a right to raise taxes upon the people of America and to make laws to bind them in all cases whatsoever, without their consent, which conduct being

without their consent, which conduct being repugnant to the common right of mankind, hath obliged the Americans as freemen to oppose such measures and to assert the rights and privileges they are entitled to by the law of nature and reason, and accordingly it hath been done by the common consent of the people of the state of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the counties of New Cas tle, Kent and Sussex on the Delaware, Ma ryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, given by their repre-sentatives, met together in general assem-bly in the city of Philadelphia.

"And, whereas, it hath been recommended by the said congress on the 15th of May last, to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United States, where no government sufficient to their affairs hath been hitherto established to adopt such government as with the control of the results ernment as may, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to their happiness, and the safety of their con-stituents in particular and America in gen-

"And, whereas, the independence of the United States of America has been also de-clared on the 4th day of July. 1776, by the said honorable congress, and all Problems of the Said honorable congress, and an political connection between them and Great Britian, in consequence thereof, dissolved.

"We, herefore, the representatives of the people, from whom all power originates, and for whom all government is intended, by virtue of their power, delagated to us, do ordain and declare, and it is hereby ordain-ed and declared, that the following rules and regulations be adopted for the future gov-ernment of the state,"

About the Lawmakers. Section second of the constitution pro-vides for the election of legislators. It is

interesting
"The legislature shall be composed of the representatives of the people, as hereinafter pointed out; and the representatives shall be elected yearly, and every year, on the fifth Tuesday in December; and the representatives so elected shall meet on the first Tuesday in January following, at Sa vannah, or any other place or places where the house of assembly shall for the time being direct. On the first day of the rep-resentatives of the people so chosen, they shall proceed to the choice of a governor, who shall be entitled honorable; and of an executive council by ballot out of their own number, viz. two from each county, ex-cept for those counties which are not en-titled to send members."

Must Drop the Title. Here is a section of the constitution which

almed a blow at royalty.
"No person shall be entitled to more than one vote, which shall be given in the county where such person resides, except as before excepted, nor shall any person who holds any title of nobility be entitled to vote, or be capable of serving as a representative, or hold any post of honor, profit or trust in this state, whilst such person claims a title of nobility: but if the person shall give up such distinction, in the man-ner as may be directed by any future leg-islature, then, in such case, he shall be entitled to vote and represent, as before direct-

When elections came in those days the law forced a fellow to the polls, for section

eleven states: eleven states:
"Every person absenting himself from an election, and shall neglect to give in his or their ballot at such election, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five pounds; provided, nevertheless, that a reasonable excuse shall be admitted."

excuse shall be admitted."
Before a man cast a vote the following oath was administered:
"I do voluntarily and solemnly swear, or affirm, as the case may be, that I do owe true allegiance to this state, and will support the constitution thereof, so help me

The Law About Nose-Slitting.

From the tone of the following section our forefathers were not educated up to "glove contests:"

"Whereas, nothing more forcibly marks the barbarity and ignorance of the country than the savage custom of biting and gouging, and which is moreover too frequently strong with the logs or disfiguration of

than the savage custom of biting and gouging, and which is moreover too frequently
attended with the loss or disfiguration of
some of the members of the body—for the
prevention of which,
"Be it enacted by the representatives of
the free men of the state of Georgia in general assembly met, and by the authority of
the same, that if any person or persons,
after the passing of this act, shall willfully
or maliciously cut out or disfigure the
tongue, put out an eye, slit the nose, bite
or cut off the ear, nose or lip, or cut off or
disable any limb of the person or persons
in this state, in so doing to maim or disfigure in any of the manners before mentioned; that then, and in every such case
the person or persons so offending, their
councelors, aides or abettors, knowing of
and privy of the offense as aforesaid, shall
for the first offense forfeit the sum of 100
pounds and stand in the pillary not exceeding two hours; one-half of such fine shall
go to the party injured and the other half
to the state. And if the offender shall be unable to pay such fine to receive 100 lashes on able to pay such fine to receive 100 lashes on the bare back, and set at liberty; and for the second offense, are hereby declared to be a felon and shall suffer death without benefit of the clergy."

Thirty-Nine Lashes on the Back.

Thirty-Nine Lashes on the Back.
Evidently the lawmakers didn't offer any indulgences to idlers. They dispose of the question as follows:

"Whereas, divers idlers and disorderly persons having no visible estate or lawful employments and who are able-bodied men, capable of laboring for their support, yet frequently stroll from different parts of the world to this state, and from one county to another within the same, neglecting to follow any honest employment for their to another within the same, neglecting to follow any honest employment for their support, and either failing altogether to lift themselves as tithables, or by their fale and disorderly life rendering themselves incapable of paying their levies, by which means they become a pest to society, for the remedy whereof be it enacted that they shall be declared vagahonds, and by the order of the court shall have thirty-nine lashes laid well on their backs at the whipping post." ping post."

Firearms in Church.

What if the old fellow who got out this section in the constitution could rise from his grave and look at Georgia in this day and generation?

"Whereas, there is nothing more acceptable to God than the true and sincere worship and service of Him according to His holy will, and that the keeping holy the Lord's day is—the true service of God, which is now neglected by too many.

"I. Compels all persons to attend worship.
"2. That no tradesman, artificer, workman or laborer shall exercise any worldly labor on that day or any part thereof.

"And be it further enacted. That no perlic sports or pastimes, as bear hunting, buil-

baiting, football playing, horse racing, shoot-ing, hunting, or fishing shall be used on the Lord's day by any person whatever. "And, be t further enacted, That no per-son shall travel on the Sabbath day.

"And be it further enacted that this ac shall be read yearly and every year, at least four times in each year before the sermon begins, and every minister shall be required to read the same in his respective

place of divine worship. "Whereas, It is necessary for the se-curity and defense of this province from in-ternal danger and insurrections, that all persons resorting to places of public wor-ship shall be forced to carry firearms un-

der penalty of ten shillings."

These are some of the most interesting sections in this wonderful paper.

The following signatures are scrawled in

The following signatures are scrawled in bold letters:

Asa Emanuel, Justus H. Scheuber, from Chatham; Benjamin Lanter, John Green, Nathan Bronson, from Effingham; David Emanuel, Hugh Lawson, William Little, from Burke; Abraham Marshall, William T. Booker, Leonard Marbury, from Rich-mord; John Talbot, Jeremiah Walker, from Wilkes; Lacklan McIntosh, from Liberty; Alexander Bissett, from Glynn; Jared Ir-win, John Watts, Joshua Williams, from Washington; M. Woods, from Franklin; Joseph Carmichael, Henry Carr, from

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BROWN PUBLISHING CO.,
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Seeds for Testing.

Seeds for Testing.

I desire the names and addresses of a few farmers from each section of the state who will undertake to 'test such seeds as may be sent them from the office of experiment stations, Washington, D. C. Only small quantities of two or three kinds will be sent and I beg that none will apply merely for the sake of the seeds, but only those who will, in good faith, make careful tests according to directions, and make written reports of results, on printed blanks which will be furnished them. The varieties will consist of yellow millo maize, crimson clover, Serradella, Burpee's dwarf dwarf' Essex rape, Vicia vilosa (vetch), lima beans, Kentucky wonder bean, Kansas stock melon, Prize-taker onion, Ponderosa tomato, spurry, Kentucky Wonder watermelon. Each applicant may indicate what varieties he will undertake to test, on a postal card, with name and postoffice and address the same to the undersigned immediately. R. J. Redding, Director Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga.

SINCE THE WAR

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George B. Hura & Co. s.

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W. F. PHILLIPS, Athens. Ga.

If you feel weak and all worn out take

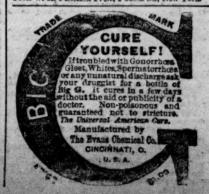
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From U. S. Journal of Medicina.)

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### This Week

Takes pick and choice from our finest trousers, worth from \$6 to \$8.50. Remember, "our finest" are equal to any merchant tailors. No matter what others ask you for suits and overcoats, see ours before you buy. We'll sell you

### "The High Art Glothing"

("The Best in America,") as cheap or cheaper, than others ask for inferior goods and your money back if

### your purchase is not satisfactory. EISEMAN & WEIL, China:

### Haviland China:

It's the finest in the landand we sell it. In fact, our salesrooms are chock full of the choicest importations from all parts of the civilized world.

The people of the south are our patrons, and we study how to please them.

There is nothing in the Crockery or Glassware lines we do not handle. Every thing new, stylish and up to the times.

As to prices—they are specially suited to thes 'hard times.'

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271 Equitable Building,
- Atlanta, Ga.

DR. EGLON T. MORGAN, DENTIST. Office: 661/2 Whitehall Street; Third Floor.

ATLANTA, G. Lesuer & Hunge, Architects. Offices—Second floor Inman building.

PAUSE & MARGRAF,
Fresco Artists,
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At Tripod Paint Company. (Old capitol.) J. W. Preston. Seaborn A. Smith.
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510 Mulberry Street, Macon, Ga.
Any, matters entrusted to our care,
whether in or out of the city of Macon,
will receive prompt and careful attention.

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Are you going to the world's fair or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so ask your tucket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Chicinnati, and Indianapolis; Cincinnatt, Hamilton and Dayton and Menon. Elegant through cars with Pullman vestibuled trains to Chicago via Louisville and Cincinnati, with magnificent parior, dining and compartment cars. FRANK J. REED, Gen. Pass. As't.
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Time Waits for No Man.

He is a fast traveler. You can keep pace with Time, but you cannot get ahead of him. Our Watches never get ahead of Time, because they are absolutely accurate and reliable. You will never make any mistake in Time if you purchase one of our watches, and will not want Time to wait for you, because you will always be up with him. There is a time for everything, even though the hours ny, and this week is an exceedingly good time to select a Time-piece from our stock, when our Watches are GOING and Pricas are BLIN ne-piece from our stock, when our nes are GOING and Prices are RUN J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall Street.

-something exceptionally good-in full quart bottles-no room to kick on these

bluthenthal & bickart, "b. & b.,"

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"THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE BEST,"

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BROUGHAMS,
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SURRIES,
BUGGLES,
SPRING WAGONS
and HARNESS of every Description;
Also FARM WAGONS and DRAYS,
HORSE BLANKETS, STORM COVERS,
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In both sexes. Consultation at the office free Medicines sent by express in plain box anywhere Diseases of the Liver and Digestive Organs diseases of the Nervous System. Nervous Deplity Impaired Vital Powers, Vital Losses, Impotency, Mental Debility and Wasting from various abuses and excesses Nervous Prostration. Paralysis, Conetipation, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Scrotula, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Ulcerated Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Eczen a and Skin and Face Eruptions. Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Cystilis, Frequency in Passing Water, Varie de, Hodrocle Gentto-Urinary Diseases. Siricture of the Uretura, male and female, Enlarged Prostate, Gonorrhoca, Gleet, The troubles of young and middle-aged men properly freated. Strictly confidential. Twenty years' experience. The best of references. Send stamp for question lists, majo and female. Terms reasonable.

DR. W. W. BOWES, 151/2 Marietta Street, Atlant, Gaa

### SARGE PLUNKETT.

The Old Man Is Watching the Movements of the Farmer.

THE BLUEBIRDS SAY SPRING IS HERE

A Talk with Mechanics on the Evils of Labor Faving Implements, and Other Matters o. Interest

The voice of the plowman is heard in the land, the mellow stubble is being turned, and the bluebirds are courting and building of homes

I guess that never before in this section did the birds begin to mate and build their nests so early as they have this year. A month ago the bluebirds were chirping and carrying the straws to build their little nests. These birds may be fooled, out suyhow we can all thank the Lord for the mildest winter we have ever had. True, we have had a few mighty cold days, but not a bit of real severe weather has come upon us as yet. The cold days have been bright with sunshine and calm as to wind no snow has come upon us, not much rain, and so it is no wonder that the farmers are going to work with a springtime vim.

It makes me wonder, though, as I watch

these farmers bringing out their implements for the year's work and I see how little has been the advance in this line, when cor pared with the progress in other lines of work. The same little plow stock and humped-back mule go together with the scanty harness which were in vogue forty years ago. This is not so in any other line of work. Agriculture, the very thing that should advance in the saving of labor by inventions and improvements, has lagged while the mechanics have run clear away. One mechanic now does the work that it used to take four or five men to do, and no night is known if the work is plentiful. This should be reversed to make the country prosperous. The whirr of machinery should be heard in the fields instead of in the workshops, and if night is to be turned into day for the purpose of labor, it is the fields that should sparkle with the electric lights and bustle with man's best energy. I would like to see the carpenters again pushing their jackplanes, mortising their tenants, busy over the fancy scolloping of buildings, while in the fields great machines turned the sods, planted and harvested the crops and turned the night into day at the produc-tion of bread, meat and other indispensable needs of life. Then you would see pros-perity. Then there would be no howlings in the land. That there is too much laborsaving in other things and not enough in agriculture, is as plain as the nose on your face. What we want is to go slow in other things and find ways to have one man do the work of four or five men in the fields as well, or better, than it is done today. Do this and your genius benefits the world do this and you have solved a greater prob-lem than "the negro problem," the Hawalian muddle or any other muddle. overproduction of meat and bread might hurt the world, but I don't believe it. Me and Brown were standing down at

the Central crossing looking at the big "mogui" engine yesterday, an dwe were plum carried away with its immensity. Brown mentioned that we could remember when litthe bits of engines that three or four stout fellows could have throwed off the track, were used on this same road. At that time ten and twelve freight boxes were a good train and the boxes were not half what they train and the boxes were not half what they are now. These big "moguls" carry forty mammoth freight boxes in comparison to old-time boxes, but as we talked and asmired, an old railroader walked up to where we were and told us we were wicked to admire such a machine. "That engine," said the railroader, "is death to the railroad workingman. That one engine cuts fifty men out of work." This may be a little exaggerated, but we all know that it is true to a great extent, and yet the railroads are going into bankruptcy every day. Whatever going into bankruptcy every day. Whatever lessens 'he employment of railroaders hurts the railroad, is what this old man told us, and he says that the principle will hold a od through all the industries of the world. There must be workers and work to make the world prosperous, is this old man's notion. No one railroad company can get a monopoly on these "great improvements" and so competition evens the thing up with the disadvantage of putting loafers on

the world.

Me and Brown were glad to get away from this old man, but we didn't better it much when we went up to a lumber con-cern and watched the machines fixing up a nouse complete right there in their shop. nouse complete right there in their shop. There were a lot of loafing carpenters around there and they sang a more doleful song than the railroader, if anything. A talkative one of these loafing carpenters says that once these loafers spent money with the merchant. They bought food from the grocer and clothing from the dry goods men, and the money went flying around to give cheer. There has nothing been gained by these machine owners, for competitors kept up with them in the "great improvements" and the profits were no greater than under the old system. Shoemakers, tallors, ironworkers—all workmen, sing this same doleful tune of being cu out of work by these labor-saving implements, and yet such things steer clear of agricultural pursuits to a distressing extent. In the fields with the merchant. They bought food from such things steer clear of agricultural pursuits to a distressing extent. In the fields is where this labor saving genius must get, or else let rust his labor in other lines. The balance of the world can't keep so far in advance of the farmer and keep healthy—we must all go along sorter together, and remember that the poor are with us always.

While I know that the farmers should stir while I know that the farmers should stir to keep up and ahead of the balance of the world in cheap production, yet it always makes me feel like an old friend had died to see the old things cast aside. Brown is the same way, and this morning when we run across an old spinning wheel and loom piled away with other plunder, I could not keep him from reciting the following ode of his own:

Neglected old wheel-a victim to progress— Piled away with the loom you are left to decay; How strange does it seem to find you so humble—
A pair of companions who had such a

Old wheel! How I've watched a dear one who twirled you! Seeming I see her, and see as it slips, The soft roll of cotton or wool she is hold-

Out into thread from her deft finger tips. Nor must I forget your sad old companion! Neglected old loom—so great in your day— Could you not tell us many a story, If you could relate what you've heard

lovers say?

For under the sound of your lumber and rattle, Lovers were made to repeat o'er and o'er. Their stories of love—and lost the sweet In the thumps of your treadles down of the floor.

Rest here together—too bungly and slow To have you a place in such a fast age, But the thoughtless who scorn and sneer as they pass you
as they pass you
May never end up with such a life's page.
SARGE PLUNKETT.

LEMON ELIXIR. A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For biliousness, constipation, malaria olds and the grip. For indigestion, sick and nervous head-

aches.
For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart disease, take Lemon Elixir.
Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.
Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons combined with other vegetable liver tonics and cathartics. 50c and \$1 bottles at druggists.
Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

### Mothers' Friend



Is a scientifically prepared liniment -every ingredient of recognized value, and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown, and WILL DO all that is claimed for it, AND MORE. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child.

Sent by Express on Receipt of Price, \$1.50 per Bottle. Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE, containing voluntary testimonials. Sold by All Druggists. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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"I tell you, Mariah, I've been living Atlanta nigh onto forty years, and I nev seen such a pretty store as them shoefel ows-McKELDIN & CARLTON-has o Whitehall street. It does beat 'em al sure."

have created a shoe business without precedent in this city are brains, push and truth. the fine qualities or to approach the cheapitive comfort in shopping at a store where further induce you to buy of us, we give ing the lucky key. With every purchase \$25. Possibly you'll be the lucky one-get

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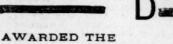
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"NOT NOW CHEAP, BUT NOW GOOD"

Is the motto of ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION, St. Louis, Mo





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Unsurpassed Rates \$1.50 per day. No. 167 MARIETTA STREET. Opposite Brady-Miller Stables,

SPECIAL RATES TO BOARDERS.

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ORDERS FOR COMPLETE OUTFITS FILLED PROMPTLY DIRECT FROM EDISON WORKS, ORANGE, N. J.

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FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO and CIGARETTE HABITS,

Endorsed by the United States Government.

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ATLANTA, GA. and AUGUSTA, GA.

We have some beautiful silver novelties for euchre prizes. When looking around for something of the kind call in and see IER&BERKELE

31 and 93 Whitehall Street

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For bargains in all grades Chamber, Parlor and Office furniture during the coming week.

25 Beautiful Silk Tapestry Parlor Suits and fancy pieces.

Just opened—The cheapest and handsomest Upholstery work in the South-\$100, \$150, \$200, \$250 and \$300 Parlor, Chamber and Dressingroom Suits can be bought for

### Lents on the Dollar of Factory Lost!

Oak Suits \$13.50, \$15 and \$20, worth double the price.

500 Spring Beds and Mattresses 1,000 Odd Chairs at your own price!

and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not

SCIPLE SONS.

BUY ANTHRACITE MONTEVALLO JELLICO, SPLINT,

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WRITE FOR PRICES.

Mill. Railroad, Machine Shop Mining Supplies. Metal and Woodworking MACHINERY.

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Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Specifications. Asbestos Pipe Covering and Cement.

47 and 49 S. BROAD STREET,



24 PAC

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Rubber Hose, ing, Etc.

Phrasing is Powerless scribe the in-

oming Spring bargains. Importers and manufacturers everywhere are on the anxious seat. The merchant-buyer who goes nto the market with ready cash can command marvelous values. That's the history of these. You can appreciate them without be-ng talked and coaxed into doing so. Every item appeals to your

> Three cases best Indigo Prints. Large and fine variety Spring dress styles. Your choice.....

furore contin-The Muslin Underwear ues with unabated vigor. ere's the revised list. The lots can't last very much longer.



Women's fine good Muslin Drawers, wide hem and cluster of tucks. Four pieces only sold to one buyer. 25c Women's fine good Muslin Drawers, wide hem, frill of Hamburg and cluster of tucks. Four pieces only sold to one buyer...... 49c Women's fine good Muslin Drawers, wide hem, frill of showy pattern embroidery, plaits above. Four pieces only sold to one buyer..... 63c Women's good Muslin Skirts, extra full length, frill at bottom, trimmed with filmy Italian lace. Four pieces only sold to one buyer..... 49c Women's good Muslin Skirts, full length, cambric frill at bottom.

trimmed with wide, neat Hamburg. Four pieces only sold to one buyer...... 63c Women's good Muslin Skirts, full length, wide hem, neat embroidery ruffle, cambric plaits above. Four pieces only sold to one buyer...... 75c Women's good Muslin Chemises, yoke of exquisite all-over embroidery, bands trimmed with fine lace. Four pieces only sold to one Women's good Muslin Chemises, yoke of wide, neat Hamburg edge, feather banding between neck and sleeves, trimmed with embroidery. Four pieces only sold to one buyer...... 63c Women's good Camhric Corset Covers, high and surplice neck, yoke of lace, beading and ribbon; arm-holes trimmed with Swiss inserting and back and front trimmed with dainty edging, 75c, 63c and......49c Women's good Muslin Gowns, yoke of clusters of fine plaits, full sleeves and deep cuffs; yoke, cuffs and collar feather stitched. Four pieces only sold to one buyer......75c

Women's good Muslin Gowns, yoke of clustered tucking, frills and embroidery on cuffs, Four pieces only sold to one buyer .....85c

Four popular brands Bleached Domestic: "Fruit of the Loom," "Lonsdale" "Hope" and "Rival." Worth 10c, our price

Business Reasons govern here. No waiting for annual inventory to learn our stock. We study it daily. These bargains come by foresight, not hindsight. These are prices that would have seemed impossible and preposterous three months ago.

Nainsook Checks, a great assortment of styles, and just the stuff Inde Linon, a soft, smooth material, warranted 40 inches wide, this Three thousand yards Swiss Embroidery—edgings and insertions—different widths and many designs. Fresh from over-sea mills...12½c Five thousand yards Torchon Laces. They are all new. An assortment of styles that has never been equaled hereabout, from Just sixty pieces genuine Scotch Ginghams. A full range of choice patterns. No matter what may transpire this price is the lowest for imported Scotch Ginghams......19c American Ginghams with graces that Glasgow never imagined.

One thousand yards double-width Spring Dress Goods. Select patterns embracing latest productions for the coming season.

A host of these are crowding to the front, 121/2c and ......10c

See! See! See! See! See! See our White, Black and Beige Bourdon Laces, Bands and demi Flouncings; see the grand line of sheer Egyptian Dimities; see the beautiful Printed Ducks; see the dreamy Mousselines-elegance in every fold; see the large dot Veilings and our wonderful outspread of fine Embroideries of fine Embroideries.



### "Money-Saving Sale!" "CURE FOR HARD TIMES!" Don't Scowl! Get the Hot Bargains Now!

We keep our store the same busy place the year round. Why? Because we offer goods cheaper than other people do. Now, see what we have for you tomorrow. Many things at half price and LESS!

brellas.

Buttermilk Complexion Soap 5c a

On the Dry Goods Side! Red Twilled Flannel 25c a yard,

was 50c. Gentlemen's 4-ply Linen Collars

At 2½c a Yard A mixed lot of 10c, 15c and 25c Cotton Cloths.

At 5c a Yard Odd lot of printed Dress Goods and Wrapper Goods.

At 8ca Yard Large assortment of fine Ginghams, yard wide, Silkoline and Irish Linens.

At 10c a Yard Assorted lot White Goods, French Ginghams, Satines, Etc., all worth double the sale price.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

No line like this! No bargains shown elsewhere! All lock-stitch, perfect fitting garments, moneysaving prices! 25c for ladies' muslin garments,

worth 69c. 39c for ladies' muslin garments, worth 74c.

50c for ladies' muslin garments, worth 98c. St for ladies' muslin garments,

worth \$1.50. \$1.24 for ladies' muslin garments, Lots of ladies' woolen Underwear

that we must close out now-half price. Ask for them. "THE FAIR" Corset 50c. R. & G. Corsets 75c. P. D. Corsets

All \$1 Kid Gloves 75c, fitted and

Our China Department is the largest in

Haviland China breakfast, dinner and tea

Beautiful after dinner coffees, newest de-

signs. Carlsbad China, English China and Amer-

Crown China fruit saucers ..... 4c

Crown China tea plates..... 5c Crown China festoon plates..... 9c

Cream pitchers......10c

Cups and saucers, per set................40c

Decorated cups and saucers, per set ..... 75c

BRIC-A-BRAC

Department.

Japanese vases, bronze figures, bronze

plaques, swan flower holders, bisques, rose

bowls, royal Worcester vases, rose jars, and

CHAMBER SETS IN ALL STYLES.

pieces..... 4 25

Tin water dippers, tin coffee pots, tin buckets, tin boilers, tin cake pans, tin baking pans and tin cups. Tin toilet sets \$1.25.

GLASSWARE OF ALL KINDS.

attended to.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

Come to see us. Polite attention. Out-of-town customers warmly welcomed. Their orders carefully

57 PEACHTREE STREET.

fancy Bric-a-Brac of every description.

Real hand painted chamber sets, 10

· TINWARE.

Decorated dinner plates, in Wedgewood

sets combined at very low prices.

ican China. We can suit you.

warranted.

All \$1.25 Kid Gloves \$1, fitted and All \$1.50 Kid Gloves \$1.25 fitted and warranted. More of the 50c Gloria Um-

Stationery Specialtles. Ink 4c, Mucilage 4c, Box Paper 10c, Le-Page's Glue 9c, Lead Pencils 15c doz., Linen Note Paper and best Envelopes 5c package. Writing Tablets for 5c, 10c, 14c and 19c. Shelf

Grocery Specialties. Pearline 4c, Arm and Hammer Soda 5c lb.
Ammonia 10c, Enameline Polish 5c, Shoe Polish 10c, Ivory Soap Sc (large cake).

### In Our New China Store, Down Stairs, South R.

New line of Blue Ware-cut prices. Drip Coffee Pots 98c. Sauce Pans 24c, Dish Pans 98c, Pie Plates 22c, Rice Boilers 63c, Spoons 24c.

CHINA-New Stock! Larger than ever, cheaper than ever.

"Hard time prices." Imported China Dinner Sets, complete \$25. China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces,

decorated, \$15. Egg Shell Cups and Saucers \$1

Carlsbad dinner plates 98c set. Cups and Saucers, (Monday only) 5c.

Glass Fish Globes, new, \$1 up. Tumblers 48c doz. Silver's patent Roaster \$1.25.

Tinware.
Dish Pans 25c. Pie Plates 4c, Coffee Pots 10c, Sifters 18c, Strainers 3c, Dippers 5c, Clothes Pins 3 doz. 5c, Slop Jars 48c, Cuspi-dores 10c, Butcher Knives 22c.

Specialties. Fire Sets \$1, were \$1,48, Dish Mops 10c, Coal Hods 25c, Cake Boxes 74c, Shovels 5c, Towel Arms 15c, Almond Graters 74c.

The Fair, "The best goods at the least cost to you." One price-plain figurs-always right.

OUR CHINA DEPARTMENT.

sets combined......\$12 75

English dinner sets, 112 pieces ..... 13 50

China tea pots, oatmeal sets, and designs

OUR LAMP DEPARTMENT.

LAMPS. LAMPS. LAMPS.

Glass lamps complete ...... 25

Lamps, decorated shades and bowls ... 80

In this department we have parlor, library,

hanging, hall, table, glass, brass and

wrought iron lamps. We have the most

varied and elegant line of lamps in the city.

See our beautiful lamp shades in silk.

We have lamp burners, wicks, chimneys

of all kind, gas chimneys, porcelain shades

Kitchen Goods of All Kind.

Meat choppers......15c

Wooden spoons ...... 5c

Long handle basting spoons ..... 5c

Can openers ...... 5c

Flesh forks ..... 9c

Dish washers ..... 80

Baking dishes..... 9c

of all kinds, and all goods in this line.

Parlor lamps, decorated in pink and

We keep student lamps,

114-piece dinner, breakfast and tea

in Louis XVIII styles.

57 PEACHTREE STREET.

Shades, Lamp Wicks, Lamp Burners, Hotel Goods, Bar Goods and General Housefurnishing Supplies.

Headquarters for fine China, Lamps, Lamp

27 Whitehall Street.

FOR THIS WEEK.

OUR SALE on cloth-top button shoes still continues. Any cloth-top button or lace shoe in our house that formerly was \$2, we will sell now at \$1.50.

Those that were formerly \$2.50 now are \$2.00.

Those that were formerly \$3.00 now \$2.50.

This is a bona fide offer, and we guarantee every pair strictly as represented.

We are having a great sale on "Fancy Slippers," of which we have the largest assortment in the city; in every color and all shades, Satins, Suedes, Vicis, Dongola, Glaces and Kid.

Special reduction this week in Pink Kid Oxfords. Misses' pink, blue and white

Undressed Kid, one-strap sandals, spring heels, 11's to 2's, formerly \$2.50, we will sell now at \$2.00. Child's size, 8 to 10, of same,

pink, blue and white, that were \$2.00; now at \$1.50.

These are great bargains, as they are the very best made.

Cold weather is here at last, and will likely remain for some time; therefore warmer clothes are essential, and as we should THE DILAMIN HOUDELUNGHOHING DV. always begin at the bottom, shoes are the first considera-

> Our line of Felt Shoes is very complete, carrying all the leading styles, Romeos, Juliets and Sandals, gray and blue, bound and unbound, in all sizes, for children, misses and ladies. Also Nullifiers and Brightons for men and boys.

> Agents for ALFRED DOLGE'S Pure Wool Felt

We have, beyond all doubt, the largest and best selected stock of Patent Leather goods for gentlemen ever exhibited in Atlanta. Our styles comprise everything-Pickadillys, New Picks, Tuttles, Columbia, London, Opera, Columbus, Globe and many others, in bals, Bluchers, button and congress.

We use only French calf patent, as we have the exclusive sale of the production of Johnston & Nimphy's celebrated line.

For everything in the shoe line, go to

'Phone 432.

### MOST GRATIFYING

Is the Progress Being Made in Exposition Affairs.

BUILDING A STRONG FOUNDATION

That the Superstructure May Be a Splendid One.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Talk About the Work That Is Being Done by the Board-About Popular Subscriptions to the Stock.

The exposition work is moving ahead at a most gratifying pace,

Because the officers and members of the board are working very quietly it may perhaps seem to the otuside world that little is being done. But those on the inside know to the contrary. The fact is that everything is in very excellent shape and that the plans of the projectors of the work are being carried out in a way most gratifying to all connected with the

Many subscriptions of stock are being received, and Chairman Inman says in this respect things are in just as good shape as could be expected.

President Hemphill Talks.

"You may say for us," said President Hemphill yesterday, "that the exposition board is hard at work every day. The fact that we are not making any noise is just as it should be, for that is a part of our plan of campaign. Work, not talk, is the motto of the exposition. Every day Director General Palmer and the members of the board are at work and the results are most gratifying.

"The plan adopted on the suggestion of the finance committee provides for a certain amount of work to be done before we get to the stage when we will ask for popular subscriptions to the exposition stock We have not reached that step yet, because there are a great many interests in Atlanta to be consulted and other things done This part of the work is being done every day with most gratifying results.

"There is a great deal of work being done outside of that of securing subscriptions to the stock of the company, a great deal that is preliminary and may, perhaps, not show on its face for all that it is worth. plans of the exposition are very broad and we do not propose to take any steps has-We have gone into this thing with the determination of making it everything that's its strongest advocate would ask This exposition must be the greatest thing the south has ever known, not only in itself, but in its effects on the entire south. We have undertaken to display to splendid advantage-indeed to the best advantage possible-the wealth and resources of our own southern states and of those countries to the south of us; and to do this we must have an exposition which is, in the highest sense of the word, grand. Nothing must be left undone, but perhaps the most important thing to be done is in this work of preparation, which we are now doing.

a most gratifying state and soon the effects of the enterprise will become evident. I believe that the benefits of the exposition have already become evident to everybody in Atlanta and that when the time comes for us to ask for popular subscriptions to the fund these subscriptions will come for ward without a bit of hesitation. In fact I know that there will be no delay in getting the \$200,000, which is the nucleus for all of our work.'

"Yes." continued he. "everything is in

The Director General's Views. Director General Palmer was wading through a pile of correspondencé about a foot and a half high when he was asked about exposition affairs.

"Everything is in excellent shape-mos excellent," said Judge Palmer. "The members of the board are at work every day putting in splendid licks tor the grand enterprise, work that is already counting toward the success, which we all know we must achieve. There is not very much, however, to give the newspapers, though you can be sure of plenty of news in the

"Acting under the plans of the finance committee we are taking some importan steps every day toward the completion of the fund, working up to the stage when we will ask for popular subscriptions to the Until we do reach that point we care to say very little about this particular branch of the work. The fact of the mat ter is there is no possible doubt of our securing the fund we desire in a very short while. We have heard most encouraging expressions on all sides and when the books are thrown open to the public we are sure the money will come.

"The members of the board are doing very quiet work just now but this is necessary to the ultimate success of the grand enterprise. You see it is not any small affair that we are going to have. It is an exposition, broad in its scope, which shall be as its name shows, international in every sense of the word. To make it this we must secure the active co-operation of all the southern states, and that we are assured of now.

"So far as detail work is concerned, have just this to say. As you know, the ladies of the committee having in charge the duty of selecting the board of managers for the woman's department, have had a most profitable meeting, and we are all heartly pleased with the enthusiasm they manifest in the work. We feel with them that the woman's department should be one of the most important, and will be one of the most valuable of the exposition. It will develop talent among our souther women, and it will show the world that the idea of a southern woman being merely a charming personage given over to luxury is very far from the truth. The wo men of the south have accomplished a very great deal, and with the stimulating influences of such a department, will unquestionably take great strides forward in this respect in the future.

"Then the members of the board meet for conference daily and spend most of their time in working on the plans which the board adopted. The director general is in the office all the time except when he i out with the other members of the board at the work which I have mentioned. Yes," continued he, "everything is moving forward just as we would wish '

As to Popular Subscriptions.

The Constitution is in receipt of a number of letters, most of them from Atlanta, though a good many are from outside Atlanta, too, some volunteering subscriptions to the capital stock of the exposition and sking when and where they will be permitted to subscribe. These letters have been turned over to the officers of the expoon and will be properly acknowledged them. These show the eagerness of the people to take a hand. The time has not yet come when popular subscriptions will be asked for, but when it does the people generally will be glad of an opportunity subscribe and will promptly do so.

As one young man put it yesterday: "I expect there are 10,000 men in Atlanta better able to subscribe \$100 to the expo than I am. Certainly there are 5,000. I feel certain that at least 1,000 people will sub-scribe \$100 each, and this does not count the big fellows who ought to subscribe from \$500 to \$5,000 each. According to the plans suggested by Mr. Inman, which were adopted subscriptions of \$100 would necessitate. I be lieve, but \$6 a month after the first month and that would be \$10. I don't see how 1 will be directly benefited in that exposition but I do know that I will be benefited more than \$100 worth in the general benefit which comes to Atlanta. I believe it is within the power of the people of the city to make At lanta a city of 300,000 inhabitants within the next few years, and if we do every man, woman and child will be proportionately benefited. I am willing to take \$100 worth of that chance, and I am sure there are a thousand others in the city that feel the same way that I do about it. When the time comes for us little fellows to put our names down you can put me down for \$100. This is but one of a number of expressions of like language. The people are for the exposition, there is no possible doubt of

portunity to show it they will give practical evidence of the fact. Is Being Widely Advertised.

that, and as soon as they are given an op-

In the meantime the exposition is getting good deal of very valuable advertising. Visitors to the city from all parts of the country say that the movement has attracted the public generally and that Atlanta is being benefited by the advertising. The newspapers throughout the country are, without exception, saying pleasant things about the enterprise of the city in under taking such an exposition at this time. Of course, the entire south is with us in undertaking. It would be strange if it wasn't, for it means as much for every other state in the south as it does for Geor The magnificent endorsement The Constitution secured from the governors of the southern states is but a reflection of th sentiment of the people, who are all for At lanta and her big enterprise.

Then the people of the other parts of the to Atlanta from all sections tell the same The eves of the country are on Atlanta

COLONEL ALBERT COX LAST NIGHT He Delivered a Charming Talk or

Bulwer's "My Novel." members of the Young Men's Satur day Night Club and their friends, at the Church of Our Father, enjoyed a rare treat last night in the excellent address of Colonel Albert Cox, on "The Important Truths

of Eulwer's 'My Novel.'"

From beginning to end the speaker held the undivided attention of the large congregation. His conception of the book was thorough and his knowledge of the characters. ters, with all the qualities which they im personated, as accurate as that of the au-thor himself. The character of Randall Leslie was contrasted with that of Lenny Pairfield, while the nobility of Hardy l'Es-trange was brought into bold contrast with that of Audley Edgerton. The characters of Helen and Violante were also glowing described. The speaker was the recipient of a hearty appreciation from the large audi-ence which had been so delightfully enter-

After the address the members of the club participated in a very good debate, and the occasion was full of interest to the large assembly present.

A COLLECTOR SHORT.

Young Marshall Clower Reported About \$500 Behind in His Returns. Marshall Clower, a young white man well known in the city, was arrested last night by Patrolman Turner on a charge preferred by his employers. Milner Wilder, wholesale grocers, 61 South Broad street.

Wilder stated to The Constitution that Mr. Clower had been in the employ of his firm for several months as collector. He did the firm's collecting in the city and a great deal of money passed through his hands in the course of a month.

Last Monday it was found that Mr.

lower was between \$400 and \$500 short in making his returns, and he was called aside and questioned about it. He at once admitted it and offered to make full reparation. This was agreed to, but up to last night he had not succeeded in raising the money. His employed and had him arrested. His employers were dissatisfied

Both sides hope to settle the matter by Monday. Young Clower is well connected and his relatives will do everything in their power to have the trouble settled.

MRS. FLEMING APPOINTED.

She Will Manage the Affairs of the Postoffice at West End.

Mrs. Octavia Fleming has been appointed by Dr. Fox as the new postmistress for

Mrs. Fleming will enter upon the discharge of her duties on the 1st of February. She will make an excellent official and her appointment by Dr. Fox has been the occasion

of much congratulation.

The postoffice is now in charge of Mrs.
W. J. Lee, who has filled that position with signal ability. She gracefully retires from the office which she has filled with acceptance to the people of West End.

The new postoffice will be located at Free-man's drug store on Gordon street,

RESUMES THE PRACTICE.

Mr. G. A. Howell Has an Office in the Kiser Building. In another column appears the profes sional card of Mr. G. A. Howell, who an-

sional card of Mr. G. A. Howell, who announces his return to the active practice of the law.

In the past three years Mr. Howell has In the past three years Mr, Howell has been devoting his time to his business interests, especially to the Brosius Machine Company, in which he has been largely interested. Having now parted with that interest he announces that he will hereafter devote himself to his profession and has taken an office in the Kiser building, room this telephone number is 1478.

301. His telephone number is 1478.

Mr. Howell is an able lawyer and a progressive, enterprising citizen. He has made a specialty of commercial law and is one of the abiest men in that line in the state. His ability insures that it will not be long re he is again right at the front in the active practice of the law.

NO RECEIVER.

Judge Henry Refuses to Appoint One for the Street Railway Company. Rome, Ga., January 27.—(Special.)—The Rome street railroad case was settled last night by Judge Henry refusing the applica-tion for a receiver. He declares that the road is solvent.

The case originated two weeks ago by The case originated two weeks ago by Dr. Lawrence, the president, and Mr. L. A. Dean, one of the directors, securing the appointment of a temporary receiver in the person of Mr. J. H. Reynolds. Mr. J. King and Mr. J. S Camp, the other two directors, denied the insolvency of the road, and through their attorneys, Reece & Denny and Judge Branham, fought the application for permanent receiver. cation for permanent receiver

Judge Henry came down last night from

ummerville, and heard the argument, deciding as above. He Broke Away.

He Broke Away.

Mitchell Billups, colored, was arrested a few days ago on a charge of unlawfu! investigation of smokehouses and chicken roosts in the neighborhood of Rome. This morning as Balliff Henry Beard was conducting him to Squire Lumpkin's court the negro broke away and made off a in Nancy Hanks. After a chase of a couple of miles he was recaptured. He was bound over, and sent back to jail.

### MUCH ENTHUSIASM

Aroused at the Commercial Club Meeting Last Night,

DISCUSSING THE GREAT EXPOSITION

A Large Attendance and Many Speeches Made-The Resolutions Adopted. Full Report of the Meeting.

When President Bullock, of the Commercial Club, called the meeting for the discussion of the exposition plans to order last night, he pleasingly remarked on the fact that the idea of holding an exposition

was first sprung at the club. He then called upon Judge Palmer, director general, to speak to the meeting about the movement.

Judge Palmer was quick to respond, for he has entered into the spirit of the undertaking with indomitable energy and a hearty zest.

Judge Palmer said he could see but one thing in the proposition and that was to have the exposition and have the grandest thing of the sort ever seen in this section of the continent.

rie said it was the beginning of a new era in the history of Atlanta and the south. It would bring prosperity, unbounded prosperity. The exposition would roll away the clouds of financial depression.

"Why," said he, "before the gates of the exposition shall be thrown open every citizen will have received back the money he gave to assert the said the money he gave to assert the said the money he gave to assert the said the sa he gave to promote the movement, by rea son of the incirect benefits that always come from such enterprises. It is a propo sition that heralds brighter days for whole south, for it is going to be a suc-cess. (Applause.) Atlanta never knew the meaning of the word fall. (Applause.)

"Now, gentlemen, what we want is money—not talk. Can you afford a contribution to this undertaking? Why, my friend, you can't afford to not give it. It's the best investment you ever made. But, that's all right, we don't care to pass around the hat—I know the people of Atlanta and I know that resistance to that which might injure her pride is deep and settled in their hearts and cannot be eradicated. (Ap-

Why, I have already heard men of this town say they have felt the benefits of this movement in their business. Real es tate men get inquiries every day asking litles for investing. Other bus iness men say the same thing; that they are every day feeling the effect of this movement in stimulating their trade.

"Gentlemen, we have no time to delay. Let's get ourselves together in this busine and begin at once to make it what it ought to be—the grandest exposition the south ever saw." (Great Applause.)

Mr. Chamberlin Talks. President Bullock thanked Judge Palmer

He next called on Mr. E. P. Chamberlin for a speech. Mr. Chamberlin responded most happly, declaring that every member of the directory of the exposition had piedged his hearty co-operation and untiring en-deavors to the undertaking. He said he, for one, would put his shoulder to the wheel. He had made up his mind to do all he could for the success of the move-ment and meant what he said. The papers were doing their full duty to the undertak ing, let all classes of business men fail into line. It was a strong and graceful speech Mr. Chamberlin made and he was several times interrupted by loud and positive ap-

plause.

Closing his remarks, he made a powerful appeal to those present to fall into line and march on to the front for the welfare, not only of Atlanta, but the entire land

Colonel Stockdell Talks. Colonel Harry Stockdell was called on and made a good-humored speech showing that he was with the promoters and for the

He said that he had just returned from a hunting expedition down in south Geor-

"Did Governor Northen's army drive you back?" somebody asked amid laughter,
"No, I didn't go to have anything to do
with the prize fight," he replied, and the
convention roared with laughter.

"What I wanted to say," resumed Colonel Stockdell, "is that everybody in southwest Georgia is talking up the exposition. Some of them asked me if we were going to have a cotton exposition. I told them no, that it was going to be no one-sided exposition, but a grand all-sweeping exposition. (Cries of "right; you've got it down right.")
Mr. Stockdell caught the applause of the convention time and time again.

Colonel Thomas Called On.

Next came Colonel Lewis Thomas, city solicitor, who declared in the outse; that he had come to Atlanta and became a citizen of the town all on account of the cotton exposition years ago. He came to see the exposition and never got back home, having been dead stuck on the town from the moment he struck it.

he moment he struck it.

Colonel Thomas spoke for citizens of Atanta engaged in the practice of law and
aid they were heart and soul in favor of having the exposition and of making i the grandest ever given in this region of

Mr. Pettigrew's Speech.

One of the cleverest and happiest speeches of the evening was by Mr. C. L. Petti-grew, who came to Atlanta from North Carolina:

He said he hadn't been in Atlanta very long, but quite long enough to have caught the wonderful inspiration of Atlanta pluck and goaheadativeness, and was ready and willing to lay down his personal interest and sacrifice private business—all to aid in making this a great and brilliant success. He said he had already hurled his heart into the spirit of the hour, and was with the promoters of the enterprise.

Mr. Burton Smith Talks.

Mr. Burton Smith was called on and made a very entertaining talk along the line of Director General Palmer's speech. He alluded to Atlanta's geographical advantages for such an undertaking as this He spoke of the excellent climate, the healthfulness and all the unbounded quali-fications of a city like this for the holding of not a local cotton exposition, but an international fair, with the resources of Mexico and the South Sea islands displayed along with those of Georgia, South Carolina and the entire south.

Mr. Wilson to the Front.

Mr. Wilson, the well known real estate agent, made a very forceful and enthusias tic speech for the success of the movement.
He said every real estate agent in Atlanta, he knew, stood by the words he uttered when he said they would be among the foremost in the ranks to work out the perfect success of this great scheme. He said there was not a man in Atlanta

he believed who could conscientiously say he was opposed to this fair. The unani-mous favor reminded him of the old wo-man's remark at the prayer meeting. When asked by the preacher if she loved the Lird she said: "And sure, I hain't got notning again' him."

Mr. Oglesby's Sound Talk. One of the most business like speeches made was by Mr. J. G. Oglesby, former and made was by Mr. J. G. Oglesby, former and first president of the Commercial Club.

His position is very well known to the public with regred to the exposition, for he has already been quoted in the public press. But his speech last night showed him more enthusiastic in his support of the scheme than he has ever yet argeared, which certainly is saying a great deal.

Mr. Oglesby said the way to do anything is to do it. He caught the deafening applause of the meeting with this, and took it for a text.

than the most ardent and hopeful expectit to be.

Judge Van Epps Is Enthusiastic. Judge Howard Van Epps, of the city court, made a strong and eloquent appeal to the business men and representative citizens present to put forth their best efforts in this plan in which Atlanta's welfare is this plan in which Atlanta's welfare is much at stake.

so much at stake.

It was, perhaps, one of the most enthusiastic of all the speeches. Judge Van Epps is one of the most eloquent orators in Georgia today, and while he hasn't been in the speech making business lately he has not forgotten his old way of speaking.

He said old Georgia has indeed suffered under the yoke of hard times, but standing there, among as plucky a company of men as ever lived with their minds made up to roll away the clouds of distress and

roll away the clouds of distress and spar, he predicted that the day is not r distant when the living Jehovah will am down a peaceful benediction upon sed land of the south He heartily favored the idea of holding the big fair

The Resolution Adopted. At the close of the discussion the following resolution was introduced by Mr. Oglesby and adopted by a rising vote:

"Whereas, The Cotton States and Interna-

tional Exposition determined upon by the people of this city will be held in Atlanta September 1st to December 1, 1895, and for this purpose a company has been formed with a mininum capital stock of \$200,000, with the authority of increasing to \$5,000, Whereas, The object of this exposition

"Whereas, The object of this exposition being to promote domestic and desirable foreign immigration to the cotton states, to attract the attention of capitalists to our resources and solicit their investigation; to satablish colores communication with other stablish closer communication with other nations, especially with our near neighbors in the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, to secure their exhibits and the representation of those governments at the exposition, and through the develop-ment of direct trade and the interchange of our commodities mutually enlarge the com-merce between the south and the countries 'Resolved, 1. That after mature consider

ation we believe this the most opportune time the southern states have ever known to participate in such an enterprise; that the general unrest prevalent amongst a great part of almost the entire European population arising from unfortunate invest ments and extraordinary losses, adding more hardship to an already scanty means of existence, will soon bring about a re-newed and enlarged emigration to the Uni-ted States; that appreciating the value of advertising and effort, the western states have embraced all opportunities, and as a result this vast inflow of new citizens heretofore traveling near by our very doors in utter ignorance of the salubrious climate and inviting fields lying south of their pathway have, while enduring the blizzards of winter and the blistering heat of summer, laid out farms. of winter and the blistering heat of summer, laid out farms, built citles and made the desert plains a mighty empire of this union. Knowing this, but neglectful of our natural advantages, we have permitted this to be so, even allowing the home-seekers of our own eastern and central states unconsclous of a better opportunity to join the western throng. Apparently satisfied with ourselves and confident of our independence, we have seen the solicitations of other more enterprising sections rewarded by the investment of capital which would have found with us a surer basis of security and profit.

esolved 2. That the propitious time is at And when we should have the world be-come better acquainted with us. The year 1895 brings us to fac thirtieth anniversary in the new history of the south. Emerging in 1865 from an ordeal of sorrow in the sad sacrifice of precious lives, with homes sad sacrifice of precious lives. Lith homes deso.ated, our property destroyed, and hope well nigh crushed, the fortitude, energy and industry of a brave and noble race have been gloriously illustrated in the rapid progress of our people to a well-deserved restoration of material prosperity. With this achievement has also at last come to us our proper place in the councils and control of the national government, and better than this has come that we come day when sectional prejudice and estangement have been obliterated, and a pariotic pride and a common interest bind bgether all the people of our republic.

a common interest bind bether all the people of our republic.

"Resolved 3. That we lieartily endorse and ask everywhere favorable consideration for the Cotton States and International exposition, and particularly invite with Georgia, the co-operation of the other southern states, at the very outset rasking it known and understood that, while we believe Atlanta, on account of its geographical situation and its accessibility through its great railway facilities, the best point in the south at which the exposition could be held, it is in no sense intended that it shall be local in its character, but the undertaking is planned with a special view to advancing the interests of the cotton states, and for the general good of all who take part in it. Therefore, let the southern states come together at this time and while discome together at this formoders. send out for the general good of all who take part in it. Therefore, let the southern states come together at this time and while displaying their wealth of products, send out information of the fact that, although to some degree experiencing the universal business depression of the past twelve months, in remarkable contrast with the financial and industrial disasters and prevailing distress in other parts of the country, in the south their exists no naked and hungry multitude of unemployed. And through the quick and ready market for her cotton crop, to the south was largely due the credit of stopping the flow of gold from our shores and stemming the tide of financial panic. Although receiving for their crops the lowest prices ever known to the present generation, our farmers and business men have generally met their obligations, our mills and factories have been kept running and the south has confirmed before the world her solid foundation for a greatly increased and prosperous citizenship. Let the people of the south gather at this time, inaugurate and vigorously continue the work that will cause the walls of our warehouses and our factories to be set to wider limits, the tilling of our fields be extended, our orchards be multiplied, our pastures expanded and our flocks and herds increased, our mountains be made to unfold their exhaustless treasure of mineral and metal, our streams lend their power and our forests of timber yield their tribute. Let us spread further out the knowledge of our senial and health-giving climate; of our soil, producing almost every variety of product known to man, and inhabited by a hospitable and liberal people: and let our visitors see the land that beloved and lamented son of the south so eloquently and truthfully proclaimed to be 'the fairest and visitors see the land that beloved and la-mented son of the south so eloquently and truthfully proclaimed to be the fairest and richest domain of this earth, in which is centered all that can please or prosper hu-man kind."

THE DEATH ROLL.

on, Ga., January 27.—(Special.)—Mr. J. Frank Hannah, aged twenty-seven, died his home here last night at 9 o'clock, of pu monary consumption. The disease has ke him confined to his room for eighte nim confined to his room for eighteen months, and when the end came it was not unexpected. For six years up to the time of his first illness he served the people of Glascock county as clerk of the court, and was correspondent of The Constitution at the time of his death. He was highly re-

the time of his death. He was highly respected and leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. The funeral takes place tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Covington, Ga., January 27.—(Special.)—Mrs. Carrle Perry, widow of the late Dr. Alfred Perry. died here this week. Her death was peaceful. Her life was full of good deeds. She was widely loved for the marked gentleness of her character. One of the ministers at the funeral remarked: "She was the best woman I ever knew."

Dr. Perry, her hsuband, was one of the best known physicians in middle Georgia. Their home was one of bounteous hospital-Their home was one of bounteous hospital-

Raleigh, N. C., January 27.—(Special.)—Gustavus H. Rountree, son of Robert H. Rountree, and member of the firm of Robert H. Rountree & Co., cotton exchange, New York, died at Southern Pines, N. C., last night of consumption. His family is a large and influential one in this state.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 27.—(Special.)—Dr. A. P. Vandeveer, of Ringgold, Ga., died here yesterday morning from inflammation of the heart. He was for fifteen years a leading physician of this city and was being treated here at the time of his desired to the second of the second was being treated here at the time of his demise. But a few weeks since he allowed a life policy of \$7,000 to lapse.

Talladega, Ala., January 27.—(Special.)—
Rev. Carroll Cutler, D.D., formerly president of the Western Reserve college, at Hudson, O., but more recently professor of theology in the Talladega university, died here yesterday. His remains will be sent to Hudson, O., for interment.

The Coughlin Trial. Chicago, January 27.—Dr. Hecktoen was on the stand again today in the Coughlin trial and was questioned regarding the effects of scalp wounds and nervous shocks. At the conclusion of his testimony court adjourned until Monday. AKERIDGE GUILTY.

So Says the Jury That Tried Him Yesterday Afternoon.

THE BURNING OF THE CITY STABLES

Turns Out a fensational Story, Which Winds Up in the Conviction of One of the Suspected Mea.

Judge Richard Clark delivered his charge to the jury in the case of the state against Akeridge, charged with the burning of the city stables, last night, and in one hour and twenty minutes the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

In the instance of the charge of arson against Akeridge in regard to the tallow factory, there was a mistrial, but this time Will Akeridge has been convicted. He has not been sentenced.

Some Sensational Testimony.

Testimony of a most sensational turn was elicited by a question asked in the examination of Mr. Haney, who for eighteen years has been chief of police of Gainesville.

And the evidence given by Mr. Haney places Tax Collector Boring, of Hall county, in a position where he will have to make some defense of himself.

The testimony of Mr. Haney was being used by the state in rebuttal to the attacks made by the defense on the character of Mehaffey, who was one of the most important witnesses for the prosecution. In order to

witnesses for the prosecution. In order to do this Akeridge introduced three witnesses who lived in Gainesville where Mehaffey formerly resided. These witnesses were Messrs. Boring, Newton and Summers. In order to sustain the good character of Me-haffey the state introduced Mr. Haney. He testified simply that mehaffey was a good and an honest man, in his opinion, and that he was worthy of every belief.

In the course of his examination of the

In the course of his examination of the itness Colonel Arnold drew on the fire in the direction of Tax Collector Boring by a question, Colonel Arnold asked Haney how

the two men compared.

The answer was a surprise and a shock.

'I know this about Mr. Boring," said the witness. "When his safe was blown open he sent for me, as chief of police, and told me about it. He wanted me to find the mis-

creants and get ...ough cvidece to convict them. He said that he had lost some luable papers.
"I worked upon this case faithfully and when I had finished I was forced to believe that it had been done by Mr. Boring or his assistant. He replied 'yes,' admitting that I was correct."

Speeches Begun Yesterday Morning. The first two speeches were made by Judge Anderson, for the prosecution, and Hamilton Douglas, for the defense. Both gentlemen spoke well and made fine impressions by the way they handled the witnesses and picked up the different points.

Colonel Arnold spoke yesterday afternoon and was most scathing in his remarks, not falling to score every witness that an attempt had been made by the defense to impeach. Solicitor Hill was in his happiest and most eloquent vein when he begun argument for the state. He tegan by saying and reiterat-ing that he had no reeling in the case, and

none towards any attorney concerned, nor any witness that had testified nor to the de-He said that he had no fees to make, and that he was about to remark that he had nothing to make in reputation, but wouldn't,

remembered that he had Hamilto ouglas opposed to him.
"The first defense of the defendant," said "The first defense of the defendant," said the solicitor. "is that Bill Akeridge is a fool. Samuel Akeridge said that Bill was a fool because he went to the house of 'Squire Akeridge once a week and got his rations. Burant stays at the crib all the week, as I understand it, and he must be one of Josh Billings's natural born durned fools. Then here follows a magnificent reason. One of the witnesses says that he kissed a pretty girl whenever he could at a public gather ing. No testimony has gone to show that he ever kissed an ugly girl. The fact that he kissed a pretty girl is evidence that he's

got sense and heap of it.

"They jumped on Mehaffey because he was a detective in the case and didn't work to suit the defense. Burant was sent to Gainesville to got some witnesses to impeach Mehaffey. What was the result? They brought down a man by the name of Boring, tax collector of the county, and then they laid themselves wide open. Why, when Haney, who has been for eighteen years the chief of police of Gainesville, was put on the stand to testify for Mehaffey's good character, he said that Eoring lad got him to work up a case about a rafe blowing in Boring's own place. And to show the honesty of Haney, he testified that he worked and finally decided that the

he worked and finally decided that the guilty man was Boring, or his partner; that he went to Boring and told him so, and that Boring said, 'Yes, you're right.' This is the man they im weach Mehaffey with. This statement of Haney's is a matter of record and Haney has gone back to Gainesville. Boring is there. Why isn't something done? "Then they brought Newton, the usurer, down to do up Mehaffey. He testified that he foreclosed a mortgage on a little house and lot of Mehaffey's because he couldn't pay for it. Didn't it develop that that same man Newton foreclosed the mortgage on that little house when Mehaffey was

same man Newton foreclosed the mortgage on that little home when Mehaffey was sick in bed with typhold fever, and his wife, too, was sick. So much for this usurer and money changer as an impeacher." Solicitor Hill then scored severely the other witnesses, among them the Rev. Dr. Sampson Smith, who was one of the comnittee that turned Mrs. Dan Coursey out of the church. Mr. Hill then said that he would read the decision in the case of the state against Smith, the man who was alluded to by the various witnesses for the defense as the criminal Mrs. Coursey har-

Colonel Arnold Scores the Decision Colonel Arnold arose at this point and the Smith case, even though it were a decision of the supreme court. He also stated that the decision was one-sided to a de-

solicitor Hill then read the decision of Solicitor Hill then read the decision of Justice Hall, which reversed the decision of the lower court. The case was that of Smith, who boarded at the home of Mr. Dan Coursey and who was charged with assaulting, criminally, the person of Mrs. Tom Elliott. When the solicitor read the decision Colonel Arnold rose and said:

Tom Elliott. When the solicitor read the decision Colonel Arnold rose and said:
"Judge Itall wrote that unjust decision. which, God Almighty knows, was the most unjust ever written. Smith. I say, was guilty-guilty as an infamous dog. The Coursey's lied and saved him." oursey's lied and saved him." Solicitor Hill concluded in a few words.

FLORICULTURE.

Will you please tell me through the floral column which is the best time to plant r.ses—in the fall or spring, and is it too soon to plant chrysanthemums and oblige, Baxley, Ga. T. J. W. P. S .- Should the ground be very rich for

Roses can be transplanted any time, if the ground is in good condition, from October to March. That, of course, is their period of rest. We think the fall is a good time to transplant roses, or any hardy deciduous to transplant roses, or any hardy deciduous plant, but if the transplanting is done sufficiently early in the spring to enable the soil to get thoroughly settled around the roots before they commence to grow that is all that is necessary to insure success. Or course everything connected with the plants and planting must be done carefully, thoroughly and intelligently. The ground must be good and moderately rich, but in planting, never manure directly at the roots. ing, never manure directly at the roots, but it must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and do not plant when the ground is too wet. Better to wait a few days and plant when the work can be done with com-fort and satisfaction. April is a good time to plant chrysanthemums.

Yes, you can plant any or all of the Yes, you can plant any or all of the flowering bulbs, such as hyacinta, and narcissus, and be sure of the good show of blooms the coming but, of course, the time is getting leafor planting, and the sooner the tup put in the ground now the better, for need a few weeks to get thoroughly before sending up the flower stem. It is the ground now time for the before sending up the flower stem. It is planting before the lat of Februar could have a splendid display by could have a splendid display by the could have a spiendid display by the to end of March. The pansies and or perennial candytuft can also be now and will commence to flower a but it would be necessary to get plan have not been coddled up in green but plants grown right out in the as to be thoroughly hardened. be set out without the least check a commence flowering and continue to until the time for filling the beds with summer bedding plants. Bulbs that planted early, say in October and Nove are already beginning to flower, on the very mild weather, and should the

through the ground will be very apt to nipped and injured unless sometime done to protect them during the com TO BET ON CORBETT.

month be cold and stormy the late p

bulbs will be the most satisfact those already up and others just

Mr. H. J. Collins Says That Is W Went to Florida. Escorted by one of the keen-eyed

men of Tampa, Fla., Mr. H. J. o reached Atlanta at 8 o clock last men ter a fatiguing ride of six hundre from the Florida city. He was held on a warrant for lar after trust, sworn out by his former ployer, Mr. T. A. Shelton. This char ployer, air. T. A. Selecton.

based upon Collins's disappearance about \$1,000 of Mr. Shelton's money.

Mr. Collins gives an explanation. conduct which, while uni stamp of sincerity. As has been repe published, Mr. Collins was the book and confidential man of Mr been in Mr. Shelton's employ for years, and had the complete c the business world. Before coming lanta he had a long record for hop

square dealing at Jackson, Ga.

Ten days before Collins disappeare
Shelton went to Tennessee on a b trip, leaving all his business in Collins's hands. Collins had charge only all the sales of the firm, but cash of the establishment, and was posed to put all the money taken in Mr. Shelton's absence, in bank Mr. Shelton found Collins gone was

returned to Atlanta after a ten day ce, but did not suspect anyt until two days later, when he found no money had been placed in bank. He placed the case in the hands of Chief nolly, and offered a reward of \$50 for

lins's capture.

Policeman Jones, of Tampa, arrestel lins two days ago, an hour after recate the same from Chief Connolly. Colonce acknowledged his identity, and pagreed to return without a required officer Jones stated last night that captains and the ways. gave him no trouble on the way. Collins was seen by a Constitute porter in Chief Connolly's office last and he talked unreservedly about b

"I don't expect any difficulty," a "in settling the case with Mr. Shell think when I see him and explain in he will understand the matter thore
"I have spent but little of his more
never once thought of not repaying went to Jacksonville for the pur making some money and if my pi worked as I expected, I would have a big sum. I went down for the of taking some bets on Corbett. It it would be an easy matter to find but when I reached the scene I four on Mitchell without big odds, and in unwilling to risk money on such an uchance. If I could have foreseen the I would have been in a big of the lacks with t Jacksonville and went to Tampa, the interest in the fight was almost

as in the former city.
"I had not the slightest intentions frauding Mr. Shelton, and he shall every cent of his money." It may be that the case will be and

settled today. Collins stoutly de ing forged Mr. Shelton's name. he was authorized to sign Mr. S name and did so often in the tr of business. He was detained quarters during the night.

COTTON CLOSED STEADY With an Advance-The Sun's of the Market.

New York, January 27 .- The Sun,

eview of the cotton market says: declined 3 to 5 points but gained th dvancea 6 to 7 points, closing very Sales, \$1,300 bales. Liverpool decined: 3 points, closing dull, with spot sale 8,300 bales, at weak but unchanged p New Orleans declined 3 pour recovered this and aivance to 7 points and then lost about haif the Spot cotton here was quiet and un No sales. Southern spot markets were crally quiet, firm and unchanged. Gab ton and Mobile advanced 1-16c, and Charles ton %c. New Orleans sold ... w and M phis 1,525 bales. Fort receipts, 24,145 a against 26,449 last week and 10,339 last Exports 6,296 to Great Britain, and E

to the continent. New Orleans Monday are estimated at pais received 480 bales against year; St. Louis 688, against 350 has The fear of that "perpen licular falls in the receipts is i...e the "skeleton feast" to many bears. Of course, bles the little bears the most, but the

hope to drive in the good-sized cinnal polars and grizziles before very long.

The fear of a smaller crop mov pears to account for the advan-more than anything in the actu-Bears don't forget that the arriva ports and the interior towns for th ending last night gave them w. rench call a bad quarter of an hou over some of the interior towns behind the receipts of last week year. New Orleans estimates for were not so bearish as manyof the leans estimates have latterly bei southern spot quotations was slightly higher. The exports of one drewack, 'a fly in the am depression in Liverpool and a actual receipts at the ports withey were about 14,000 bales on this day ast year. Then, ceipts at the ports for this week mated at anywhere from 16, bales, against 88,141 for the sa year. But will the guesses prothe mark as they were last York and New Orleans bears it freely today and though the York and New Orleans bears bou freely today and though there decrease early in the session in wan Liverpool, yet the net res day's business is a fair advance.

One mm said: "We think red ing this month will be about 70 against 444,000 during January after which for the seven most against 44,000 dtning January 1334 after which for the seven months in February to August last year the preceipts were slightly over 1,000,000 had hence a sharp rating off is needed to the movement down to a 7,300,000 had compared with 1892-'93."

Riordan & Co. said; "The bulls are claring that if the crop should be 8,000 bales, cotton at today's prices is not that the drop in receipts that has so been expected will sure come as soon the time is at hand when the American will be scrambling for cotton to the said; "The market cambe talked down, or estimated down, or ried down, it must be sold down we can wish for nothing than that the oversold conduct than that the oversold conduct the market be still further added to. The south must do its phowever, by holding the balance of crop and portion it out in small doze.

A Memphis dispatch said: "Indication receipts next week are very light."

CLOSING This Week Winds

bate in

CRISP AND REED They Are Heav

HILL AND MURP

Will Be a

His Fate Is Still a for the Admin Senators Are

Washington, Janu bate under the fivefering of amenda closed tonight. Wednesday will be tion of the income which was reported rules and passed by Mr. McMillin, from and means, will off taining the income

the tariff bill on Mor Under the order allowed during Mo Wednesday will be the five-minute rul the income tax to t en late Wednesday l'n's motion will majority. On Thursday the

mittee of the whole By unanimous co ex-Speaker Reed w time as they desire Mr. Wilson, the cl will take five or to

Then the final vo

will be reported to

bill will be taken. linder the rules votes can be had ments adopted by whole. In the ev it may take an h fore the final vote tire tariff bill wil

The house has means committee Though several hu been offered few h the paragraphs of tion of the sugar intact.

The Committee

The house did no however, and ridd bounty, and placin list. The house al means committee the inauguration On the other hand committee in the ore, coal, steel ra products, lumber,

The house also schedule of the than it was repo importance. The capital to the effe cient votes to rec committee. That made, but the be the bill as a whol will pass the ho

ty to seventy ma. The agitation tution," which among a certa tions of the c years, received ago. On Thurs senate, and Mr. amendment to tution of the Ur the supreme aut

The resolution

Peckha The administr New York, cor preme court. mbers of th and the friends ters to every se ing that petiti tors urging the were received are expected w are working to will appear be show cause w of extreme b petitions that at this time

No Recognit An effort wa cotton baggin the tariff bill 15 per cent a The southern

The Gridiro ton newspap nual dinner ent many of this country

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to sign Mr. LOSED STEADY

ary 27.—The Sun, ton market says: ints but gained th ints, closing very Liverpool declined 2 dull, with spot sale declined

this and advance in lost about haif the was quiet and unchar n spot markets were and unchanged. Gal nd 6,780 last year. bales against 1,588 88, against 350 last 1 2,001, against 2,005 that the arrivals gave them what

we latterly been.
lotations were firm
e exports continue later of the amber," was in pool and so far as the ports were concerned.

CLOSING ROUNDS

This Week Winds Up the Tariff Debate in the Youse.

CRISP AND REED GIVE THE WIND UP They Are Heavy Weights and It Will Be a Great Contest.

HILL AND MURPHY FIGHT PECKHAM

His Fate Is Still a Very Uncertain Matter, for the Administration and the Two Senators Are Evenly Mathched.

Washington, January 21 .- (Special.)-Debate under the five-minute rule, and the offering of amendments to the tariff bill closed tonight. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday will be devoted to the consideration of the income tax, the special order for which was reported from the committee on rules and passed by the house this morning. Mr. McMillin, from the committee on ways and means, will offer the revenue bill containing the income tax, as an amendment to the tariff bill on Monday morning.

Inder the order general debate will be allowed during Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday will be devoted to debate under the five-minute rule. The vote on annexing the income tax to the tariff bill will be taken late Wednesday afternoon. Mr. McMillin's motion will carry by quite a large majority.

On Thursday the tariff bill, as amended, will be reported to the house from the committee of the whole.

By unanimous consent Speaker Crisp and ex-Speaker Reed will then be given as much time as they desire to speak upon the meas-

Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the committee will take five or ten minutes in conclusion. Then the final vote on the passage of the bill will be taken. That will come perhaps about 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Under the rules of the house serapate

votes can be had in the house on amendments adopted by the committee of the whole. In the event these are called for it may take an hour or two of voting before the final vote on the passage of the entire tariff bill will be taken.

The Committee Sustained in Most Schedules.

The house has sustained the ways and means committee admirably in its bill. Though several hundred amendments have been offered few have been adopted, and all the paragraphs of the bill with the exception of the sugar schedule remain almost intact.

The house did not like the sugar schedule, however, and riddled it by repealing the bounty, and placing all sugars on the free list. The house also overruled the ways and means committee by changing the date for the inauguration of the free wool schedule. On the other hand the house sustained the committee in the contest made against iron ore, coal, steel rails, tin plate, agricultural products, lumber, salt and the other great

The house also improved on the diamond schedule of the bill by making it higher than it was reported from the committee. Oiner than this there were no changes of importance. There is some talk about the capital to the effect that there may be sufficient votes to recommit the tariff bill to the committee. That motion will probably be made, but the best polls made in the house are to the effect that it will be lost and that the bill as a whole containing the income tax, will pass the house by somewhere from forty to seventy majority.

God in the Constitution. The agitation to put "God in the constitution," which has been very pronounced among a certain class of people in all sections of the country during the past few ago. On Thursday, both Mr. Frye, in the senate, and Mr. Morse, in the house, offered a joint resolution proposing nent to the preamble of the constitution of the United States, "acknowledging the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God in all affairs of men and nations."

The resolution has been referred to committees in both houses

Peckham's Fate in Doubt. The administration is making a supreme effort to have Wheeler H. Peckham, of New York, confirmed as justice of the supreme court. During the past few days members of the cabinet and their friends and the friends in New York of Mr. Peckham have been sending telegrams and letters to every section of the country requesting that petitions be telegraphed to senators urging them to vote for the confirmation of Mr. Peckham. Many telegrams were received by senators today and more are expected within the next few days. In the meantime, Senators Hill and Murphy are working to defeat Peckham. They are now getting up evidence, and both senators will appear before the judiciary committee of the senate at its meeting on Monday to show cause why Mr. Peckham should not be confirmed. The fight promises to be one of extreme bitterness in the senate. The petitions that are coming in are undoubtedly having effect, but it is impossible to tell at this time whether Peckham will be

confirmed or rejected. No Recognition for Southern Farmers An effort was made by Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, to offer his amendment putting cotton bagging on the free list this afteron, but he failed to get recognition. As the tariff bill now stands there is a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on cotton bagging. The southern men are very much disapinted that they failed to get in this amendment and have it voted upon, for they believe it would have been adopted.

Gridiron Boys Dine. The Gridiron Club, composed of Washington newspaper correspondents, gave its annual dinner this evening. There were present many of the most distinguished men in this country, and it was the handsomest dinner the club has ever given.

Quite a number of senators and representatives went to the annual banquet of the Confederate Veterans' Association in Baltimore a few evenings ago.

Perhaps the leading speech of the evening was that of Senator James H. Berry, of Arkansas, a one-legged confederate vet-eran, and one of the best and most earnest orators in the senate. Speaker Crisp, who was present, said of his speech: "Mr. Berry's speech was received with great enthusiasm. He was earnest and eloquent, speaking with great failing of the devoenthusiasm. He was earnest and eloquent, speaking with great feeling of the devotion, self-sacrifice and bravery of the confederate soldiers. He was frequently interrupted with applause and at his conclusion there was the wildest cheering. It was one of the very best speeches of the kind 1 have ever heard, and as an exconfederate myself, I felt proud of him"

Governor Mitchell's Birthplace.

Birmingham, Ala, January 27.—(Special.) relicovernor Mitchell, of Florida, who has
cohieved so much notoriety in connection
with the Corbett-Mitchell prize fight was

born in this county about five miles from where the present courthouse stands. He was raised here and entered the confederate army from this county. This was long before Birmingham was ever thought of. Governor Mitchell has a sister living here, the widow of Mr. Pink Worthington, one of the founders of Birmingham. founders of Birmingham.

TWO APPROPRIATION BILLS Reported to the House-Pensions and the District Bill.

Washington, January 27 .- The appropriaon bills for pensions and for the District of Columbia were reported to the house to-day by the committee on appropriations. day by the were no surprises in the reco tions, although material reductions from the expenditures of last year were made in both bills. The total amount recommended for pension expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, is \$151,581.570, which is practically in accordance with the last revised estimate of the commissioner of pen sions. The total is \$14.949.780 less than the appropriation for the fiscal year of 1894, which was \$166,551,350, but is more than the sum appropriated for pensions in any year before 1893, when the amount was \$160,381,787 (including deficiencies.) In detail the expenditures recommended by the commission er are for payments of pensions, \$150,000,000; fees of examining surgeons, \$1,000,000; sal-aries of agents, \$72,000; clerk hire at agen-

cles, \$450,000; miscellaneous, \$69,570.

The commissioners' original estimates, based on the operation of the bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, were \$162,-631,570, but a revision reduced them about ten millions dolars, as the business of the first six months of the present year shows a great falling off in the number of new pensions granted and of arrears. Naval are to be paid so far as possible from the income of the navy pension fund some minor amendments are made a par of the bill.

One provides that each of an examining board shall receive & for each applicant when five or less are examined on one day, and \$1 for each additional applicant. When more than twenty appear no fewer than twenty are to be examined in a day. No fees are to be paid to examiners not present and assisting in examinations. The amount of clerk hire for each agency is to be apportioned as nearly as practicable in ortion to the number of pensioners proportion to the number of pensioners paid at the agency. Commissioner Lochren's recommendations

which the bill follows showed that the amount of first payments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, was \$33,756,749, and first payments for the first six months of the sent fiscal year \$4,769,315.43. The number of pensioners on the rolls December 1st last was but 130 more than the first day of July. The number of cases pending is 711,150.

The appropriation for the District of Columbia, recommended is \$4,927,194.97. Last year it was \$5,413,233.91, and the estimate of the district commissioners for this year was the district commissioners for this year was \$5,381,473.91. One-half of the district appropriation is paid by the government, the remainder by the district.

WILL FILE IT TOMORROW. The Bill to Prevent Carlisle from Is-

suing the Bonds. Washington, January 27.-General Master Sovereign and General Secretary Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, will, Monday morning, file their bill in equity against Secretary Carlisle. It is a bill for an injunction sued out by Mr. Sovereign for himself and the Knights of Labor, praying that the secretary and his confederates may be required to make answer on oath under what basis of statutes of necessity they claim the right to issue the bonds specified in the recent treasury circular, and to specifically enswer whether such bonds are to be made payable in United States gold coin or other-wise, and why the necessities, if any exist-ing, should not be met by the coinage of silver now in the possession of the defendant, and especially why it is proposed to sel onds to a greater amo int than is required to make up the deficit in the \$100,000,000 gold reserve. They ask a preliminary injunction to restrain the selling of the bonds and after the hearing the injunction to be made perpetual

AMOS TO THE RESCUE. Mr. Cumming's Proposition for a Popu-

lar Bond Issue. Washington, January 27.—Representative Amos Cummings, of New York, has a scheme for a popular bond issue, which he

has incorporated in a bill. He proposed that the secretary of the treasury shall issue not more than \$150,000,000 of bonds in sums of interest at 3 per cent and redeemable at the pleasure of the government after ten years. They are to be sold at the subtreasuries and

money order postoffizes.

The proposition of Representative Cummings is discussed favorably by many congressmen. There are many who look upon the bill and plan for coining the silver seigniorages as a species of inflation, but think if the treasury is to be replenished by

think if the treasury is to be replenished by the proceeds or a bond sale, the rank and file of citizens should receive whatever profits are to accrue.
"If bonds are to be issued let the poor peo-ple get the benefit," said Mr. Cummings. "There is such a feeling of uncertainty regarding the condition of the bonds at present that men with small savings which would be placed in one establishment hesitate to let their money go out of their sight, so it lies idle. They would have absolute assurance that an investment in bonds lute assurance that an investment in bonds was safe. Three per cent is all the interest banks of New York pay on small sums. Give the people something they know is safe and sure, and the government will get their money. The people of France have got their savings in small bonds or rentals of the government. By making postofices distributing centers for the bonds, it will be assured that it will get in the hands of those for whom they are intended." for whom they are intended."

ORDERED TO NICARAGUA. The Kearsarge Leaves to Protec

American Interests. Washington, January 27 .- The Kearsarge has been ordered from San Domingo to the gulf coast of Nicaragua in consequence of reports that the Honduras Arabs were marching into Nicaragua. The secretary of the navy sent the following dispatch to

day to Admiral Stanton, on the Kearsarge, at Port au Prince, Hayti:
"The consular agent reports Honduras invading at Cape Gracious Adios, Nicaragua. Go immediately with the Kearsarge to protect lives and present in the Call American bloom of the Call American bloo to immediately with the Kearsarge to protect lives and property of all American citizens in the neighborhood of Bluefields, Nicaragua, and report the condition of affairs. Subsequent movements are left to your discretion."

This news seems to indicate a reversal of the conditions reported a few days ago, when President Vasquez was said to have been precidedly overthermy by Boulle, with

been practically overthrown by Bonilla with his Nicaraguan allies.

SURPRISED BY THE GOVERNOR. These Violators of the Law Did Not

Expect Him. Albany, Ga., January 27.—(Special.)—Governor Northen's campaign in south Georgia 77as not without fruit. Officer J. G. Barron, of the police force of this city, who was down at Jacksonville on official business a few days before the fight, informed The Constitution's correspondent today that he received information on his return at Waycross, that the governor had run "a-foul" of his cousin, "Miky" Brady, and his partner, Joe McCool, who were peddling without license. "Miky" was scooped in

without license. "Miky" was scooped in with little or no ceremony. Joe McCool, however, managed to escape to the Okefinokee swamp where he rested until the troops and the governor were disbanded.

Mr. Fraser, a venerable citizen of Mitchell county, Georgia, with sporting proclivitives, witnessed the Corbett-Mitchell fight from a seat near the ring. He says he distinctly heard the insult which Mitchell gave to Corbett just after the latter had administered his first staggering blow. It was this insult which made Corbett furious and caused him to come so near losing the fight and purse. Mr. Fraser is altogether reliable and his statement will no doubt explain what to many seemed the unaccountable fury of the champion in the third round.

COLONEL OATES IS IN

He Announces Himself a Candidate for Governor of Alabama.

PROMISES TO WIN IF NOMINATED

Does Not Want to Enter a Scramble

for the Honor.

BELIEVES IT TO BE HIS DUTY TO RUN

So Many Desire Him to Re the Standard Bearer That He Leaves Himself in the Hands of His Friends.

Washington, D. C., January 27 .- (Special.) Congressman Oates, of Alabama, announces that he will be a candidate for governor, and makes his announcement in the following statements to the democrats of Alatama through The Constitution:

Washington, D. C., January 27, 1894 .- To the Democrats of Alabama: My name has been frequently mentioned in the public prints and otherwise during the last year as a probable candidate for governor of A.a. bama. For some time I regarded these as complimentary rather than serious, but



COLONEL WILLIAM C. OATES.

said, when called upon for a candid answer, that if I was nominated by the state democratic convention I would esteem it a great honor, accept, and make the race successfully, but that I could not enter into a scramble to obtain it. During the last three months the number of letters I have received from prominent democrats in nearly all sections of the state, urging me to become an active candidate, has caused me to consider the question seriously. My duty to my constituents and the country has kept me constantly engaged here in congress, and raised in my mind a question whether I ought to continue my efforts here incessantly or yield to the solicitations of my party friends throughout the state. This, with my repugnance to entering into an active campaign to obtain a nomination to the high and dignified office of governor, have caused me to delay my decision much longer than I otherwise would.

Pressure Brought to Bear. "It has not been with me a question of ambition so much, as one of duty. If there ever was a time in the history of our state when harmony should prevail in the ranks of democracy, it is now. I hoped that by delay public opinion might so concentrate upon some one else as to secure great unanimity and dispense with any contest for the nomination, and in such an event 1 should unhesitatingly have withdrawn my name from consideration. Within the last few weeks the urgency of my friends has practically become a demand which, if disregarded, would place me in an unpleasant

attitude. ents from every county in the district represent, and they, with great unanimit urge me to become at once an active candidate. I love my party and its sound principles as well as my friends, and always stand ready to make any personal sacrifice for the triumph of the one or the gratificafor the triumph of the one or the gratifica-tion of the other, and when the two unite they are to me resistless. I therefore an nounce my candidacy. The question as to who shall receive the honor of a nomination is of secondary importance to the harmony and success of the party. If I am selected by the convention as its standard bearer, I will carry the flag of the party to a glorious victory. I leave my campaign largely in the hands of my friends, as I cannot at present absent myself from the post of duty ere, but I will canvass the state in the interest of democratic harmony and success as soon as I can.

A Conciliatory Spirit.

"I esteem very highly the power of the press, and am glad to have its approval, although I have opinions of my own, not al-ways strictly in accord with the journals of my party. I beg of them not to criticise with harshness any member of the party, because of a difference in policy, not inconsistent with principle, and to indulge in no bitterness towards each other because of ri-valry or a difference of opinion upon demo-cratic questions. Such things do not help us, but cause rejoicing in the camps of the us, but cause rejoicing in the camps of the enemy. Criticise in a spirit of kindness and toleration, and the usefulness and influence of each journal will thereby be enlarged. My principles are well known to the people. I am a democrat and stand squarely on the Chicago platform. My appeal is to the sincere democrats of the state. I seek no terms and make no concessions to the enemies of organized democracy. There should be no issue of administration and anti-ad-ministration among democrats. While not quite in accord with some of its policies, I neither assail nor condemn the admuistra-tion at Washington, but earnestly defend it. Although I do not fully approve of every Although I do not fully approve of every act and policy of Mr. Cleveland, yet he is our democratic president, and the only pres-ident since the war, who has shown himself to be a friend to the southern people. If nominated I will be elected, and will do everything in my power to improve the con-dition of the satte financially, to develop its great resources and in the making of just laws and their impartial enforcement, and for the prosperity of the people of all classes and conditions." CORBETT CHEERED BY THE BOYS.

Says He Will Fight Pete Jackson and Retire from the Ring.

Wilmington, Del., January 27.—Puglist Corbett'and party passed through this city this afternoon on a Pennsylvania railroad train. Over a thousand enthusiastic men and boys assembled at the station and loudly cheered the champlon when he appeared on the rear platform of his car. In response to demands for a speech, Corbett said he was too hoarse to talk, but goodnaturedly offered to lick any man in the said he was too hoarse to talk, but goodnaturedly offered to lick any man in the
crowd. To the correspondent of the associated press he said that he will fight Jackson soon and then retire from the ring.
Jack Dempsey and another member of
the party were left in Washington. They
will follow on the next train. As Corbett's
special pulled out of the station it was
seen that the tire rod on the private car
was dislodged. The train was stopped and
the necessary repairs made and a possible
accident avoided.

His Arrival in New York.

New York, January 27.—The popularity of the victory was demonstrated this afternoon, when 2,000 cheering people gathered at the depot of the Pennsylvania rail-

road in Jersey City to welcome James J. Corbett. Corbett had his coat buttoned tight and his collar turned up until it al-most reached the brown derby hat, which most reached the brown derby hat, which crowned his well-known pompadour. It was with the utmost difficulty the champion and his party forced their way through the crowd, who insisted upon shaking his hands until his arms were nearly wrung from his body. At last, however, he reached the ferry boat and was soon awoss the river; but here, he was met with a reception far greater than that which greeted him in Jersey City. Fully 5,000 people surrounded the ferry landing, and as the lithe form of Corbett was seen to emerge from the ferry house, a cheer went up that could almost have been heard on the Jersey shores. He was immediately met by a committee of liately met by a committee of distinguished sports.

WILSON TARIFF BILL.

The House Is Through with Its Amendments to It. Washington, January 27 .- The Wilson tariff bill merged today from the ordeal of amendments to which it has been subjected the last few weeks. The bill is now in its perfected form, so far as the house ca perfect it. The additional days of debate next week will be given exclusively to the in-come tax. It has been so difficult to keep track of the tariff amendments from day to day that the ways and means committee have no copy of the perfected bill. Of the two material alterations in the bill—sugar and wool—that on sugar is of far-reaching consequence. The committee had gradually extinguished the sugar bounty by taking a part off each year for each type of the sugar bounty. part off each year for eight years. But the cal anti-sugar element su ing their amendments doing away with the bounty at a single stroke. The radicals also amended the bill so that refined sugar, as well as raw, goes on the free list. The wool amendments changes the bill so that free raw wool and reduced duties on manufactured. tured woolens go into effect as soon as the tariff bill becomes a law. The bill had fixed August 1, 1894, as the date for free raw wool to take effect, and December 1, 1894, as the date for the reduced duties on manufactured woolens. But the radical element would accept no delay, and as a result there is no postroorement of and as a result there is no postponement of dates in the woolen schedule. The difference of four months between free raw wool and ced duty on manufactured wool, was given in order to allow the trade to adjust itself to the changes, but with the schedules going into immediate effect, there is little opportunity for adjustment. Among the lesser amendments made are those raising the duties on diamonds from 10 per cent under the bill to 30 per cent and the specific repeal of the reciprocity clause of the McKinger act

PUGILISM IN TEXNESSEE. Fighters Have a Fine Scrap in the

the reciprocity clause of the McKinley act

Cold. Nashville, Tenn., January 27 .- (Special.)-Andy Whitehead, a local pugilist of some reputation and Professor Cartwright, of Washington, met at an early hour this morn ing in what proved to be a rather tame prize fight of six rounds for a purse of \$100. The police scented the aftair and the sports were kept dodging until midnight when, by means of wagons, hacks and buggles, they left the city and even then were chased to the corporate limits

were about two hundred sports gathered at Cherokee park, three miles out, when the men finally got together at 3 o'clock a. m. The weather was intensely cold and the spectators suffered greatly. Whitehead weighed 160 and Cartwright was

thirty pounds lighte: first, fourth and fifth rounds were exceedingly tame and were featureless. In the second round Cartwright scored the first knockdown, landing on Whitehead's jaw. In the third round Whitehead returned the compliment and Cartwright came near being counted out. In the sixth and last round Whitehead made a Sullivan rush and landed a swinging righthander on Cartwright's jaw, felling him to the floor and winning the fight. The crowd did not me until about 5 o'clock this morn-

BERLINERS ARE HAPPY

Over the Reconciliation of the Emper-

or and the Prince. Perlin, January 27 .- (Copyrighted 1894, by The Associated Press.)-The thirty-fifth birthday of Emperor William was celebrated today throughout Germany in a most elaborate and enthusiastic manner and with a display of regard for the emperor which has never before been manifested. The people of Germany, in addition to celebrating the emperor's birthday have today been celebrating the twenty-fifth annive sary of his entering into the Prussian army and above all they have been celebrating the reconciliation which has taken place between the emperor and Prince Bismarck. Emperor William was born January 21, 1839, in Berlin, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, the late Emperor

Frederick, on June 15, 1883.

The splendor and enthusiasm with which the birthday was this day celebbrated has never been surpassed in Berlin during the present reign. Berliners today are all fond of the emperor, and it was unmistakable that a feeling of relief prevailed on all sides at the happy outcome of Prince Bismarck's visit yesterday to Berlin. No one can take exception to the emperor's manner of wel-coming the old chancellor, and the way in which he voluntarily yielded the first place to Prince Bismarck all yesterday has made a great impression upon the people of Ber-lin, who are well aware now that the em-

peror generally earns the sobriquet of "Wil-liam, the second to none." Consequently the streets around the schloss of the imperial palace were thronged with people at an early hour this morn-ing, and Berin ...self, from its center to its extreme suburbs, presented a decidedly ani-mated appearance. It was noiteed and freely commented upon that during last night and this morning, many additional decorations had been added to those of yesterday, and this was looked upon as being another mark of the approval of the public at the emper-or's reconcilation with the ex-chancellor. This increase of decoration was especially noticeable in regard to the private residences in all parts of the city, and a feature of this extra display was the great number of the busts of the emperor and of Prince Bismarck which were displayed surrounded by laurels and palms in many show win-dows, as well as in the windows of a great number of private houses.

The ceremonies of the day were opened

by a royal salute of 101 guns, which was fir-ed at a little before 10 o'clock, a. m., at which hour the emperor received the congratulations of the members of the imperial family. The emperor then received the officers of the headquarters, staff and the chiefs of his civil and military cabinets as well as a number of distinguished people. After these visits the whole court attended an impressive religious service in the royal chapel.

royal chapel.

Immediately after the members of the imperial family and representatives of the royal family who were present proceded to the white hall of the castle, where a grand reception of the notabilities of Berlin was held. The ladies of court wore long trailing representatives and hats, and lin was held. The ladies of court wore long trailing promenade dresses and hats, and the mea all wore uniforms of court dress. Among those present were the grand dukes of Baden, Hesse, Tuscany, and Saxe-Altenberg; the princes of Saxony, Saxe-Weimer, Saxe-Meineden, Reuss, Waldeck, Saxe-Altenberg and Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Fell Out of a Skiff.

Shawnee, Ill., January 27.—Three members of a camping party four miles from here fell out of a skiff in which they were rowing on the Ohio river and two of them, Alonzo Crandell and William H. Hughey, were drowned. The third, Perry Gilkinson, was so near dead when rescued that he did not become conscious until after an hour of hard work upon him. All were from Mount Carmel, Ill.

Judge Key Is Seventy.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 27.—(Special.)—Hon. D. M. Key, United States district judge for the East Tennessee division, today celebrated his seventieth birthday. He was appointed by President Hayes in 1879 and has been on the bench fifteen years. His age entitles him to retire on full pay.

RIOTING IS FEARED

Charleston's Streets May Run Blood at any Moment.

GREAT BITTERNESS EXISTS THERE Governor Tillman Has Notified the

HIS CONSTABLE, ELLIOTT, FINED

Military to Be in Readiness.

A Pardon Is Promised Him-The Executive Is Angry and So Are the People, Who May Lynch His Constables.

Charleston, S. C., January 27 .- (Special.)-The trial of J. C. Elliott, a whisky spy whose assault on Mrs. Nolte, a few days ago, led to a smal! riot and an attempt to lynch him, was concluded today before Justice Barnett. The defendant was convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to pay a \$50 fine or serve thirty days' im

Before announcing the verdict, Justice Barnett said that the testimony submitted by the state had been uncontradicted save by the defendant. The defense had not shown that any of the witnesses should be doubted. It is probable that the defendant will pay the fine. This will be reimbursed to him by Governor Tillman. who will in turn take it out of the city's share of the profits of the dispensary.

Although perfect peace reigns here, the air tonight is filled with rumors stating that the governor has called out the militia of the city with a view of declaring martial law. The armed white force of the city consists of three battalions of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, a regiment of artillery and a Gatling gun section. Besides these, there are two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, all colored troops, who constitute the National Guard. The police force is also armed with Winchester repeating rifles, as is the battalion of state cadets. There are plenty of troops here.

Charleston's Soldier Relied On. The latest coup of the governor in calling out the militia was not unexpected here, although it came in an unexpected shape. It was generally thought that the governo would order a regiment of cavalry from Edgefield or Barnwell county, where he recruits his constabulary forces. Instead of this, he telegraphed to the captain of the Washington Light Infantry, the elite corps of the Fourth Brigade, to know if his men would obey the law if they were called upon. Captain Cogswell, the com-manding officer of the Washington Light Infantry, is said to be one of the few Till manites in Charleston. On receipt of the telegram, it is understood that a meeting of the officers of the corps was held and an affirmative answer was sent to the governor, and that thereupon a summons was placed on the bulletin board in the armory ordering the men to hold them-selves in readiness. The people generally are somewhat at a loss to imagine who the light infantry is going to fight. The conviction of Elliott, the constable, today of assault on Mrs. No te was followed by a prompt notification from the governor that Elliott's pardon would be forthcoming as soon as the records of the court reached him. It is thought that the governor fears that when this announcement is made another attempt will be made to lynch Elliott. At present, however, there are no symptoms of a riot to be seen on the surface.

The Situation Is Quieter. Things have quieted down to a wonderful degree, and it is generally conceded that Wednesday's attempt at lynching was a great flasco. It is doubtful if there will be another attempt of the kind. Certainly there will be none in the Elliott case. The danger of a riot lies in whatever future raids the constabulary may make. These officials are very aggressive in their man-ner, and the chances are that, should they make another such break as they made on Wednesday, trouble may ensue.

PREPARING FOR A RIOT.

Governor Tillman Orders a Troop of Military to Prepare for War. Columbia, S. C., January 27 .- (Special.)-There is a happy time brewing over the dispensary situation in Charleston. When Governor Tillman was informed today that the trial of Elliott for striking a woman had resulted in the conviction of his con-stable, and the imposition of a fine, he

sent the following dispatch to Chief Constable Gaillard at Charleston: "Notify the trial justice that Elliott's pardon will be forwarded as soon as a copy of his sentence is sent here and not to com-

mit him." In connection with the affair Governor Tillman said tonight to The Constitution representative, who called on him at the

mansion: "I received a telegram today from Chief Constable Gaillard informing me that he was about to order rifles for the consta bles in Charleston, in addition to the side arms they already carried. Gaillard said he did this because of the evident feeling against the constables in that city. There is every evidence of a conspiracy in that city against the law and the constables among te Italians and whisky toughs under the employ of the whisky dealers' as-

sociation. "I propose to see if such lawlessness can't be stopped. I telegraphed Captain Cogswell of the Washington Light Infantry to went of the washington Light Infantry to find out the temper of the military of the city on the subject, telling him I relied upon them to sustain the law. He replied that I could count on them and I ordered him to notify the members of the company to be in readiness to be called on at any time."

at any time."

The governor said that he did this simply to be prepared, as in the light of past events he did not know what might take place. He simply ordered them to be prepared and not to be under arms. Continu-

pared and not to be under arms. Continuing, he said:

"I don't propose to have partisan juries put a constable in jail when they won't convict a whisky seller on the most undisputable evidence. They shall not put lying witnesses against a gentleman whom I know personally to be a gentleman. I would take Elliott's evidence against any whisky dealer in Charleston or anywhere else. There are numbers of men in Charleston who won't perfure themselves and such ton who won't perjure themselves and such men shall be put on the juries or I will remove every trial justice in Charleston. I intend to rigidly enforce the law and stop all importations and sales of contraband liquors in Charleston at whatever cost."

FRIENDLY TO BOTH SIDES.

Governor Tillman Says He Is Not Favoring Either Faction.

Favoring Either Faction.

Columbia, S. C., January 27.—(Special.)—
Governor Tillman was in a talking mood today when the newspaper men gathered around him. Concerning the impression that he was alted with Irby in the fight among the reformers, he said:

"I have tried to make peace and prevent a factional fight among the reformers themselves. I do not lean to Irby as against McLaurin, nor to McLaurin as against Irby, and I have no candidate for governor, as all those whose names have been mentioned are good reformers, and claim to be my friends. When the discussion on the question of holding a convention was precipitated by the resolutions of the Farmers' Alliance, I at once took the position that a convention in July would not do. I

feel that it was desirable to have a convention not later than May, for the reasons already given to prevent any stresulting in bad blood among the r But as soon as I found that there was no unanimity in the demand for a convention, and to hold one would entail more serious consequences than not to hold one, I at once decided to give the advice contained in the interview already

"That advice was given in the interests That advice was given in the interests of no man, and my conclusions were reached before I saw either McLaurin or Irby."

"Are the conservatives to be allowed to vote in the proposed primary, or is it to be a factional affair?"

"Why, that it is more astonishing still.

The democratic constitution provides for the primary as the way in which all the democratte hominees shall be chosen, and, unless the conservatives, as you term them, have left the democrafic party or intend to leave it, of course, they will not be allowed to vote at the primary. It may become necessary for the reformers to weed their candidates to a stand, but that will depend on future developments.'

"What kind of developments?"
"Why if we find that the con conservatives do not put up a ticket of their own and are trying to bamboozle reform candidates by offering support, we can prevent their holding the balance of power in the general primary after the canvass is over, taking all men out of the race except those who have the support of reformers alone. If the campaign does not become bitter and is one of discussion and education and not of vituperation and lying as has been the case heretofore from the conservative side, I ion't think even this would be necessary. "Do you think the lines will be as sharply

drawn? "On that point I can't speak with any degree of certainty. In the last campaign men who have always advocated the constitutional convention opposed it and at-tempted to use it as an argument against me, and since The Greenville News and other advocates of whisky have grown to be such strong prohibition organs, solely on account of their exposition to the dispensary law as a reform measure, I cannot prognosticate. I shall be surprised at noth-

ing they do. When asked if he was going in the campaign the governor said he expected to "be around about there when the brickbats are pitched and tossed."

A SCHOONER CAPSIZES

And Eight Persons on a Pleasure Trip Drowned. Milwaukee, Wis., January 27.-Mrs. Robert Lunde, of this city, received a letter today saving the schooner Florence, of Holland, Mich., had capsized above New Orleans in the Mississippi and eight persons on board have been drowned. They were on a pleasure trip to Florida and left Holland in September. The reported dead are George Henry Brooks, aged about sixty-five years; George Brooks, aged nineteen; Ed Brooks, aged seventeen; Bertie S. Brooks, aged eleven; Bortie S. Brooks, aged eleven; John Howard, and Mrs. John Howard, aged about sixty-five years, and James Howard, their son, thirty-five years old. Captain Brooks is Mrs. Lunde's father. The younger Brooks how. Lunde's father. The younger Brooks boys are sons of Mrs. T. J. Morrissey, of 230 Walker street. Milwaukee.

PRIVATE ALLEN WITHDRAWS. He Says He Could Beat One but Not

the Field. Jackson, Miss., January 27 .- (Special.)-An amendment to the constitution, pro-

viding for prohibition was introduced in the lower house of the legislature today and appropriately referred. Several ballots were taken for United States senator today without material change until Allen received a vote of fortynine, when he withdrew from the contest in a patriotic speech. The last ballot

Monday at half-past 2 o'clock, stood: Me-Laurin, 44; Campbell, 37; Taylor, 33; Lowry, 22; Catchings, 1. Allen said he could beat one but he could

taken, before the caucus adjourned until

not beat five. GASTON WAS ACQUITTED.

The Widow Strickland Made No Move to Harm Him. Jackson, Tenn., January 27.—(Special.)—As was expected the jury in the case of the state versus Police Captain T. C. Gaston, for killing W. C. Strickland, brought in a verdict of not guilty when court convened at 8:20 o'clock this morning. It is understood that the jury took a ballot at 11 o'clock last night, and the decision

was made on the first ballot. The defendant was confident of the result of the trial. Mrs. Strickland, widow of W. C. Strickland, had said that she would kill Gaston if he was not convicted and there was some uneasiness this morning when the jury came into court. But the unhappy young woman only hung her head and made no hostile demonstration toward the slayer of her husband. Gaston is the recipient of many congratulations from his friends. It is not known whether Gaston will continue the prosecution of Pat Strickland, who fired the first shot that opened the melee or not. Strickland is under bond for the offense at this term of the court and his chances are good for the penitentiary should he be prosecuted. Pro-ceedings for perjury against several of the

state's witnesses are very probable. NO RECEIVER YET,

But It is Possible That One Will Be Appointed for the Consolidated. New Orleans, La., January 27.—(Special.) The case of the Atlanta Consolidated street railroad has been on trial here before Judge Pardee, of the United States circuit court, Pardee, of the United States circuit court, for the past two days. The case is on the application for a receiver for the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railroad Company, brought by some of the bondholders of that company on the ground that it has failed to pay the interest as it fell due on \$2,500,000 of bonds. It is asserted that 92 per cent of the Consolidated bonds have already entered into an agreement which will allow the company to adjust its affairs and to relieve it, under the present stringent condition, of its temporary burden. Thirty-two of the Consolidated bonds not consenting to the scheme of reorganization, ask for a receiver under the terms of the mortgage covering the Consolidated bonds.

The case has been presented in chambers

The case has been presented in chambers on affidavits, so yesterday and today it was argued and Judge Pardee took the question of the appointment of a receiver under advisement. The plaintiffs are represented by Attorneys Mason and Hill, and the defense by Colonel N. J. Hammond, of Atlanta, and Walks Received. Felix Raceman, a distinguished Boston law-

SAYS THERE WAS A LEAK, Snedeker Thinks Somebody Pocketed

\$12,000 of the Gate Receipts. Savannah, Ga., January 27.—(Special.)— Henry Snedeker, the official bookmaker of Henry Snedeker, the official bookmaker of the greatest sporting event of the year, passed through here this afternoon on his way north. In a talk with a Constitution representative he said there was no doubt a leak somewhere in the gate receipts at the fight. He estimates that at least \$45,000 or \$50,000 was paid in admissions, but only about \$33,000 was accounted for. Just where the leak was has not been determined, or if it has nothing has been said about it. He said that at least \$100,000 changed hands in Jacksonville as a result of the fight. About \$25,000 of this passed through his hands. He denied that there was ever any intention on the part of the club, so far as could be learned, to bring the fight across the Georgia line.

the Georgia line.

Strikers Hold Out.

Ccrona, Ala., January 22.—(Special.)—The strike with the Corona Coal Company is still on, with no indication of any early adjustment. A large amount of provisions was received yesterday and divided among the strikers. Today everything was perfectly quiet among the men, yet they seemed determined. They held a mass meeting tonight and some new developments are ex-

HELP WANTED-Male. FIRST-CLASS Stenographers, Bookkeepers Drummers, Clerks, Conectors, Drus Etc., are furnished free by Southern reau, 10% Peachtree street, Atlanta, SOUTHERN BUREAU, 7015 Peachtree street, Auanta, on, assists you in getting a good position; several placed with good houses fast week.

men, and teathers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address the rexas Business Bureau, J. W. Hulnali, manager, Danies, Texas

WANTED-Teacher-First-class man at once. Address School, Constitution. WANTED-Experienced patent-right sales-

WANTED-A man to canvass for rapid

sening article; oig salary made. Apply to hiss L., Bit walker street.

DO YOU WANT WORK?—Energetic reliable men wanted to sell nursery stock; we have a complete assortment, quanty the best. Address G. H. Miller & Sons, Rome, Ga. Rome, Ga.

WANTED—Intelligent young man can easily make \$155 per month representing us; no canvassing; rare opportunity; something entirely new; enclose two 2-cent stamps. Standard Formula Company,

WANTED-Bookkeepers, salesmen, clerks, stenographers, etc., desiring positions in south or west addres, with stamp, Com-mercial Empoyment Bureau, 30 Monroe street, Memphis, Tenn. jan28-3w sun tues fri

WANTED—First-class salesman to handle Subscription Edition of Webster's International Dictionary. Splendid opportunity for hustler to make money. Address or call on H. C. Hudgins & Co., 7½ South Broad street. jan26 6m wed sun BALESMEN—Calling on clothiers and merchant tailors to carry as side line quick

chant tailors to carry as side lin selling article; large commissions 20 cents for samples. B-K Mfg. N. Vine street, Hazleton, Pa. jar SIDE LINE-\$2 per town paid traveling men to appoint agents; no samples. Wr.te. F. Rowins, 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. nov 26-52sun.

BOCKKEEPERS use my system. No cash book, journal or day book! Trial balance any day!! Illustrated pamphet 50 cents. George J. Macy, Ind.anapoits, Ind. ALESMEN WANTED—Free outfit. One of our agents has earned \$20,000 in five years. N. C., P. O. 1871, New York.

WANTED—A lively man with small capital to handle all kinds of slot machines; big profits. For particulars address Charles T. Maley Novelty Company, Cincinnati, O. jan21-2t-sun

\$75 PER WEEK using and selling dynamos for plating watches, jewelry and table-for plating watches, jewelry and table-ware. Plates gold, silver, nickel, etc. same as new goods. Different sizes for agents, families and shops. Easy operat-ed; no experience; big profits. W. P. Har-rison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, O.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED-Who has had experience and operates a Reming-ton machine. State salary. Address "Apple," this office. sat sun MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER-

Steady employment, experience unneces-sary, \$75 salary or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 Van Buren, Chicago. aug 13-6m HELP WANTED-Female.

WANTED—Woman to cook and do washing in a small family; must be capable and efficient, and must come well recommended. Apply at the elevator in The Constitution building Monday morning. The elevator man will refer the application to the proper person.

LADIES with few hours' leisure can make good money by assisting me in my business. Call on Mrs. Hughes, 100 South Pryor from 9 to 11 o'clock Monday morning.

LADIES SEND STAMP for gold thimble free to advertise. Mainer, South Bend, Ind. LADIES WANTED TO WRITE AT HOME \$15 weekly; no canvassing. Reply with stamp. Miss Fannie Felknor, South Bend, Ind.

Ind.

LADIES—You can earn from \$5 to \$12 per week doing strictly home work for us; no canvassing; send envelope with your address upon it to Star Supply Company, Boston. Mass.

WANTED-A settled white woman as nurse and chambermaid. Call at 37 West End avenue.

LADIES wanted to write at home: \$3 per day; no canvassing; send 4 cents it stamps. Miss C. L. Andrews, South Bend Ind.

Ind. ...
WANTED—In every town in Georgia a lady willing to represent us for \$2 per day; must have \$25; for pull particulars address "A Georgian," Constitution office.

WE WISH to employ a few ladies to mail from their own homes our samples and circulars. We pay \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day, according to ability. No experience necessary. We furnish postage stamps, samples, circulars, etc., to each lady who engages with us. Steady employment the gages with us. Steady employment the year round. Address with five two-cent stamps for sample and illustration of work. Lavender Paste Company, Louis-ville, Ky. sept3-13t sun

SITUATIONS WANTED-Male. AN ALL-ROUND newspaper man, experienced in office and in ad. department, also collecting, must have work at some price; references; will go anywhere. X. X., care Constitution, Atlanta.

WANTED-Situation by bookkeeper and office man; good city references furnished. "David," care Constitution.

ed. "David," care Constitution.

WANTED—Books to keep by expert accountant. Will keep of for \$12 month. Guarantee satisfaction. Highest references Address Bookkeeper, box 545, Atlanta.

A YUNG MAN, 28 years of age, and married, competent to do inside or outside work, who is now holding an executive position of trust, and who is well and favorably known in Atlanta, would consider making a change; reasons given; also, highest references. Address "Banking," care Constitution.

YOUNG MAN, competent bookkeeper with

YOUNG MAN, competent bookkeeper with capital, wishes position with firm. Object hereafter to take an interest. P., this of-

A YOUNG MAN out of work wants posi-tion of some kind; experienced in book keeping, office work and collecting; must have something. P. F. P., care Consti-tution.

SMALL FIRMS LOOK—If you do not need a bookkeeper all the time I can come 3 or 4 hours in morning or afternoon and do the work for you. Am very rapid and can keep good size set of books and do corresponding for firm in that time. Roy, care Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Female. LADY WANTS SITUATION to do housework in private family; references furnished. Address Miss S.C. 32 Ella street,

SITUATION WANTED-By a white girl, as nurse or chamber maid. C. L., care Constitution.

WANTED-Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED—Cheerful furnished room by young man; stranger in city; i.rivate house. Address, with particulars, "Lone-some."

WANTED-To rent a 5-room residence on Whitehall, or near in. R. A., care Con-stitution. FOR LIGHT housekeeping, two vacant connecting first-floor rooms, by couple; north side. Address P. O. Box 412.

WANT to rent a nice 4-room cottage in good locality, or three connecting rooms; must be very neat. Address A. E. W., 64 Peachtree.

WANTED—A 7-room, 2-story house, mod-ern conveniences, near in on car line; will lease permanently; prefer to rent from owner. Address Comfort, care Con-stitution.

WANTED-Real Estate. WANTED—To buy a vacant or impro-lot worth from \$500 to \$2,000, in p payment for a new, modern, 10-ro house, beautifully situated. Fitzh Knox, 8½ West Alabama street. Fitzhugh

WANTED-Money

WANTED TO BORROW \$6,000 or \$10,000, on long time, at low rate of interest; very best security. Address A. P. O. Box 458, sun mon \$1,500 for one year on gilt-edge city real estate. Address P. O. Box No. 14.

LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS. WE BUY for eash till kinds of law and medical books, also religious books. Write, ship or address Gavan School Book Company, 14 Peachtres street. WANTED-Miscellaneous.

WANTED \$45 for a good standard electro-poise. Call between 1 and 2 o'clock p. m., room 12 No. 81 Loyd street, Atlanta. 

WANTED—To print several more monthly, weekly or quarterly publications. Prompt delivery, correct style and fair prices guaranteed. American Pub. and Eng Co., 32 and 34 E. A.abama st., Atlanta, Ga WANTED—Second-hand Vost. Smith or Remington machine. Must be cheap. State price and condition. Typewriter, care Constitution.

WANTED-A second-hand pool table. Give price and condition. John T. West, Hef-lin, Ala.

in, Ala.

WANTED-Ladies' party dresses, kid gloves and everything in your line to dye or clean at Southern Dye Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone \$55. waiton street; telephone 695. nov 26, 6m—sun.

### WANTED-Board.

WANTED-By young married couple, in strictly private family, first-class room and board. State price and full particu-lars. South side preferred. References exchanged. Address V., Constitution.

BOARD WANTED for gentleman, central location. State whether a private family or not and terms. Address "Kain," this office. or not and terms. sat sun onice. sat sun BOARD WANTED for lady and baby, central location. State terms and whether front or rear room. Address "Mack," sat sun

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous. AUCTION Business, centrally located; best stand south; half or whose interest; best references; good reasons given. For terms address Auction, Constitution office.

THREE-POUND PACKAGE Jersey Elgin Creamery Butter for \$1. 235 Houston street.

FOR SALE—Two nice and complete sets of saloon fixtures. Potts & Potts. jan28-2w sun tues thur

TWO-POUND TOMATOES, 90c dozen; 2-pounds corn, \$1 dozen; eggs, 14c dozen. 238 Houston. FOR SALE-10-foot show case must be sold at once. Call at No. 6 West Mitchell

GOOD LARD 9c pound. 238 Houston street.

FOR SALE—American cyclopedia (Appleton's, edited by Chas. A. Dana and others.)
Latest edition. Bound in sheep. Also annuals to date. Thirty-four volumes, including index. A. A. L., postoffice box 212, Rome, Ga. jan28-sun wed

FOR SALE—A large lot of Rodgers's scissors at 25c each; worth 75c. A fine lot of full concaved razors at 31 each; worth \$2; and all kinds of cutlery. Must sell out the entire stock in 30 days, Call and get a bargain at the Atlanta Cutlery works, 110 Whitehall.

FINEST PATENT FLOUR \$4.25 per bar

SEED OATS, Seed Corn, Rye, Wheat, Peas, Burt Oats, Rust Proof, Blue Turf, Winter Grazing Oats, best field seed Corn. Persons wanting to sell or buy peas, please communicate with me. T. H. Williams, 5½ Broad st.

GOOD SAFE FOR SALE Cheap. Address

A. Z., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Two standard bred registered horses, three colts entitled to registration. Pedigree furnished on application. Mrs. Geo. W. White, Palmetto, Ga. jan24—3t wed fri sun

FOR SALE—60 Georgia Reports (Supreme Court) running from Chariton to 68 in clusive. Several volumes therefore missing. Address Attorney. A. L., P. O. box 212, Rome, Ga. jan24—3t wed fri su

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES for all machines, A. P. Little's celebrated typewriter ribbons and carbon paper are the best; telephone 1006. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st. Jan26 3t

FOR SALE—Hammond typewriter, 225; downed by the Densmore; telephone 1006. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st. jan26 3t FOR SALE—Remington No. 35,889, good condition, for \$40; knocked out by the Densmore; telephone 1006. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st. for SALE—10 carloads dry ash table and counter legs. For prices, etc., apply to 406 Kiser building, city.

### SCHOOL BOOKS.

WE LEAD the line in second-hand school books. All publish at kept on hand. We can supply any school book used in any county in Georgia. Exchanges always cheerfully made. Cash pald for all grades. Any textbook bought by error from us or elsewhere is returnable at our store. We accommodate the populace Gavan School Book Company, 14 Peach tree street.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOUR carriage, buggy or any other spring vehicle is out of fix and needs repairing take it to John M. Smith, 122 Auburn avenue. He will repair it on short notice.

NEW CROP (1893) GAPDEN SEEDS now coming in; a complete assortment. J. C. Bucher, 19 South Broad street. CHICKEN FANCIERS—You can get all your poultry supplies, and thoroughbred brown Leghorn and Langshan eggs from J. C. Bucher, 19 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga

ROSES-Two-year-old bushes, will bloom this spring; guaranteed true to name; a large assortment; catalogue furnished on application. J. C. Bucher, 19 South Broad street

OUR MISCELLANEOUS stock is the largest, best assorted and varied in the state. We are constantly enlarging this branch and want all the saiable miscellaneous books we can find. Libraries purchased for cash, whether the amount be \$500 or \$5,000. Gavan School Book Company, 14 Peachtree street.

NICKEL PLATING—New and improved machinery, best workmen, reasonable prices. Atlanta Electro Plating Works, 474 Whitehall street.

### FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—Several finely located lots in Chattanooga, Tenn., for property in or near Atlanta, or Decatur, Ga. Apply to Mrs. V. C. Conyers, Covington, Ga.

FOR EXCHANGE—40 acres, 3½ miles from the Kimball house, on the Scaboard Air-Line road, for exchange for a farm in the Piedmont region of Alabama. Georgia or the Carolinas; lles prettily for lots, overlooking Atlanta. W. W. Goodrich, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Etc. DELIVERY wagons and all kinds of spring vehicles made to order. All work hand-made and guaranteed. John M. Smith, 122 Auburn avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good full leather top buggy-phaeton, John Smith made, and harness, al. for \$50; also a good jump-seat surrey for \$35; also a good open buggy for \$20. These buggies are as good as new. If you want a bargain, come quick, as party must sell at once. Apply at 110 Whitehall.

at 110 Whitehall.

FOR SALE—Good second-hand surry, Atlanta manufacture, just out of the shop, can use one or two seats, \$45. Call at Lyle & Walker's Stable, Loyd street, Monday.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND spring wagon wanted cheap for cash. Babb Commission Co. 115 Peters street.

GAVAN SCHOOL BOOK COMPANY. WE BUY all kinds of school and college textbooks, new, and hand or shop-worn, Highest cash price paid 14

FOR SALE-Chickens, Eggs, Pet Stock POULTRY—Champion of the world, black Langshans. Paragon strain; eggs \$2 per setting; fine birds for sale. A. T. Lea, 103 West Fair street, Atlanta, Ga.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—A music class; wfil teach literature also, if desired; years of experience with best of references. Addres "Music Teacher," 224 Hill street, Americus. Ga. cus. Ga.

BOOKKEEPING, shorthand, mathematics.
The Atlanta Night Business school; terms, 34 per month. Students prepared for civil service examinations. Professor G. W. Harp, principal, 234 E. Hunter.
Jan 25, 1m—thu, sun, tue.

WANTED-Agents

AGENTS wanted in every city and town for a cigar scheme. Big money maker. Address Erminie cigar ractory, Park avenue, near 10th street, New York city. AGENTS—Male and feitale, wanted every-where; lightning seller; absolutely new; LC talking; profits imbeense and success a certainty. The Abbott Manufacturing Company, box N. Springfield, U.

THE UNION Casualty and Surety Company wants a few first-class special agents for accident and employers' liability insurance; liberal contract can be made with Fielder & Mower, Gen'l Agents, 827 Equitable building.

WANTED—Experienced lady agents to call on special parties only, with fast selling article; highest per cent paid. Address "Successfut," Constitution office. AGENTS WANTED—To handle one of the best sellers on the market. None but good men wanted. Address Walter S. Mayo, 34 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

AGENTS, male and female, wanted everywhere: hightning saller; absolutely new;

where: lightning seller; absolutely new; no talking, profits immense and success a certainty. The Abbott Manufacturing Co., Springfield, O. Box N.

certainty. The Abbott Manufacturing Co., Springfield, O. Box N.

WE WANT an energetic man, woman, Loy or girl in every city and town in the United States to distribute circulars and samples of our perfumes. \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day and expenses guaranteed. Address with stamp, J. Lahmer & Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Every insurance agent and business man to write for our fortune-maker plans—life endowment, etc. Regular bonanzas. Best on earth and largest pay. Mention paper and state experience. The Agency Co., No. 8 Union Square, New York.

310 DAILY; greatest cooking utensil ever invented; retail 25 cents; 6 to 12 sold in every house; sample, postpaid, absolutely free. Nelson Little, Manufacturer, R. 27, Chicago, Ill. dec28-sun tues thur GOOD AGENTS EVERY WHERE for latest

GOOD AGENTS EVERYWHERE for latest office specialty. Sells itself with large profit. Enclose stamp, Am. Lock-Crank Co., Milwaukee, Wis. jan 7-13-21-29. AGENTS WANTED; liberal salary paid; at home or to travel; teams furnished free. P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

dec3t-tr-sun
AGENTS for our new Porcelain Fire Clay
Cooking Vessels. Wages, \$3 to \$7 a day;
pay every two weeks. Address Cranston
& Co., Xenia, O. oct 22, 12t-sun.
UNITED LIFE Insurance Association, of
New York, desiring a few more agents
in Georgia offers a new policy upon a
new plan, with terms far better and in
advance of anything now before the public; natural premium; no advance or admission fee; liberal terms. Address, World
Building, New York. jan 7.14,21,28 su.
AGENTS WANTED—To sell flexible alum-

Address, World jan 7.14,21,28 su.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell flexible aluminum shoe soles and other aluminum specialties; secure tagency at once for the greatest selling articles of merit ever invented. For catalogue address, with stamp, Aluminum Novelty Co., Canton, O. jan20 4t sat sun

WANTED-AGENTS-The Aetna Life and Accident Insurance Company wants ten active solicitors to work in Georgia. Ad-dress William H. Bone, Manager, 415 Ki-ser Building. jan 7-1mo.

### WANTED-Boarders.

WANTED-BOARDERS-One comfortably furnished front room, with first-class board in private family; references re-quired. Apply No. 189 Ivy street. V/ANTED - BOARDERS - First-class ac-commodations near in; terms reasonable; references required, Address 134 Ivy, lan2x, sun-wed

Janzs-sun-wed

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will board northern people. Address "Home," Constitution office.

THE WATTS HOUSE, 55 Luckie street.—

Good board, pleasant rooms, central location; reasonable terms; regular and transient boarders nicely accommodated. DO YOU WISH A HOME-LIKE boarding house with all modern conveniences, reasonable rates, No. 171 Loyd street. WANTED COUPLE TO BOARD. Splendid front room, first floor. Private family. North side. Close in. Spring street cars. Foster, care Constitution.

Foster, care Constitution.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING for good board,
cell at 23 Washington street, near Capitol.

Hot and cold bath and every convenience. BOARDERS WANTED—A beautiful front room with board in private family. Also very desirable foom upstairs. Clean and new. 170 Tvy street.

LARGE, pleasant front room, with board, 258 Peachtree st. BOARDERS WANTED—At 6 West Ellis street, several desirable rooms, just va-cated; also, day boarders wanted.

WANTED BOARDERS—At 103 Washingto street; the most desirable locality an neighborhood in the city. References. FOR REAL GOOD BOARD, with pleasant surroundings, go to the Watts house, 55 Luckle street.

Luckle street.

61 NORTH FORSYTH ST., 2 blocks of P.
O.; first-class board in a private boarding house.

HANDSOME FRONT ROOMS, with board, 21 West Baker, three doors from Peach tree. References,

THE MADISON HOUSE, No. 15 Houston street, can take a few more boarders; everything nice and rates reasonable, Mrs. E. V. Rhodes. WANTED BOARDERS-Elegant room and

board, with modern conveniences, home comforts, 239 Courtland avenue, two blocks east of governor's mansion. jan28-2t-sun tues

TWO ROOMS, with board, at 139 Spring street; steam) heat and modern conventences. BOARDERS WANTED at No. 33 Markham street; good board at \$14 and \$15 per month; we try to please.

A FEW GENTLEMEN can secure good board, pleasant rooms, reasonable rates, with private family. Apply 114 West Baker street.

Baker street.

BOARDERS WANTED—At "The Chiquola," 51 North Forsyth street, near the postoffice, one of the best places in the city for transient or permanent boarders, are 30—tf sun

WANTED BOARDERS—At 135 Spring street, one block from Peachtree, close in, newly furnished rooms, first-c.ass table fare. Terms reasonable. sat sun

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, for some years of Lake house, Chicago, Ill., desire to accept management of year round hotel or summer resort house in Georgia, with privilege of purchasing same. Address "Hotel," care Constitution.

"Hotel," care Constitution.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME—\$8,000 will buy the best paying mercantile business in north Georgia, wholesale and retail. An old established business with large trade and good profits. Address J. King, president Merchants' National bank, Rome, Ga. jan 28-4t. su.

DRUG STORE, centrally located, good reasons for selling cheap for cash. J. S., this office.

this office.

IF YOU have a few thousand dollars which you want to double, read our page ad. in this paper and then call on us. H. H. Jackson & Co., 4! North Broad street.

FOR SALE—Well established centrally lecated and complete stock of drugs; will sell for \$2,000; half cash, balance on easy payments; satisfactory reasons for selling; sales last year about \$4,000. Address Southern Bureau, 70½ Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—An established, paying produce commission business; whole or half in-terest. Call on or address No. 42 South Pryor street. WANTED-A partner in one of the best markets in Atlanta. Call at 245 Peters street.

street.

FOR SALE—Picture frame business; doing good business; other business reasons for selling. 91½ Whitehall street; will give bargain.

DRUG STORE-Well assorted stock, attractive soda fount; complete cigar and tobacco department; location unexcelled in Atlanta. "aGin," care Constitution.

### FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Handsome oak hat rack, re-frigerator, sideboard, gas stove, with utensils, dinner set china at half price. Call at No 7 Church street. SQUARE PIANO, parlor suit and other furniture for sale. Apply 256 Whitehall. FOR SALE—One suite of parlor furniture; hat rack, carpet, stove, etc., cheap. Ad-gress B. D., care Constitution.

dress B. D., care Constitution.

READ! READ! READ!—\$75 chamber suit, only \$50: \$100 parlor suit, only \$25: \$50 wardrobes, only \$25: \$50 wardrobes, only \$25: \$50 suit, only \$25: \$50 wardrobes, only \$25: \$50 wardr

FOR RENT-Cottages, Houses, Etc. ELEGANT NEW 8-ROOM residence, north side, best neighborhood in the city; all modern conveniences; partly furnished if desired; rent very low; owner and wife prefer to board with tenant. Address "Owner," 3 South Broad street.

FOR RENT-5-room house, in good repair, with stable, coal house, etc.; large back yard; will rent cheap to right parties. H. C. Hudgins, No. 7½ South Broad street. FOR RENT CHEAP—A 4-room house or Formwalt street, near Georgia avenue Apply at 69 E. Fair street, near Pryor. NEAT FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE, targe lct, gas, water and stable. Apply 185 Forest avenue.

FOR RENT-Two-story 7-room house, all

conveniences, on car Apply 41 Crew street, jan28-3t-sun tues thur

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE on Spring, between Baker and Harris; gas and water; splen-did neighbornood; \$25 per month. Apply 36 W. Baker.

36 W. Baker.

FOR RENT—A 9-room house, with gas, hot and cold water: No. 137 West Baker street. Apply to 236 Ivy street.

FOR RENT-13-room house, close in, \$40; 7-room house, \$20; 8-room house, West Peachtree, \$35. Apply J. R. Block, 341/2 West Alabama street. FOR RENT-6-room house, close Whitehall, with gas and water; very lot oright tenant. Apply 80 Whitehall st FOR RENT-Ten-room house, new, all modern improvements, near in on car line, \$35 per month. P. H. Snook.

FOR RENT-Furnished cettage of 6 rooms, cheap. Apply Dr. F. M. Ickes, No. 283 E. Fair st. E. Fair st.

FOR RENT-Furnished house, furniture all handsome, everything complete from parlor to kitchen, including plano, etc. Apply 70 Cone street.

FOR RENT-Delightful 6-room cottage, corner West Peachtree and Cherry. Terms

ner West Peachtree and Cherry. Ter very reasonable. Apply 352 Peachtree. FOR RENT-5-room cottage Capitol ave-nue. Apply room 8, 23½ West Alabama street. G. W. McCarty.

FOR RENT-You will find anything you want on my large rent list. Warren Howard, real estate and renting agent, room 27, old capitol building.
jan28-4t sun

FOR RENT-Good 4-room house on Capitol ave., with 2 acres ground, grapes, strawberries, pears, peaches and apples; near car line. Apply 485 Capitol ave. jan1 3t sun janii 3t sun

TO LET-Nicely furnished house close in
on Whitehall street; reasonable terms to
private family only. Osborne & Forrester, 7 Pryor street. jan26 3t

FOR RENT-No. 8 Highland avenue, two-

### story, eight rooms, hot and cold water and all conveniences; immediate posses-sion. Charles Z. Bialock, owner, 234, Whitehall street. dec31-tf ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-Four connecting rooms to right parties; three blocks from Grand opera house; references exchanged. 64 Church street.

FOR RENT-Two or three rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, on first or second floor. 27 Pulliam street.

FOR RENT—A small room, No. 18 E. Hunter street, near Whitehall; will make a nice shop or office; rent low. Apply to M. Rich & Bros.

FOR RENT-Front room suitable for any kind of an office; opposite Equitable building; cheap. Apply Cherokee Marble Works. Works.

FOR RENT-Three connecting rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, cheap, at

able for light housekeeping, cheap, at No. 90 Ira street.

FOR RENT REASONABLE—Two nice va-Peachtree. Address F., P. O. Box 412. FOR RENT-Separate rooms on whole upper floor of 82 Spring street.

F)R RENT-Small front room, very desirable for single gentleman; also large and small rooms for light houseksening.
8. Loyd street.

### FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms FOR RENT-Furnished room on street car line; close in. 66 East Cain street.

nne; close in. 66 East Cain street.

FOR RENT-Large front room, furnished,
All conveniences; references required. Apply 185 Ivy street.

TWO furnished connecting rooms, has nice
gas stove ready for cooking, one front,
one back room. 29 Ellis street.

FOR RENT-Two furnished rooms, one a
large front room; convenient and reasonable rent, suitable for gentlemen or married couple. Apply No. 21 Gilmer street.

FOR RENT-A large front room on second FOR RENT—A large front room on second floor, well furnished, private family, one block of Leyden house, use of bath. Address E., Constitution office.

ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished. FOR RENT-One nice front room furnished or unfurnished, close in. Call at 75 Luckle street.

ROOMS TO RENT-Very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or connecting; close in; terms moderate; private family. References exchanged. 33 Luckle street.

FOR RENT-Unfurnished Rooms.

### LARGE, LIGHT EAST ROOM, with closets. 53 W. Baker.

FOR RENT-Storehouse on Edgewood avenue, near corner Butler street. H. L. McKee, 34½ West Alabama street. FOR RENT-Small farm, ten miles from city, one mile from Montreal; house, crib, stable, pasture, orchard. Apply 131 Spring street.

stable, pasture, orchard. Apply 131 Spring street.

FOR RENT-We have fine bedroom suits and other piaces of furniture for rent cheap; we have ample store 100m and will take care of furniture and other goods at reasonable charges; we pack, store and ship all kinds of furniture. Neal Furniture Company, 62 Peachtree street, jan21-5t-sun

FOR RENT-One storeroom, large and convenient for business; will reat cheap. Apply to Traynham & Ray, 90 Decatur street. jan19-m fri sun tues

FOR RENT-Remington No. 35,869, in good condition, knocked out by the Densmore; telephone 1006. Geo. M. Folger, 71 N. Pryor st.

For Rent by Green & Mathews, 37 N. Broad Street.

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 West Alabama St., Hillyer Building. Telephone No. 225.

Telephone No. 225.

A VERY elegant 8-room new brick residence, every luxurious convenience, north side, four blocks of passenger depot, \$50.

A FINELY located boarding house of 24 rooms, north side, very close in, \$100.

A 24-ROOM hotel, close in, whitehall.

Call.

A BEAUTIFUL 7-room residence, corner lot, stable, south side, half mile from center. Call.

HANDSOME 7-room residence, barn, garden, and ten acres, on street car line, inside the city. Call.

BEAUTIFUL 8-room cottage with garden, stables, large lot, shade, best location, west End. Call.

GOOD 4-room cottage, good condition, East Atlanta, street cars, \$10.

HANDSOME 6-room cottage at East Point with large grounds, garden, grapes, etc., \$16.

+ROOM cottage, Randolph street, at with large grounds, Randolph street, at ROOM cottage, Randolph street, at street cars. 4-ROOM cottage, very near Fair street

school. STORE and five rooms, Woodward avenue,

FOR SALE-Real Estate. George J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street

car shed; land in fine state of cultivation.

25 acres, all in forest, on main public road, near station on G., C. and N. road, five miles from the carshed; will take.

Vacant lot, Angier avenue.

Vacant lot, Rankin street.

Vacant lot, Racine street, 60x265.

5-r. h., new and nice, West End, 50x200— 

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—We wish to buy pur thase money notes or make a few real estate loans. Communications strictly confidential. George S. May.

MONEY TO LOAN—Purchase money notes tought by the Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building.

MONEY TO LEND—On improved city property. No delay. Address at once, J. N., care Constitution.

care Constitution.

TO LEND the following amounts on improved property: \$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000, \$4,000 and \$5,000. Money here. Apply at once. Weyman & Connors, 611 Equitable building.

ing.

\$50,000 FOR STRAIGHT 5-year loans on improved city property, in sums of \$3,000 and upward at 7 to 8 per cent interest, and 1 per cent commission. If you can use this money and have good security it will pay you to call on D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

WE HAVE A LARGE AMOUNT of money to lend on monthly payments; loans made without, any delay. Interstate Building and Loan Co., 8½ West Alabama street, room 1.

WE WISH to buy purchase money notes or other well secured papers; please apply direct to me. Geo. S. May, 115 W. Mitchell sreeet.

Jan14 Im sun MONEY TO LOAN, By the National Beit. MONEY TO LOAN—By the National Railway Building and Loan Association, 837
Equitable building. D. B. Standeliff, secretary.

S. ORT LOANS made on approved paper at reasonable rates; no delay; established 1875. J. B. Redwine, 29 E. Alabama st. \$1,000 to \$5,000, 5 years, on hand now. Address "Private," care Constitution.

R. H. JONES, 45 Marietta st., \$500, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000 on hand, \$ to 5 years; \$3,000 or less, monthly payments; good notes bought.

Jan26 Iw LOANS ON FARMS and city real estate negotiated at low rates. Gate City bank building. W. P. & W. C. Davis, Attorneys.

TO LEND—\$5,000 and \$3,000 on well improved city property, or would buy purchase money notes. Apply to Aaron Haas & Co., 37 South Pryor street. jan 10-3m Co., 37 South Pryor street. jan 10-3m

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiate loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. jan 4-ly.

MONEY-We buy good short time notes and loan money on any desirable security without delay. Moody & Brewster, 413 Equitable.

table. dec-30-lm LOANS OF ANY AMOUNT promptly ne-gotiated on central business property at 6 per cent. Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building. MONEY lent on diamonds, watches, jew-elry, notes and securities of every kind. References furnished. James Wright, 29 N. Forsyth st., opposite postoffice, Atlan-ta, Ga.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loans at low rates. Room 32 Gould estate los building.

WE WILL BUILD you a house on the monthly payment plan, if you own lot. Interstate B. and L. Co., 8½ West Alabama street, room 1.

LAWYERS' BRIEFS, catalogues and book work at the lowest price. Correct work, good style, prompt delivery and fair treatment guaranteed. American Pub. and Eng. Co., 36, 32 and 34 East Alabama st., Atlanta, Ga. Mall inquiries promptly answered.

NOTICE-Butcher, & Wingste, and Beach PERSONAL.

NOTICE—Butcher & Wingate, and Beach Bros. can be found at the Atlanta Plum-ing Company, 12 Loyd street. Phone 102. jan 28-4t. sun wed. PERSONAL—It will be to Your personal interest to read our page ad, in this pa-per and then call on us. H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad street.

SOME CULTURED YOUNG LADY of re some cultured young liady of re-finement can have a nice time by corre-sponding with a young gentleman of spiendid character and intelligence; has a nice position and a good salary. Ad dress "Social," this office. ST CABINET PHOTOGRAP

dozen at Mrs. Words', 561/2 Whitehall street, over Rich's store. ALL KINDS of spring vehicles repaired on short notice. John M. Smith, 122 Auburn avenue. ARE YOU hard up? Then go to Uncle Sam's pawn office at 98 Decatur street and get money at 3 per cent on anything of value.

DROP IN MONDAY and let us make you a special price on letter, note and bill heads, cards and statements. Prompt delivery, correct work and fair prices guaranteed. American Pub. and Eng Co., 32 and 34 East Alabama st., Atlanta, Ga. ATTENTION LADIES—"Emma" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust five inches; guaranteed; sealed instructions 2c, or 24-page illustrated catalogue 6c, by mail. Emma Tollet Bažaar, Boston, Mass. jan21-13t-sun

IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING to learn of guaranteed permanent cure of blood poison in thirty days by addressing A. C. Jones, §4 Adams street, Chicago.

IF THE GENTLEMAN who told his companion on the train that he would buy 10,000 bushels of wheat if he knew how will write to C. F. Van Winkle & Co., 236 La Sale street, Chicago, he will receive a book explaining speculation and how to trade.

HAVE YOUR WATCHES repaired by James Wright, watchmaker, 29 N. Forsyth street, Atlanta; cleaning, \$1.50; main-springs, \$1.50; first-class work guaranteed; country orders will receive prompt attention.

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES by having them dyed or cleaned at the Southern Dye Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695; work is perfect and will please you.

nov 26, 6m—sun

MARRY—if you want a husband or wife, rich or poor, send 10 cents for matrimonial paper. Sent sealed in plain wrapper. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Central Bank building, Chicago. WE WILL BUILD YOU a house and throw in the lot; for eash or on the installment plan. George S. May. janil-dt-sun MARRIED LADIES, for absolute so-ely and health use the Gem. New Invention. Send 10 cents. Ladies' Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo. sepi-iy

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee: Niagara Falls forty miles away. july 16-ly. July 16-1y.

WILL APPLY at next meeting of council for transfer of license from 78 Peachtree street to 67 Broad street. E. E. Smith, Agt. January 23, 1894.

I will apply for a beer license at 161 Edgewood avenue at next meeting of councial. R. C. Bosche.

"THE OLD BOOK STORE."

The executive of this mighty state calls out troops to disturb the gophers and frogs in their h unts and protect the borders of Georgia from two Imaginary invaders, entailing a heavy expense on the tax payers and rendering the state ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Yet this grand old commonwealth refuses to partly support a home for old, disabled, confederate soldiers, who for nearly five years defended her honor. Oh, ye gods! to think the leader of the opposition to the home is a candidate for governor. Let us pass over this imbedlity, and remember "Burke's Old Book Store" is for the people. We have one set, 24 volumes, in calf, new, latest edition Encyclopedia Britannica; it cost, a few weeks ago. 332; the highest offer Monday buys it. We have just received a magnificent medical library, and will sell it very chap. We sell White House cook books for it; all others charge 4. We buy books. We buy confederate money. We frame pictures. Hemember we are the only old book store in Atlanta. The largest in the south. The cheapest in the world.

FOR SALE-Real Estate,

THOSE eleptants spoken of in the lant sue are still on our hands. Someon will get a big bargain in them very someon one on Wilson avenue and one on the most. George S. May. janget a REAL ESTATE—The coming exposus will give Adanta a great boom. If want to make sure money read only in this paper, then come and buy a fin acres, and in 1895 you can make a tune by sut-dividing the same. He jackson & Co., 41 North Broad street.

REAL ESTATE—We have the best far in Fulton county for saie. It is with one and three-quarier miles of city is great deal of it is very rich bottom; will pay you to investigate the Hackson & Co. 41 North Broad street hange for other property or stock food. Otis Cook, Atlanta, Ga.

DOLLARS AND SENSE—Now is the tite to use both. Price of property won't start his way long. Buy and buy. You'll win you had. You can make any kind at terms and buy at from one-third to sahalf of what it sold for a few make ange. 60 lots East Atlanta. George a May.

A BARGAIN—Highland avenue corner in 120x135, close in, \$29 per front on the cash. Calhoun & McGrath, 204 Equitable.

FOR SALE—Cheap: 2 handsome lots on Oak avenue, West End; also some acrage, near by. Apply Cherokee Mark Works, opposite Equitable.

FOR A FARM—I will exchange valuable improved property or. West and avenue worth \$5,000 for a weil located farm of a to 50 acres in ten miles of Atlanta, will sell the same at a fair price. J. Heally Smith. DOLLARS AND SENSE-Now is the

ly Smith.

LARGE FARM-Over 2,000 acres on a new gable river in central Georgia, very moductive, large quantity of best hard word and other timber, the dry bottoms; regreat bargain—only \$5 per acre. J. Hard word the state of the state o

Sreat bargain—only \$5 per acre. J. Heap smith.

STUMPAGE—500,000 acres virgin timber is ands, for sale cheap. Finest large bod of timber in Florida; 88,000 acres yelow pine and cypress in Georgia; 30,000 acres pine and cypress in Georgia; 30,000 acres per acre. Titles perfect. For full particular address John T. Haunson, 285 Beecher u. W. E. Atlanta.

REAL ESTATE, FARMS, ETC—We have some seventy-five improved farms scattered over Georgia, ranging from 100 to 1,000 acres, upon which 40 per cent has been loaned upon their estimated can value. There will be a foreclosure of these within the next sixty day and they will be sold for what they will bring under the hammer. "What's one loss is another's gain." Now is the time to buy a real bargain. On some of these we might take part value in Atlanta city property. Come early and investigate then we feel assured you will invest while we have quite an assortment of city property for sale on our books, yet we would be glad to have some bargain consignments, for bargains will sell. Oborn & Forrester, No. 7 N. Pryor.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for real estate anywhere, profitable city manufactor, Also 1,240 acres yellow pine. B., Const. FOR SALE—Large beautiful lot, 70x175, as the very prettiest part of the Boulevart, with east front. We can sell it for \$3.60 if taken in next three days. \$5,000 has been refused i.e. ... A tremendous bargain. Ansley Bros., 12 East Alabams street.

\$5,000 LOT FOR \$5,500, if taken at onc. Call and I will show it. Harry Krous. 7 North Pryor street.

REAL ESTATE—We advertise today a large lot of suburban Toperty close in and near street cars, in luis of three acres and upwards. H. H. Jackson & Co. 41 North Broad street.

SPECIAL BARGAIN in West End-House, 7 rooms; reception hall, cabinet mantel and tile hearths, lot, 80x170; nice shade; close to electric cars; only \$3,000; vacant lots on and near Peeples and Cook streets; casy terms. Charles R. Haskins, 41 M. Broad street.

Broad street.

FOR SALE—My home, three and one-hal miles from carshed, on Marietta road with railroad front, containing 5% acre land, good 10-r. h. Apply to Miss Mary Berryman, on premises.

Berryman, on premises.

FOR SALE—My house and lot 374 Peachtree street. The house has 7 rooms, conveniently arranged. The lot is 75x228 feet, running back to Cedar street, with sace enough on Cedar street to build two houses. Apply for terms to Mrs. G. J. Foreacre, postoffice box 120, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—3,000 acres of well inproved land, in farms from 40 acres to 1,600; also, town lots, various sizes; situated on and CR SALE-3,000 acres of well inproved land, in farms from 40 acres to 1,600; also town lots, various sizes; situated on an near the K. C., M. and B. R. R. For particulars address W. C. Grafiam, Myrtla Miss. Miss. jan21-5t-sun
FOR SALE—Beautiful elevated 'ot, Inmas
Park, adio'ning elegant residence of Mr.
Ben H. Hill. 100x275. Will sell at \$500 less
than cost. Park, Box 281. sat sun

D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter Street. Donald and Borne streets; nice high lot 50x55. This is a fine white neighborhood, whore most every one owns their home. I will sell this week the above property to a good man for a very small cash payment, balance \$12 per month at the low price of \$1,350.

FR. H., and farge lot, 50x175, east front on Grant street. This little home is well worth 32,000, but if you can pay 3500 cash and \$18 per month without interest, I can sell you this place for \$1,350. 7-R. H., just finished in the latest style on a fine, high shady lot 60x170, curbing and sidewalk down and paid for, electric light an i electric cars are within one block, on Gordon street, West End. Small amount cash down, balance easy monthly payments. This place is easily worth \$5,500. Price this week only \$3,000.

6-R. H., on a fine, high, large lot, 55x204, on Richardson street. This is one of the handsomest residence spots in the city, and well worth \$5,000, but owing to a re-cent death in the owner's family, I am ordered to sell it at once on easy terms for \$3,800. \$3,600. MONEY to loan at 6, 7 and 8 per cent

DO YOU WANT to double your money in 3 months? If so this is how you can do it Buy 2 fine building lots on Walker avenue. Ormewood park, that cost \$450 two years ago. They will sell for \$500, that is, \$250 each, before May. You can get them both for \$250. 3-R. H., in good condition, that always rents well to good, white tenants, for \$3 to \$3 per month. This place is near Woodward avenue, near in. Must have \$600 cash, balance easy, this week only \$800.

50-ACRE farm, 1% miles this side of Ros-well junction, 3-R. H., good barn, stable, fine fruit trees, grape vines, splendid pas-ture land with spring branch running through it, about haif of the land under cultivation. This little gem is worth 30 per acre, but the owner must have money at once, therefore must sacrifice to get it this week. Price \$300. MONEY TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME especially when it is in West End, where society is the best, air is the freshest, water is the purest and prices the lowest. It you come to headquarters for bargains, which is 47 East Hunter street. Yours truly, D. Morrison.

WANTED-Bid on thirteen shares Atlanta and West Point railroad stock and same number of debentures; also two Georgia bonds. Address "Bernard." general de-livery, Atlanta.

LIFE endowment and Tontine insurance policies bought. Charles W. Seidell, 25 Whitehall street, Athuta, Ua.

Once !

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d 8 per cent. E HOME, es-nd, where so-reshest, water e lowest. If for bargains, treet. Yours

End . 15.00 End . 10.00 and offices. treet. Tele-

h, balance ..\$2,800. treet.

es Atlanta and same vo Georgia

A Negro Arrested Wio Is Suspected of From a Business Standpoint the Bank Robbing Ladies on the Streets.

MRS. SUGARMAN SAYS HE IS THE MAN

Once Before He Was Caught in the Act of

Snatching a Purse-To Be Held for Investigation. A sulky, brown-skirned negro with a bad

record is under arrest at police headquarters suspected of being the highwayman that has been terrorizing hides by assaulting and robbing them on principal streets of the city during the last month.

Perhaps a dozen robberies have occurred and the efforts of the entire department have been directed toward locating and cap-turing the bold robber. The officers believe

they have the man.

The negro under arrest is Will Cantrell. an idle and vagaboadish negro of strong build, who is about twenty years old. He is almost yellow and answers to the descrip-tions furnished the detectives by the numer-

ous ladles that have been robbed. He was arrested by Patrolman Daniels yesterday morning, suspected of having robbed Mrs. Sugarman on Castleberry street night before last. If proven guilty of this charge, it is extremely likely that it will develop that he is the bold perpetrator of the dozen other robberies of a similar na-

Mrs. Sugarman was robbed near her home just after dark. She saw the negro well enough to get a good look at his face and gave a description of him that led the of-ficers to arrest Will Cantrell. Mrs. Sugarman was sent for yesterday afternoon and Can-trell was shown to her. She was almost positive that he was the guilty negro. She says that there is but little doubt but that the officers have captured the right man, and Cantrell will be held.

The officers will investigate the case further, and try and discover whether or not Cantrell is the negro that committed the other robberles that were reported to the detective department. In every instance the negro was reported to be a tall, yellow negro man and Cantrell fills that description accurately. tion accurately.

tion accurately.

Cantrell formerly worked for Bleim & Leyh, the Viennese bakers, and was discharged by them for snatching a purse from a little girl. His past record is by no means creditable.

A negro, who has been under arrest at po-lice headquarters for ten days, and who has been variously suspected of being one of a score of desperate criminals, has turned out at last to be an escaped convict, and was last night returned to the Alabama penitentiary.

The officers who arrested the negro were

convinced that he was a criminal of some sort. He gave his name as Bob Nichols, and said his home was at Rome, Ga., but this was easily disproved. The officers first thought him to be Bud Wooten, the Chattanooga murderer that escaped from jail two months ago, but it turned out that Wooten had been reconstrued.

had been recaptured.
When this was learned the officers thought him to be some one else, and began investigation in that direction. But it was found that the officers were mistaken, and they, none dismayed, pursued their investigations

in another direction.

It was at last discovered that Nichols was Romus Dowdell, an escaped convict from Coalburg, Ala., for whose capture there is a large reward outstanding. An officer from the Sloss Iron and Steel Company carried Dowdell to Coalburg last night.

A Hibernian Entertainment. The ladies of the Benevolent Association

will give a most delightful entertainment Tuesday night at Hibernian hall. The affair is to be given in the interest of charity, and like the many other entertaincharity, and like the many other entertainments given by this association, promises to be a success. The ladies have made the preliminary preparations in a characteristically energetic way and a highly enjoyable time is promised to all who attend.

There will be music, refreshments and dancing. A fine orchestra has been engaged for the evening. The affair will doubtless be largely attended and a neat sum netted for the purpose of charity.

### OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTORS.

A Map Showing Some Special Bargains

Messrs. H. H. Jackson & Co. of this city present in today's columns of The Constitution opportunities for investment that perhaps have never been equaled in Atlanta before. The land that is offered for sale before. The land that is offered for sale by this company is some of the most valu-able to be found in the city suburbs. The fact that it is so thoroughly traversed by railroads, having easy access to all parts of the city and that street car lines are being built throught it will make that part being built throught it will make that part

of the city of great value.

It is understood that Messrs. Jackson & Co. will offer this land at such figures as will com. mand the attention of every investor. It has been said that the man who invested in Atlanta dirt never lost a cent.

The fact that the city is so strongly. The fact that the city is so strongly backed by a splendid producing country, that its railroad facilities are unsurpassed anywhere in the country, that its advantages are far above those of any other southern city in most every imaginable kind of industry, necessarily makes real estate a first-class investment.

a first-class investment.

No doubt if one could recall the period of ten years ago and see how investors of that time bought property, they would hear the same old cry "Atlanta has grown about as big as it is going to get. You had better be careful." The fact s, the people who bought then have become independently rich and the logical conclusion is, that some who buy now, right in the wake of a panic that has depreciated property as far as it can go, will in the next few years reap large and satisfactory dividends.

It will be of special interest to you, perhaps, to examine the map presented in today's paper by slessrs. H. H. Jackson & Co.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in your mouth ...is morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use. Palmetto, Ga., September 24, 1881—I certif that on the 17th of September I commence giving my child, twenty months old, Smith' Worm Oil and the following day 23 worm 4 to 6 inches long were expelled from it. S. W. LONG.

THE QUICKEST YET.

### The Corbett Train Makes Remarkab Time to New York Over the R.

and D. Short Line. The Richmond and Danville road's net Florida short line, which handled all the prize fighters and their friends to and from Jacksonville, did themselves proud an made the quickest run ever made fro Jacksonville to New York with the speci Corbett train. This train left Jacksonvil at 11:20 o'clock a. m., central time, Frida and at just 3:20 o'clock p. m., eastern time yesterday roiled into the Pennsylvania road station at Jersey City, the actual running time being twenty-seven hours, the quick-est trip ever made. The route is over the new Florida Central road from Jacksonville to Columbia, thence over the Richmond and Danville and Pennsylvania lines. This route handled practically all the travel from the east to the fight, and their very fine schedules will certainly win for the line a large patronage. The line has only been open a month.

The Richelien Restaurant.

The Richelieu Restaurant.
Under new management, Dehlheimer &
Riguttl, proprietors; late steward and chef
of the Kimball house.
Regular Parisian dinner, including wine,
only 50 cents. Regular breakfast and supper and all the delicacies of the season. If
you want something good to eat don't fail
to call at the Richelieu, 32 Peachtree street.

The relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Fain will be pained to learn of the death of their little daughter, Clara Kathleen. Owing to the dreadful disease, scarlet fever, the funeral services were attended by the immediate family only.

### ISHEAHIGHWAYMAN? GETTING MONOTONOUS

Statement Is Unfavorable.

THE EXCESS IS OVER \$109,000,000

Statistical Position of Cotton Improving, and the Market Closes a Shade Better-Wheat a Fraction Higher.

NEW YORK, January 27.-There was hardly sufficient business done on the exchange today to constitute a market outside of New England, Western Union, Sugar, St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville and of these the first named alone fluctuated outside of a limit of 5 per cent. At the opening, the prevailing tone was firmness, and prices were a small fraction higher, but there was little or no buying and a slight reaction ensued, the market going down of its own weight, rather than by reason of any pressure to sell. It was not until the last half hour that the traders began selling New England, which, for lack of support from any quarter, broke 2% per cent, closing at the lowest figures touched. The drive at this stock was induced by the receipt of selling orders from Boston and the bears made a deomnstration in the hope of catching stop orders, but with-out much success. The general list was not materially affected by the break in New England and closed fairly firm. London houses bought moderately of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville in the early dealings and there was a covering movement in Sugar. Little or nothing was done in the Grangers outside of St. Paul and Dis-tilling and General Electric was entirely neglected. The liquidatory sales made yesterday in Western Union were not re-newed today, and there were evidences that an effort was being made to buy back the shares without raising the price materially. Compared with the final sales of yesterday the changes at the close were, as a rule, fractional, exceptions being Denver and Rio Grande, which is 1%, and New York, Chicago and St. Louis 3 per cent higher and Minneapolis and St. Louis preferred 14, Cordage preferred 2 and New England 2% lower. On the transactions of the week, the most notable changes were advances of 15 per cent in Rennsaeler and Saratoga, 5 in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 4 in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, 3 in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, Evansville and Terre Haute and United States Express, 2% in Pacific Mail and Norfolk and Western preferred, 2 in Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, 1\s in New York, Chicago and St. Louis and 3\sqrt{s} in the first preferred, and declines of 3\sqrt{s} in Consolidated Gas and Rubber preferred, 24in Rubber common, 3½ Cordage preferred and 1½ in the common, 3 in Wells-Fargo, 3¼ in Sugar and 3 in the preferred, 2% Lead preferred, 1% in the com mon, 2% in New England and 2 per cent in Delaware and Hudson and Minneapolis and

St. Louis preferred.

The railroad and miscellaneous bond market was firm throughout and fairly active. Government bonds strong.

State bonds inactive. Money on call easy at 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper 3½@5½.

Sterning exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills, 48634@487 for de

mand and at 484%4485 for sixty days; posted rates, 486487; commercial bills, 483%48485 Silver certificates, 67% bid; no sales.

	The following are c	losing	bins:	-
	Atch., T. & Santa Fe.	114	Nat. Cordage pre:	33
	Adams Express	In2	N. J. Central	114
	Alton & Terre Haute.	18	Nor olk & Westeru	30
	do. pref	1:5	North American Co.	4
	American Espress	110	Northern Pac	4
	Baitimore & Ohio	71	de, pref	16
		7014	U. P., Den. & Gulf	5
	Canada Southern	50	Northwestern	103
		11	do. pret	139
	Central Pacific	17%	N. Y. Central	100
7	Ches. & Ohio	133		103
	Chicago & Alton		N. Y. & N. E	
	C., B. & Q	76 4	Ontario and West	15:
	Chicago Gas	60 4	Oregon Imp	
	Consolidated Gas	123	Oregon Navigation	20
	C., C., C. & St. L	3.1%	Ore. S. L. & Utah N.	5
	Col. Coal & Iren	10	Pacific Mail	173
	Cotton Oil	27'2	Peoria. D. & E	. 45
	Del. & Hudson	133	Pittsburg	149
	Del., Lack. & W	165 %	Pullman Paince	185
	Denv. & R. G. pref	31 2	Reading	195
	Dis. & Cat. Feed	26 %	Rich. Termina	23
	East Tennessee	· in	do. pref	10
	do. pre:	-	Lio Grande West	145
	Erie	15	do. pref	42
-	do. pref	3214	Rock Island	6.5
	Fort Wayne	150	St. Paul	50
Н	Great North, pref	152	do, prel	118
	Chie, & E. Ills. prof	93	St. Paul and Omaha.	375
Я	Hocking Valley	19%	do, prei	110
	Ills. Central	52	Southern Pacific	221
9	St. Paul & Duluth	23 %	Sugar Refluery	784
6	Kansas & Texas pref.	23 8	T. C. I	16 4
	Lake Erie & West	13	Texas Pac.	81
-1		66	Tol. & O. Cent. pref.	69
	do. pret	126	Union Pac	194
3		24	U. S. Express	53
4	Lead Trust	:6	Wabash, St. L. & P.	74
	Lous. & Nash		Wanash, St. In & I.	101
	L'ville, N. A. & Chic.	9	do. pref	184
S		121	Wells Fargo Ex	124
	Memphis & Char	10	Western Union	84
	Mich. Central	97	Wheeling & L. Erie.	124
-	Missouri Pac	23%	do. pref	48
	Mobile & Ohio	1.	Minn. & St. L	104
	Nash. Chat. & St. L.	71	Denver & Rio G	10
	National Cordage Bonds-	17:2	Ed. Gen. Electric	34.7
ı	U. S. 4s, registered	113%	N. C. 48	96
ø		113 %	Tennessee oid 6s	60
	do. 2s	96	Virginia 6s	561
ı	Louisiana stamped	93	do. pref	5
1		100	Alabama, Class A	98
ı	Tenn, new set'm't 5s.	98	do, Class B	97
J			do, Class C	93
1	do. 38	434	Ex-dividend. †Asi	
1	N. C. 68	115	-Ex-uividend. TASI	out,

Pushell, Hagaman & Co.'s Stock Letter.
By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.
NEW YOPK, January 27.—Stocks closed feverish and weak under the lead of a selling movement in New England. Boston houses were the principal sellers of the stock and room traders worked to catch stop orders. Western Union and American sugar Refinery were in good request to cover shorts. There was no long stock pressing and the brckers representing controlling interests in both stocks were the buyers. St. Paul was strong on liberal support, given by the Keene brokers, who took all the stock the room traders card to sell. The Grangers were generally bought in the face of a declining market on the assurance from Chicago that Atchison will withdraw its cut rates on grain early next withdraw its cut rates on grain early next

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Today's Clos'g bi	Yesterday Clos'g bi
Delaware & Lack	168%	1985	16816	168%	166
Northwestern	1015	103%		1031/2	103 4
Tenn. Coa. & Iron				1612	10.4
Richmond Terminal				2%	2%
New York & N. E					13
Western Union		84%	83%	126	12614
Missouri Pacific					24
Union Pacific				19%	1956
Dist & Cattle Feed Co.		A	ao B	26%	263
Atchison			11%	11.3	11%
Reading				19%	19 5
Louisville and Nash	45.8	46	45%	46	45
North. Pacific pref				16%	16
St. Faul	59		58 M	59	58%
Rock Island				6736	67%
Chicago Gas		65%	65%	65%	65
Chie . Bur. & Quincy		7678	76%	76 %	76%
Ame n Sugar Refinery	78 14	79	78%	78 %	78
Erie	15	15	14 4	15	14%
General Electric	28 35	28 35	34 %	27 ½ 34 ½	27/4 34%

The Weekly Bank Statement. NEW YORK, January 27.—Special.)—The New York Financier says this week: The exhibit of the clearing house for the week ending January 27th, from a business point New York Financier says this week: The exhibit of the clearing house for the week ending January 27th, from a business point of view, is very unfavorable for it shows that the commercial and manufacturing houses of this country are applying for or using but very little money. It is true that the movement of currency from the interior has somewhat abated since the announcement of the government bond issue, and with the rate of exchange between New York and Chicago at par, it is but natural that there would be a decrease in western remittances, but notwithstanding this the associated Penks gained from the interior movement during the week about \$50,000,000. This is probably \$5,000,000 less than was received the previous week, but it must be acknowledged that the movement is still strong and if there is not a material falling off in the receipts in the near future, other banks will be compelled, for their own protection, to follow the example set by the two banks, which sent out circulars announcing a reduction from 2 to 1½ per cent interest paid on the daily balances of country banks. The net increase in cash of the clearing horse banks amounted to \$1,835,000, of which \$3,255,000 was in spece and \$4,359,300 in legal tenders. The subtrusury was heavily "debtor" at the clear-

ing house every day during the week, and the gain to the banks from this source was \$4,705,009. The increase in deposits amounted to \$5,588,200, and the loans, instead of increasing in proportion as they would do under healthy trade conditions, have been contracted \$014,300. The aggregate deposits of the associated banks are now nearly \$129,00,000 in excess of the loans; the surplus reserve was increased \$6,285,550, and the banks now hold \$109,043,000 in excess of the legal requirements.

By Associated Press.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, January 37— The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending Banks now hold \$109,042,250 in excess of the legal re-uirements of the 25 per cent rule. Atlanta Clearin : Association Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager. Learing today \$15
For the week 1,17
Clearings last week 1.18
Local Bond and Stock Quotations. The following are bid and asked quotations STATE AND CITY BONDS. 110 RAILROAD BONDS Ga. 7s, 1837 97 98 Ga. Pacific, 192, 99 Ga. 6s, 1910 104 Ga. Pacific, 21, 39 Ga. 6s, 1923 105 Ga. Pacific, 21, 39 Ga. 6s, 1923 105 Ga. Pacific, 21, 37 Ga. 6s, 1935 114 Ga. Pacific, 21, 31, 45 Mari'in & N. 34. Ch. 1831 115

Financial Gossip. The bank statement, contrary to the cot-ton market, has passed the stage of furnishing a surprise to the American public, and the excess might pile up several mil-lions more and there would be a great many people who would say that they were not surprised.

When the excess above the legal require ments of the 25 per cent rule reaches the enormous sum of \$109,000,000 with no outlet, the only question that can be asked is: Where will the accumulation end?

It is true, the mercantile agencies report a revival in business, and give facts and figures as a basis for their assertions; yet the money centers, where the industries of all sections procure the necessary funds to employ labor and purchase their raw ma-terial, are accumulating money in such proportions as to almost prove the agencies are being hood-winked.

The unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act a short while back was the only thing in the

short while back was the only thing in the way of very great improvement in all branches of industry, north and south, especially south.

Everything has gone from bad to worse since, and it was found that something else should be done for the relief of the treasury of these good United States.

Some one hit upon the happy idea of issuing bonds bearing a certain per cent interest to be so d at a rate which would bring interest down 3 per cent, which ac-corded with the ideas of all the banks, while the people generally were in doubt as to whether the idea would prove of benefit or not.

It was "proved" that it would be of great benefit to all of us, and the bonds were ordered issued, upon which hypothesis the promise was held out to the country that we would have a boom in everything, which means that cotton, stocks, wheat and all other productions would advance in price, and we would move on as if we had not been afflicted with hard times.

For some reason, sentiment has changed in the last few days, and it is not exactly clear where our treasury will gain from the bond issue, as silver certificates will be presented to the secretary of the treasury (as stated in these columns last Sunday as probable) for which the gold will be withdrawn to purchase the bonds.

It is possible this will leave the treasury in the same fix as before the issue of the bonds, which will necessitate another issue

the imports from the port of New York for the week were: General merchandise, \$5,230,414; dry goods, \$1,700,973; specie, \$141.

The exports of specie from the port of New York amounted to \$855,588 silver.

By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager, Foreign and Domestic News Bureau: The stock market was fairly steady at the open-

Louisville and Nashville was strong, and the shorts found that the floating supply of stocks had been largely reduced.

Western Union was firm in the withdrawal of the liquidating by a prominent operator, though Friday caused the slump in the closing hour.

American Sugar Refinery was firm on renewa! of the shorts covering.

The Grangers were neglected, with the exception of St. Paul, which was in good request on orders distributed by Keene brokers.

London houses were the principal buyers of Louisville and Nashville. The amount of free gold held by the treasury is \$66,922,331, against \$67,657,114 last week.

The Local Cotton Market. Local Market closed firm; middling 74c.
The following is our statement of the receipta, shipeniand stock at Adanta: RECEIPTS SHIPM'TS STOCK. 1894 | 1993 | 1891 | 1893 | 1894 | 1893 91 81 288 126 7772 6652 

.. 91 61 288 136 ..... Total..... Atvead Violett & Co.'s Cotton Letter. By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.

Arresod Violett & Co.'s Cotton Letter. By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.

NEW YORK, January 27.—Receipts do not keep the market down. Declines seem to be temporary and it looks as though the only depressing influence that would be exerted now would be for Neill to reduce his estimate or should he make it 8,000,000 minimum, or should even beis be offered here on 8,000,000 we feel quite confident there would be a rush to cover by the shorts. Liverpool doubtless declined today on the movement as reported by the New Orleans exchange yesterday of 183,000 bales in sight for the week, but as this had been foreshadowed for several days it should have shown the people there that such a movement had been discounted. The great effort of the bears has been to get through January with as much decline as possible owing to the movement being so much greater than the same month last year, Knowing to the movement being so much greater than the same month last year, Knowing that after January fist the comparisons would be more in favor of a short crop and unless they could realize the panic they expected to create in cotton before February 1st their purposes would be thwarted and they would have to fall back upon something to force the market down, but what that something else will be can hardly be imagined notwithstanding the inventive figuring of those who still cling to 7.700,000, 7.500,000 or even 7.500,000. The size of the crop becomes of even more interest now than ever but judging by the firmness with which the long contracts are held here it seems that there are strong people who have bought contracts for investment and, therefore, when the market advances or declines the shorts must buy from others who are less tenacious of their long holdings. If this market has been oversold, and which is not improbable, and the receipts assume from this time normal instead of abnormal proportions, as they were during January, it is likely that other strong parties will enter the market and make trefr purchases either in the way

the strength of the market only because of the reasons hereinbeture menioned. We have so frequently stated our conviction that the percentage of plantation stocks to the town stocks was smaller than ever before, as would make a further repetition of it tiresome, but we think our impression will be borne out by the evidence, as it will be found at the end of the season. Memphis wires: "Indications for receipts next week very light," and we think this will become the universal cry all over the south during the next thirty days. The suggestion that we make is that every one should lose sight of the movement of last year and fix their attention upon the crop of 1889-40. We shall give the comparative figures from week to week, which we are afraid the big crop people might lose sight of and our purpose is largely to let them know that some one is on the alert. The market has arrived at a point where it cannot be talked down or estimated down or wagered down. It must be sold down and we can wish nothing better than that the oversold condition of the market should be still further added to. In that respect the south must do its part, however, by holding the balance of her crop and portion it out in small doses, because if our figures prove to be correct there is very little over 1,100,000 bales 40 come into sight from yesterday until the list of September, but if they continue to pitch their cotton at the heads of buyers are making to show them how much inherent strength there is in cotton. If they will only do their part in assisting to this realization we feel that cotton is a purchaser on its merits. In other words it is an investment and promises better returns than anything we know of dealt in speculatively or otherwise. Our market opened 50/6 points lower, but the close was about 4 points better and firm. Liverpool declined

tively or otherwise. Our market opene 50% points lower, but the close was about points better and firm. Liverpool decline 3-64d, but should be petter on Monday. The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

		Op	H	Lov	Toe	Yes
Januery February March April May June July August			7.80 7.87 6 7.96 2 8.03 1 6.08 4 8.14 9 8.17		7.79-81 7.79-81 7.87 7.95-96 8.02-03 8.08-10 8.13-14 8.17-18	7.72-73 7.73-74 7.81-82 7.89-90 7.97-98 8.01-05 6.09-10 8.14-15
Closed very st The following receipts, export	is and	ateme	nt of t	he or		ock.
	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893
Saturday	24145	10369	18657		1 1093191	1040109
Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday			*******			

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular. NEW YORK, January 27.—The statistical cosition, as made up by this morning's

This

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK, January 25.—(Special.)—Cotton has taken a semewhat erratic course during the week just ended. The port movements turned out to be far in excess of all estimates. The suppress from India and Egypt seem to be increasing, trade in this country shows no marked improvement as yet. All the influences that ordinarily sy ay the market have been of a depressing character, and yet cotton, since last Saturday, has not only stubbornly refused to lower, but has shown a decided tendency to advance and closes today very steady within two or three points of the best prices of the week. Liverpool today sent us a very discouraging report and our opening was at a decline of 4 to 5 points. But the market soon rebounded as it has done for the last two days, and after two hours of very spirited trading, closed at an advance of 10 points. After the close prices were stiffer. The bulls account for the steadiness with which the market holds its own in the face of adverse conditions by declaring that even if the crop should be 8,000,000 bales, cotton at today's prices is not dear; that the drop in receipts has been so long expected, will surely come and will be all the more startling because of its postponement, and that the time is at hand when the American spinners will be scrambling for whatever cotton the exporters have not already grabbed. The bears laugh at all this. They say that the bugaboo of exhaustion is played; that each week will show more clearly that the crop has been largely underestimated; that trade is too helplessly dull to make a genuine bull movement possible; that spasmodic advances of late have been simply the result of scare among some of the timid shorts; that it will not be many weeks now before the planting of a new crop will be casting its shadow over the market, and that we have yet to see the lowest prices of the season. For ourselves we frankly admit that the unexpected volume of the movement of late has somewhat shaken our confidence in higher prices. Yet we har

		0	=	3	F	*
anuery ebruary farch pril, iay une uly ugust	7.86 7.86 7.86 7.91	7.87 7.96 8.03 1 6.08 4 8.14	7.84	8.08-10 8.13-14	7.73-74 7.81-82 7.89-90	
Closed very st The following eccipis, expor	18 a st	ateme	nt of t	he on		ock.
	1894		1894		-	1893
aturday		-		-	1 1093191	
onday						1
nesday						
ednesday		******				
bursday			******		*****	******
riday			ie			******
	24149	10369	18557	1779	1	
Total	-	-				

Visible supply 4,601,801 4,611,903
American 4,037,751 4,141,733
Crop in sight, 6,641,780 5,65,815
Came in signt, 163,965 161,610
Plantat'n deiv'es 141,778 141,017

The Liverpool and Port Markets,
LIVERPOOL January? -12:15 p. m. -Cotton, spot
quiet with a sirse supply offering; middling uplands
d; sales 1,600 boles. American 1,500, specialision and
export 50f, reseigts 12:50; American 11,700; uplands
low middling slams January and Pebruary delivery
d 15-64; February
d 15-64; February
d 15-64; February
June and Jany delivery of 15-65; July and August delivery
June and Jaly delivery d 15-65; July and August delivery
days of the second supplementary of 15-65; Supplementary
delivery of 15-65; July and August delivery
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days of the second supplementary of 15-65; Supplementary
days of the second supplementa

ery —; August and September delivery —; futures opened easy with demand moderate.

LIVERPOOL January 27 —1:26 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause January delivery 4 : 6-64, 4 10-64; January and Pebruary delivery 4 : 6-64, 10-64; Pebruary and March elivery 4 : 6-64, 10-64; Pebruary and March elivery 4 : 6-64, 10-64; March and April delivery 4 : 6-64, 4 pril and May delivery 4 : 13-64, sellers; May and June delivery 4 : 14-64, 4 : 14-64; July and August delivery 4 : 16-64; sellers; May and May and delivery 4 : 16-64; sellers; May and September delivery 4 : 16-64; sellers; May and September delivery 4 : 16-64; sellers; May and September delivery 4 : 16-64; sellers; May 27—Cotton quiet and steady; sales none bales; middling uplands 8 : 1-6; middling gulf 6 : 16; net receipts 2::85 bales; gross 2,7-35; sales 506; September delivery 5::16; net receipts 2::85 bales; gross 2,7-35; sales 506; NORFOLK, January 27—Cotton firm; middling 7 : 16; net receipts 2::15 bales; gross 2::16; sales 223; stock 138,55; exports coastwise 388.

BALTIMORE, January 27—Cotton dult; middling 7 : 16; net receipts none bales; gross 529; sales none; stock 63,135.

HOSTON. January 27—Cotton quiet; middling \$ 1-16; net receipts 1,224; bales; gross 3,243; sales none; stock

none.

WILMINGTON, January 27—Cotton quiet; middling 75-16; net receipts 195 baies; gross 195; sales none; stock 18,104.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27—Cotton firm; middling 57-16; net receipts 190 baies; gross 190; stock 17,279

SAVANNAH, January 27—Cotton quiet; middling 76:16; retreceipts 1,025 baies; gross 3,085; sales 550; stock 89,791; exports coastwise 1,243.

NEW ORLEANS, January 27—Cotton quiet; middling 77-16; net receipts 10,175 bales; gross 12,679; sales 1,700; stock 354,706; exports to continent 7,700; coastwise 1,716.

MOBILES, January 27—Cotton steeds; middling 7,5-16.

wise 2,718.

MOBILE, January 27—Cotton steady: middling 7 5-16; net receipts 523 bairs; gross 523; nairs 500; stock 42,929; exports coastwise 84.

MEMPHIS, January 27—Cotton firm; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 490 baies; sales 1,325; shipments 2,515; stock 128 &80. stock 128,885. AUGUSTA, January 27—Cotton firm; middling 7/5; net receipts 175 bales; shipments 122; sales 561; stock 34,250.

34.280. OHARLESTON, January 27—Cotton firm; middling 735; netreceipts 1.270 bales; gross 1.220; sales 25; shock 70,887; exports to continent 3,310; coastwise 736. HOUSTON, January 27—Cotton steady; middling 73; netreceipts 1,791 bales; shipments 2,750; sales 145; stock 29,215.

The statistical position of cotton is improving and is now becoming strong enough to attract the attention of investors.

With even a moderate business doing by the American mills at present we would see a decided upward turn in the spot markets, which, of course, would carry con tract prices upward proportionately.

But as long as our mills remain in a comatose condition there is little hope of a permanent or lasting improvement, as the demand must come from the foreign spinners.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 27.—Wheat slowed up against a good deal of pounding and a vast amount of tongue hammering on the outside today and was still in a good shape when the time was called for close. Corn acted weak and lost about 3-16c per bushel of its former value. Provisions averaged firmer and closed at slightly better prices. There was no indication that anything would occur to lift the wheat market out of the rul of the last two weeks.

ter prices. There was no indication that anything would occur to lift the wheat market out of the rult of the last two weeks.

The receipts at most points were light, the exports better than expected and the weather and crop news was favorable to buyers. Offsetting this was the whipped condition of the bulls, the doubt about the increase in stocks and the adverse prospects in France. The public cable was 3d lower for Liverpool, partly owing no doubt to the French resolution, asking the sudden increase in the duty on grain. The decrease of 472,00 bushels in and aftoat from Europe was disappointing. The increase in Australian stocks was nearly 2,000,000. Chicago stocks of wheat will increase again considerably. On the other hand local receipts were but fifty-four cars; northwestern receipts 119 against 314 cars a year ago. Reports covering Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska say that high winds have caused bare fields and damage is likely to follow. The reports are confirmed by dispatches to The Modern Miller, St. Louis. The reports indicate that fifty boat loads of wheat worked for export at all points yesterday, but there was no enthusiasm and only a narrow market. May started at 63% to 63%c with an upturn to 63%c, and then little change for an hour following. The wheat trade got no help from any quarter late in the session and closed at the low point of 63%c, or ½c over last night.

There was enough reaction in corn to entirely wipe out the advance of Wednesday and Thursday, the early sales being 33%c and off %c, with no rally better than 33%c up to the last half hour. The receipts were on the increase again and up to the estimate at 132 cars. Cut rates naturally acted against the market. This was especially true when the estimate for Monday was raised to 130 cars. On this the break to 35c occurred. January was quoted at 34%c, July 33%c and the feeling was quite heavy. Dispatches reporting only fifteen and twenty cars a day had intel influence with the trade in view of the big estimate for Monday.

The trade in oats was unsettled, prices being slightly higher for a time, but afterwards easing off. The close was steady at the same as yesterday for May.

In the pork market the offerings were somewhat free and prices started at 2½c decline from yesterday's closing, followed by a further drop of 5 cents without any support. Two or three bracers then came, when the market reacted to the opening price. Some strength was subsequently developed on the packers buving with a brief spell of activity, price's advancing 7½c, but ultimately declining to that extent, one of those who had bought offering the market down, followed by an improvement of 2½c. At the close the figures were the same as those at the same time yesterday. Lard was featureless and closed at 7.60 for May, an advance of 2½c over the close of yesterday. Ribs, on very light buving, advanced 7½c for the day, May closing at 6.70.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago

34% 38% 39% 24% 35 36% ..... 13 15 13 15 13 15 13 15 7 8734 6 60

Chiengo Gossip. By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

Opening Cables—Off coast, wheat quiet corn, nothing offering. On passage for shipment, wheat quiet. Corn quiet. French country markets unchanged wheat opens quiet and steady. Corn, with increased arrivals buyers hold off.

Closing Cables—Liverpool, wheat, spot quiet and unchanged; futures dull and unchanged. Corn, spot easy and ½d lower. Futures easy and 1/61/2d lower. There was fair buying of wheat by Bryan Brosseau and Edwards. The selling was led by Lester, Schwarz, Barrett and New

Opinion divided on visible supply Monday

Some expect a small decrease, others a small increase. New York wires: Wheat opens active and some little foreign buying, but is a trade.

Bradstreet's report exports of wheat from Inited States and Canada from both coasts, flour included as wheat, equal to 2,947,0% bushels this week-9 per cent less than last week, but 16 per cent more than last lear and 15 per cent less than two years

New York last night reported 35 boatlo of wheat worked there, making 65 boatloads in two days.

The Argestine corn crop, according to The Heraid, varies form 37,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels; corn exports from 18,500,000 to 25,000,000 bushels.

The hog market was moderately active, with prices steady at Fridya's closing figures. PROVISIONS, GRAINS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 27, 1894.

Flour, Grain and Moal.

ATLANTA. January 27 - Flour-Pirst patent \$1.85; second patent \$4.85; auto-s fancy \$2.35; fancy \$2.25; family \$1.86. Corn - No. 1 white \$4.55; fancy \$2.25; family \$1.86. Corn - No. 1 white \$4.55; fancy \$2.25; family \$2.86. Corn - No. 1 white \$4.55; fancy \$2.25; family \$2.85; family \$2.25; fami

timothy small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Menl -Plain 64c, bolied 54c. Wheat bran-large sacks, 30c; small sacks 90. Cotton seed meal-81,30 facwt. Steam feed-81,19 facwt. Stock peas 60.65c fb bu; white 90.65c; lady 55.65c. 75c fb bu; Tonnessee \$1.75a. 1.00. Gits-Pearl \$2.90.

NEW YORK, January 27 -Phour Jull. Wheat, spedull; No. 2 red winter 65%; in store and elevator; afloa 67%; options closed steady at ½c advance; No. 2 January 65%; February 65%; March 65%; May 65%. Cornapot dull; No. 2 in elevator 43; afloats 16; options closed barely steady; January 45%; February 43%; March 44%; May 16, Oats, spot dull and lower; options dull; closing easy; January 33%; February 33%; May 34%, apot No. 2 white 36%; mixed western 346.36; do. white 3644.

8T. LOUIS, January 27 - Flour lower; patents \$2,966 3.0; fancy \$2,2062.30; family \$2.0062.70 Wheat closed

1.8); fancy 21:082.30; family \$1.002.10. Wheat closed at yeaterday's final price; No. 2 red cash and January 54; February 55; Jany 55; Cred cash and January 55; February 55; Any 55; Core was a substantial cashes and heavy recepts; No. 2 mixed cash 32; January 33; February 33; May 34; May 34; Oats iweaker, No. 5 cash 294; January 23; May 35; Cancella Cincinnatial January 27. Plour in moderate Idemund and steady; family \$1.55 22.15; fancy \$2.55 22.70. Wheat quet; No. 7 ed 59:4832.15; fancy \$2.55 22.70. Mixed 374; Oats strong; No. 2 mixed 374; Oats at 51; ChilCAGO, January 37. Flour easy; winter patents \$3.25 83.50; winter straights \$2.75 23.50; spring patents \$3.25 83.00. 2 spring wheat 59; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 59; No. 2 corn 33. No. 2 cats 274.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, January 27 - Roasted cofree - Arbuckle' 21.50c # 100 h cases Lion 24.50c Levering's 24.50d Greeu - Extra choice 21½c; choice good 20½c; air 19½ common 17½ £18½. Sugar-Granulated 1½c; cutloat 5½; white extra C & New Orleans yellow clarified 4£4½; yellow extra C13½£3. Syrup-New Orleans choice 46c; prime 35£40c; common 20£39s Molasses-Genuine Cuba 35£38c; imitation 12£25c Teas-Black 35 £5c; green 42640c. Nutmeg 55£35c Cloves 55£30c. Clinamon 16£12½c. Allapice 10£195c Cloves 55£30c. Clinamon 16£12½c. Allapice 10£195c Cloves 55£30c. Clinamon 16£12½c. Allapice 10£195c Cloves 55£30c. Clinamon 16£12½c. Allapice 10£115c Clinamon 16£12½c. Clinamon 16£12½c. Clinamon 16£12½c. Clinamon 16£12½c. Clinamon 16£12½c. Salt-Millapice Clinamon 16£12½c. Clinamon 25£15£15c Clinamon 16£12½c. Clinamon 25£15£15c Clinamon 16£15£15c Clinamon 16£15c Clinamon 16£15c Clinamon 16£15c Clinamon 16£15c Clinamon 16£15c Clinamon 16£15c

NEW YORK, January 27 - Coffee, options closed sisw , TORK, January 27—Coffee, options closed steady 5 points up to 5 points down; No. 7 Rio January —: February —: March 16.00; May 16.50; September 16.50; May 16.50; September 16.50; May 16.50; September 25.50; September 25.

rovisions.

ST. LOUIS, January 27—Provisions dull and easy,
Pork standard mess \$1.50°19. Lard prime steam 7.78.
Dry sait meats, loose shoulders 6.27°15; long clear 6.79,
clear ribs 6.70; short clear 9.0. Bacon, boxed shoulders 7.20; long clear 7.37°5; clear ribs 7.65; short clear 7.70.

ATLANTA, Janua y 27 - Clear rib sides, boxed 7 %; lec-cured beilies lie. Sugar-cured hams 112/13c, according to brand and average; California 863s. Breakiast bacon 14 glbc. Lard—Leaf 9/4; compound 7c. Breakisat bacon 14 glisc. Lard—Leaf 9/4; compound 7c.
NEW YORK, January 27—Fork quiet but firm; mess
new \$14.50glisc00. Middles nominal; short clear—Lard
higher; western steam 8.15; city steam 7.76; options,
January 81; February 8.09; May 7.20.
OHICACO, January 27—Casa quotations were?as
follows: Mess port \$13.174\_@13.175. Lard 1.724\_@17.5.
Bhott rina, loose 8.624\_@6.65. Dry salt shoulders bound
6.2596.50; \$400t clear sides boxed 7.07@7.50.
CINCINNATI, January 27—Pork firm at \$13.50. Lard
casy 47.624\_@17.5. Bulk meats firm; short ribs \$.89\_4@
7.06. Bacon quiet; short clear 8.00.

Naval Stores. SAVANNAH, January 27-Spiritz turpentine opened aud closed firm at 28 for regulars: sales 505 casks. Rosin firm and firm and in good demand; sales 2,000 bbls; A, B, C, D and E \$1.00; F \$1.05 G \$1.25,61.30; H \$1.56; I \$1.50; K \$2.26; M \$2.76; N \$2.90; window glass \$1.90; waterwhite \$2.26.

WILMINGTON, January 27—Rosin steady; strained 90; good strained 32; turpentine steady at 27%; tar firm at 35; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1.00; soft and virgin \$1.70. gin \$1.70.

NEW YORK, January 27—Rosin steady; strained common to good \$1.12% pl.18; turpentine steady at 39 ag. (330.

CHARLESTON, January 27—Turpentine firm at 27%; rosin firm; good strained 50.

Connetry Pounce.

ATLANTA, January 27 - Egga 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) de 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) c. Butter—
Watern creamery 30\(\pi\)35\(\text{c}\) face Tonnesses 18\(\frac{3}{2}\)30\(\text{c}\)
choice 18\(\frac{1}{2}\)20\(\text{c}\) de 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) c. Live poultry—
Turkeys 10\(\pi\)12\(\frac{1}{2}\) c. p is, bens 25\(\pi\)2\(\frac{1}{2}\)3; pring chickens, large 1s\(\frac{1}{2}\)20\(\text{c}\) mull 10\(\text{d}\)12\(\frac{1}{2}\) ducks 15\(\text{c}\). So Dressed poultry—Turkeys 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)40\(\text{d}\)13\(\text{d}\)40\(\text{d}\)10\(\text{d}\

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, January 27.—Apples—Fancy northern \$5.00007.00 % barret; Virginia wine sap \$5.0000.15; Georgia \$5.000.152. Lemons—Messina \$5.500.6.00; Florida \$1.500.250 box, Grape Fruit \$1.500.200 % crare. Coccanuts \$40.500. Places—ples \$1.100.150 pt dox. Bananas—Selected \$1.00.00.200. Pigs 13gibc. Raisans—New California \$1.500 % boxes \$1.000 % boxes 760. Currants \$6.000. Leghorn citron \$2.000. Places \$1.000 % boxes 760. Currants \$6.000. Leghorn citron \$2.000. Places \$1.000 % boxes 760. Currants \$6.000. Leghorn citron \$2.000. Places \$1.000 % boxes 760. Currants \$6.000. Leghorn citron \$2.000. Places \$1.000. Plac

STRICTURE.

ADVICE FREE —I have nothing the sake of my fellow sufferers I will cheerfully direct those who are strictured in the way of a safe and permanent cure. I was a great sufferer from stricture for many years, was treated by many doctors, and tried many remedies without relief, but was finally completely cured, without cutting or dilating. Address with stamp, and I will send you a history of my own case, which will tell you of a safe and sure way of getting cured, without cutting or dilating. Address Gratitude, box 6, Atlanta, Ga.

Jan 28-Im su tu thur.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A first-class plane. Will exchange for lumber. P. P., this office.

LOST-Bob-tailed rat terrier. Liberal re-ward if delivered at 8 South Broad street. LOST—Between 11:30 and 1 o'clock Saturday morning on the car track between Westview station and the bridge, a lady's gold watch and chain. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Constitution office. LOST—Pair gold eyeglasses with narrow yellow ribbon attached. Leave at 70 Cone street and get reward.

street and get reward.

LOST—On Wheat street, near Pryor, one shoe for left foot, size 7½, lot 737. Finder will be doubly rewarded by returning same to 69 North Pryor street, or 177 Luckie street.

AUCTION SALES. FOR SALE—At 10 o'clock February 17th, 1894 at Simpson street crossing, car lum-ber consigned to C. H. Smith; received on E. T. car 21102, June 29, 1893. jan 21-4w su. wed.

LADIES' COLUMN. WANTED—Ladies' kid gloves cleaned, 15 to 25 cents per pair; fine dresses and every-thing in ladies' clothes. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 656.

REPAIRS. JOHN M. SMITH'S carriage factory, 122 Auburn avenue, is the best riace to have repair work done. First-class work in everything.

BUSINESS COLLEGES. SULLIVAN & CRICHTO. S Business College and School of Shorthand, Kiser building. Thousands of graduates in positions. Catalogue free.

BUILDING MATERIAL. MAKE the best and most stylish car-riages, victorias and landaus to order. J. M. Smith, 122 Auburn avenue.

MILLER MANTEL COMPANY, 72 North Broad street. Latest styles in mantels, sideboards, extension tables, roll-top desks, combination desks and bookcases, rattan chairs, bedding, etc. Preston H. Miller, Manager.

ESSLINGER Pile Medicine, guaranteed cure. Eugene Jacobs, old capitol building. AUGSBURGER Liver and Kidney Medicine, the best regulate a earth. Eugene Jacobs, old capitol building.

gene Jacobs, old capifol building.

FRESH VIRUS at Eugene Jacobs, old capitol building.

LADIES! Chichester English Pennyroyal Pilis (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable; take no other; send 4 cents in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa., april 16-156t thur sat sun

FOR SALE-Pet Stock. NEWFOUNDLAND, Pug and Scotch Collie pupples, also a choice lot of fancy pout try for sale cheap. If you want to but any of the above address Gate City Kentel, Atlanta. Ga.

### THE GONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY,

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### Twenty-Four Pages

ATLANTA, GA., January 28, 1894.

Moving to Success.

While the Cotton States and International Exposition was in its preliminary or formative stages its friends thought it best to make few promises and predictions, and very little has been given out for publication.

During the past few weeks the leading and most enterprising citizens of Atlanta have been hard at work studying the situation and getting their great project in shape. They are now satisfied from the spontaneous pledges and responses from the cotton states and other sections, and the Spanish-American countries, that the exposition will satisfactorily answer a general demand, and that it will be brilliantly successful, financially and in the matter of exhibits and attendance.

The real work of organization will now proceed, and there will be no delay and no cessation of activity until we are ready to open our gates. A popular subscription has not been asked for, and our liberal citizens who are anxious to show their faith in the enterprise by investing their money in it have not been approached.

From this time on, however, the exposition workers will have no idle moments, and they will be kept busy arranging details and providing for the pecuniary outlay which is a necessary part of an affair of such magnitude. The money that is needed will be raised promptly, and it is safe to say that the executive and business part of our great industrial show will move along smoothly and expeditiously. There is such an urgent demand for the exposition in the countries seeking closer commercial re lations with us, and the cotton states are backing it so solidly that the movement will be pushed forward by a pop-

The enterprise is now a certainty, and it will be a magnificent success. It will introduce and open new markets to our own people and the nations south of us, and the outcome cannot fail to be profitable to all concerned. And now, let us buckle down to work. There is a great deal to be done before the president of the United States presses the electric button which will signal the opening of the exposition.

### The Grand Army at Atlanta.

Since the announcement was made that the city council of Atlanta had passed a resolution inviting the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its reunion here next year, the leading newspapers of the east and west, both democratic and republican, have enthusiastically endorsed the invitation, and their columns are teeming with editorials urging the Grand Army to accept the hospitality of our historic metropolis.

The Chicago Tribune favored the idea from the start, and the recent patriotic utterances of Judge Emory Speer have made such an impression upon our contemporary that it says:

These are significant words coming from an ex-confederate judge and member of congress who fought against the union in the confederate army. The sentiment of this speech is an echo of the recent action of the common council of Atlanta. A few weeks ago it massed unanimously a resoluweeks ago it passed unanimously a resolution making an appropriation and calling for the appointment of a commission to visit the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic this year at Pittsburg and formally invite the veterans to hold their next approximate. hold their next encampment at Atlanta.
The mayor, prominent citizens and entire press endorsed the resolution in the most cordial manner, and there is little doubt the Grand Army will accept the invitation in the same spirit with which it will be tendered, and that the 1805 meets will be sendered, and that the 1805 meets will be sendered. tendered, and that the 1895 meeting on the grounds which have become historic as the war is concerned, will be the most memorable of its many encampments. It will be the first gathering of union soldiers in the south since the war, Washington,

Cincinnati and St. Louis being the nearest points they have reached before.

The memorable speech of Lude 2 The memorable speech of Judge Speer will be another inducement for the veterans to accept the invitation, and their meeting will firmly coment the ties between north and south so far as Georgia is concerned, and will help to open up a new era of prosperity for that state. Expressions like these in Savannah and Atlanta will attract northern men, northern business and north ern capital to that flourishing state a new and permanent impulse to its

The Chicago Inter Ocean is equally confident that the Grand Army will accept our invitation. This is the way it

The troops of the western armies in the maneuvers incident to the great campaigns of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Stone River, Cicka-

mauga and Atlanta learned to know parts of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia a good deal better than they knew their native ounties, and they have good reason to remember scores of places marked by skirmish and stirring incident of battle. The meeting of the Grand Arvay of the Republic meeting of the Grand Army of the Repu would be one of the notable events of this very notable decade. The spectacle of the men in blue who strove at Atlanta and who marched to the sea the guests of those who strove against them would be one of the notable events of this younger generation.

These two great newspapers reflect the sentiment of the Grand Army veterans and the republican party. Their earnest desire to have the reunion held here and their cordial tributes to our people are full of gratifying significance. and will be heartily reciprocated in Georgia and throughout the south.

In the east the veterans agree with their western brethren that Atlanta is the place for their meeting. A Williams burg. Pa., paper says:

The genuineness and sincerity of the pro posed invitation cannot be doubted, and af such a cordial expression of opinion is undoubtedly be received in the same spirit in which it will be presented. I n blue as guests of the boy of gray on the historic battlefields, where the thirty years ago they were would be a superb spectacle to see the boys but thirty years ago they were arrayed against each other. Nothing else either side could do would go so far in demonstrating the fraternity of the two sections and pro claiming to the whole country "that the sectional hatchet is forever buried."

There is apparently a unanimous response in favor of accepting our invitation. The old soldiers of Grant and Sherman will be more than welcome, and they will be made to feel that they are among friends and brothers who long ago turned their swords into plowshares and went to work winning the peaceful victories of progress which have already blessed our reunited country, and which promise to make this the happiest and most prosperous nation on the globe. Atlanta will give her thousands of visitors a royal time, and the famous city of the siege will make the occasion a week of jubilee. This reunion will do more than anything else to wipe out the last vestige of the old sectional divisions, and every patriot will hail it with joy.

### The Kickers and the Caucus.

The announcement of Mr. Bourke Cockran that he did not consider himself bound by the action of a caucus in which he was a participant, gives a somewhat lurid color to eastern democracy. What Mr. Cockran meant was that he regarded political honesty as of less importance than the pecuniary interests of the wealthy individuals who are to be asked to pay their fair and just proportion of the taxes that are necessary to the support of the government. Mr. Cockran knew before he went into the caucus whether he would abide by the decree of a majority of his party. His mind was made up. Consequently he had no more business in the democratic cancus than he had in the landtag of Prussia. To enter the caucus, knowing that he would refuse to abide by the democratic decree unless that decree ran on all-fours with his preindices was in the nature of a betrayal of his democratic brethren.

Leaving the party altogether out of the question, Mr. Cockran should have refused to participate in the caucus. Then the criticism his attitude would have been sure to invite would have broken its sting against his attitude of manly independence. If he is inclined to place the interests of his wealthy constituents above the interests of the people and the party he should have done so in a way not calculated to give the cue for party disorganization. When a party caucus ceases to be binding on those who participate in it, the party is in a state of demoralization.

Mr. Cockran, however, thoroughly represents the animus of the kicking contingent. When they cannot carry the party with them, they are ready to join the republicans in defeating the party policy. This fact was very clearly shown in their attitude on the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, when they united heartily with the republicans to repudiate the democratic platform and the whole financial policy of the country.

### The Income Tax and the Tariff.

The action of the democratic caucus in deciding to attach the income tax measure to the tariff bill is a very fortunate event. It is in the direction of sound democratic policy, and is a piece of strategy calculated to paralyze the opposition of the noisy contingent, which has been going about openly boasting that, rather than see wealthy individuals bear a fair share of the burdens of taxation, it would join the republicans in

defeating the Wilson bill. Fortunately, the democratic caucus has decided to push these malcontents to the wall. The decision of the caucus is an invitation to them to do their worst, and their worst, when it is placed against the will of the party will amount to very little. All the symptoms go to show that when these malcontents are brought face to face with the cold facts of the situation, and forced to choose between the greed of their wealthy constituents and the interests of the whole country, they will not stand in the way of an income tax.

If the income tax bill is worth passing at all-if it is fair, if it is just, if it is democratic-then the party ought to use its utmost exertions to embody it in the law. Democratic sentiment throughout the country is overwhelmingly in favor of it, and this fact has impelled the house caucus to make it a part of the tariff measure, so that each policy will receive strength and support from the popular-

Let the democratic revenue measures stand or fall together. The income tax bill and the Wilson bill are not separable in fact. One demands the other. The ure imperatively necessary, consequently they should be merged into one measure representing the democratic revenue measure.

When this is done let the noisy contingent defeat that policy at its peril.

The Georgia Senatorship. The Mississippi legislature will elect senator this week, and a caucus of the democrats of that body agreed upon a test which had the immediate effect of weeding out those who had hoped to succeed Senator Walthall, in spite of their goldbug proclivities. Word was passed down the line of candidates by the democrats of the legislature, asking how they stood on the matter of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and whether or not they endorsed the position of Senators George and Walthall, both of whom favored the repeal of the Sherman law by substituting the pledge of the democratic platform, which coupled with the declaration for repeal the assurance that silver would be coined like gold, without discrimination, Those who opposed such undiscriminating coinage of silver bowed themselves out of the race, and the contest is now confined exclusively to unadulterated, simon pure democrats, who stand on every plank of the democratic platform.

What does Georgia propose to do in the matter of the election of a senator by the next legislature? Senator Colquitt's term expires, and the people must see to it that no mistake is made in the choice of his successor. Like Senator Colquitt, he must stand with the people of Georgia for the redemption of every pledge of the democratic platform. He must be a man who will not be for silver before election, and for the gold standard and a contracted currency after election. He must not be a John Sherman "bimetallist," which, properly defined, means an advocate of the coinage of both silver and gold, under equally undiscriminating conditions, before the people, while in action he throws every possible obstacle in the way of silver coinage, and lends his voice and influence to the establishment of the single gold standard. He must be a man who will not be afraid to express himself in his vote according to his promises

to his constituents. Thus far three of those who have been most prominently mentioned for the senate have taken an outspoken position on all public questions, and the people know just where they stand. We refer to Senator Colquitt, Governor Northen and to Hon. A. O. Bacon. They have not hesitated to champion the cause of the people, and there is no question as to where either of the three stands on the great public questions of the day.

The time for the election of members of the general assembly is approaching. The people must see to it that representatives are chosen who can be depended upon to vote for a senator whose fealty to the democratic platform cannot be shaken even by the mellow voice of the money power. The names of several prominent gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with this high trust. It is time that those who have not spoken should be heard from, and that the people should know where they stand. This will not be a successful year for political trimming, and too long delayed expressions of sentiment may give ground for the conclusion on the part of some that opinions thus given may be significant more for their adaptability to conditions than for sincerity.

The people are doing some serious thinking this year. Let those of the senatorial candidates who have not already done so, give them something to think about. When the Georgia legislature and those who are not prepared to stand up to that measure had best retire early. in order that their feelings may not be

As we have already said, this will be a bad year for goldbugs in Georgia.

### Where Georgia Stands. We clip the following from The Mon-

tezuma Record, one of the best edited of our Georgia weekly exchanges:

The democratic party in Georgia stands squarely upon the democratic platform and candidates must stand upon their own merit for the office which they seek. If the democratic party of the whole country was as unanimous as the party in Georgi the republicans would never be heard of again and the populists would be swept from the face of the earth.

The Record is right! The democracy of Georgia is united, and when the people have disposed of those who have been trying to deceive the country into believing that Georgia was ready to embrace the gold standard and its heresies, the world will be astonished to find that the vast pretensions of this rambunctious element were built on such a shallow foundation. It is a remarkable fact that no candidate who has so far announced for office in Georgia has dared to espouse the cause of the goldbugs. Even those who have drifted off of the platform are now fluttering in the direction of return. The Constitution has declared all along that the people of Georgia stood for the redemption of every pledge of the democratic platform, and the goldbugs and the patronage touters have resorted to every endeavor to lead The Constitution away from that platform by an ingenious, but not ingenuous; attempt to make the people believe that our defense of party platform, party honesty and party tradition was in reality an attack on Mr. Cleveland's administration. This is absurd. Whatever has been done in Mr. Cleveland's administration that sought to carry out any feature of the democratic platform has received The Constitution's unqualified endorsement. We have not hesitated to criticise any movement that smacked of an endorsement of republican policy, republican principle or mugwump fool-

ishness. We will sustain the administration to the full extent of our ability just so long as we can do so, and at the same time stand on the democratic platform. If to follow the administration, it becomes necessary to desert the principles of the party, then and there we propose to stop, bid it an affectionate adieu, and keep our place straight in the direction of the rising sun of democracy.

The people of Georgia endorse the stand The Constitution has taken for democratic principles. That this is true s best demonstrated in the fact that however boisterous the goldbugs may be in Washington, there is not a man in people of this state and ask for their

Georgia who will dare to go before the votes with the statement that he wants to represent them under the flag of the gold standard. We will have a harmonious campaign

in Georgia this year. We are particularly glad that the goldbugs are unwilling to make a stand for vindication, because it would put the people to a little trouble, and would probably interfere with the attention that should be given to the growing crops, for it must be understood that when the goldbug tocsin is sounded, the people will come to the front. It is not often that the people of Georgia are fooled, and they don't propose to be this year.

As we have frequently said, this will be a bad year for goldbugs in Georgia.

Congressmen and Their Constituents. A subscriber in Tennessee writes us as follows endorsing what The Constitution said about the duty of the people in selecting their congressional repreentatives:

Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 26.-Editor onstitution: I have read with a great deal interest your editorial in last Sunday's Constitution about southern congressmen n which you take the position that the ection of their representatives. I think you are right, and in the coming congresional elections every man should be weigh ed in the balance, and those who are found wanting should be dropped.

PLATFORM. We are glad to see that our Tennessee friend appreciates the suggestions we made.

Some of the more sensitive brethren seem to have got the idea that The Constitution would have the people hold their representatives responsible for results that have been brought about in spite of their votes and their personal efforts. As a matter of fact The Constitution endorsed the republican custom of keeping in congress the men who were most vigorous, enthusiastic and successful in carrying out the desires, views and purposes of their republican constituents.

But this ought to be the test. When a congressman represents his constituents with energy, erthusiasm and ability, he ought to be kept in his place, but when he fails in any wise to be truly a representative, he ought to be recalled at the first opportunity. When a congressman who has entered into a solemn contract with the people of his district to represent their views and purposes. discovers that his own opinions are of more importance than those of the people he has pledged himself to represent, he ought to cease to draw the salary they pay him, and if he does not do so of his own accord, he ought to be turned out to graze with the dry cattle.

The moment a congressman discovers that his own views are more impor tant than those of his people, he ceases to be a representative. We say, therefore, that the people ought to deal promptly and effectively with such dereliction.

The duty of the people in this respect is more important now than ever. It is not enough that a man should have ability. He should have the qualities that make him a useful representative. Men who do their whole duty in congress should be kept there, but men who,

for any reason, personal or private, fail meefs, it will apply the Mississippi test, to do their duty should be left at home. Otherwise there is danger that the people will have their dearest interests sac-

### Mr. Carlisle's Treasury Policy.

Mr. Carlisle's treasury policy, which he inherited and adopted from Charles Foster, his republican predecessor, has returned to vex him, and in a way that he little anticipated.

Our readers know what that policy is. was adopted by Charles Foster in 1891, but was not put fairly in operation in 1892, and the effect of it was not seriously felt in our currency system until 1893, when Mr. Carlisle announced one day that he would redeem the silver notes of 1890 in silver, and then on the next day that he would redeem them only in gold.

By means of the policy of gold redemption alone, Charles Foster had enabled the bankers of Wall street to make a raid on the gold reserve for the purpose of forcing an issue of bonds. The same policy enabled Austria to fill its gold loan at our expense, and also enabled France, Germany, Russia and England to increase their stocks of gold by importing American eagles.

But when Mr. Carlisle announced that he would change that policy and then declared that he would not, the bankers suddenly aroused themselves to the comprehension of the fact that this policy at once placed this country on the single gold standard. There was nothing whatever in the way but the Sherman law, and this law the president had pledged himself to have unconditionally repealed. As soon as this fact became clear to the bankers and financiers of the east-(it had been pointed out by The Constitution some months before)-they at once took measures to reap the benefits of the single gold standard. Then there was a collapse. Property values and prices suddenly adjusted themselves to gold monometallism. Money became more valuable than real estate, stocks, bonds or any other form of property. In fact money went to a premium cause it was redeemable in gold, and for this reason the silver dollar shared the premium with the legal tender green-

This adjustment of pro to the value of money is still going on, but the first collapse was called a panic. It was a readjustment of values and

this is shown in the fact that there are hundreds of millions in money lying idle in the financial centers be cause it is regarded as of more value than the ordinary forms of property. This is the history of the so-called panic

in a nutshell.

This policy has long arms and a good many of them. One of them has wrapped itself around Mr. Carlisle's recent bond issue. The result is that the gold which he is getting for the bonds comes out of the reserve fund of the treasury. The banks instead of coming to the aid of the treasury by buying the bonds with the gold in their vaults, present the silver notes of 1890 at the subtreasury for redemption, and pay for the bonds with the gold thus obtained. The result of this is that the gold reserve continues to shrink.

The reserve stood at seventy-odd millions when Mr. Carlisle issued his call for bids. Yesterday it was sixty-seven millions. The prospect now is that when Mr. Carlisle has sold his fifty millions of bonds he will have less gold in the treasury than when he issued the bonds. And all because he insists on redeeming the silver notes in gold-a policy that, as a piece of financiering, would discredit the intelligence of the Pacific coast Indians, who use shells for money. Mr. Carlisle knows better, but he has

The report of the judiciary committee of the house is calculated to discredit Mr. Carlisle's bonds. Are we to have another case of Henry Clews on a big scale?

bound himself to the golden calf.

It is hinted that some bankers are vexed because Mr. Carlisle continues to redeem silver notes in gold. But the hint is pre posterous. 'The average banker doesn't know enough about finance to see what the treasury policy is leading to.

It seems that our currency system doesn't fit the single gold standard. Hence bonds! Hence, also, more bonds! Hence, likewise, still more bonds!

Is there any law that says the gold reserve shall be used to redeem the treasury notes of 1890? If so, will some eminent banker point it out?

It will soon be necessary to sell more bends in order to redeem silver certificates in gold.

When Mr. Carlisle redeems the treasury notes of 1890 with gold, accumulated to redeem the greenbacks issued during the war, does he think he is either obeying the law or pursuing a sound financial policy?

Editor Godkin is trying to outshine Horace White as a financier. And yet, when Horace gets in his claw hammer coat and proceeds to earn the applause of Wall street he is a very attractive figure.

Carl Schurz continues to remain an unknown quantity in modern North Ameri-

### EDIFORIAL COMMENT.

There will be plenty of novelties at Callforma's midwinter fair. One of considera-ble interest will be a veritable lake of quicksilver. Cannon balls. sledge hammers, rocks and other heavy articles will be placed beside the lake, and visitors will be privileged to sail these strange crafts in the silver sea. Another ex-hibit is to be a house built or pine boards of feet long. The house will be of that length, and not a cross crack will be seen in its sides. The Ferris wheel and Eiffel tower are to be outdone by a figure of Justice 150 feet high, holding in her hand scales with a cross beam 300 feet long. In each scale lifty people may be seated and raised by dipping the scales, to a height of 288

The illness of Mr. George W. Childs, of The Philadelphia Ledger, seems to grow more and more serious. Mr. Childs is now 64 years of age, and his recovery from his present attack is doubtful. The great kindness and benevolence of Mr. Childs have engeared him to all who know him, and it can be said that the death of no journalist today in this country would produce greater sorrow than that of Mr. Childs. To a party of friends whom Mr. Childs was showng over his spiendid newspaper establish-ment a short time ago, he said: "It is one of my comforts to know that I have arranged the machinery of this office from top to bottom so thoroughly that if I were to die tomorrow I would not be missed—everything would go on just as though I were ere. And, now that my life work is pretty nearly ended, the only thing that I am really desirous of is sudden death when my time is come." Being rallied a little on his isposition to contravene the highest aspir-tions of the Christian, Mr. Childs continued: "The only objection I have to the Episcopal prayer book is the clause anich acitions for deliverance from sudden death de not want to suffer; I do not want to linger: I do not want to be a burden to my friends. I want to pass from earth sudden-ly." That he may live to enjoy many years of useful life is the wish of the world to which he has imparted so much sunshine

and sweetness. That unique volume of essays by Mr Carlton Hillyer, entitled "All Sorts of Statements," published by Richards Shaver, of Augusta, is steadily gaining fa vor with the reading public. has the style of a thinker and a schola and if he would turn his attention to lit erature as a profession he would doubtless be one of the most successful of our south

### STATE BANKS IN GEORGIA.

Cedartown Standard: New York banks have over a hundred millions of idle capi-tal stored in their vaults. It would be im-possible to have such a congestion if we had state banks of issue.

The Madisonian: State banks are yet a live question in this section. The agricu-tural element are tired of being at the mercy of Wall street in not having a sufficient volume of elastic currency to move State banks are the solution of the problem.

Greenesboro Herald-Journal: If we had them, the farmers could syndicate lands, bond them, and start banks of their own, independent of government This would in effect carry out their de mand for cheap money, and the government would not have a new list of office holders to look after; for to loan money direct on farm property, would require the most co petent assessors, to pass on its value. State banks would be different, for the county officials know the value of property; and the state can easily find out the value of securities offered as the basis of circula-

### THE GLENN TAX ACT.

Darien Gazette: The Bill Glenn railroad law stands and the railroads will have to continue to pay county taxes. The people of Georgia are under many obligations to Hon. William C. Glenn-more than they can pay. Bill Glenn is all right.

can pay. Bill Glenn is all right.

Dalton Argus: The supreme court of General Wright, of Georgia, decided in the United States, in the case of the Columbus Southern railroad vs. Comptroller favor of the constitutionality of the Glenn tax act, without hearing any argument whatever on behalf of the state. This action of the supreme court is perhaps the highest compliment ever paid by that body to so young a lawyer, and Whitfield ought to be proud of it, as it was while a member to so young a lawyer, and Whitfield to be proud of it, as it was while a me from Whitfield that Colonel W. C. C. Grafted and secured the passage

### A POPULAR BOND ISSUE

Would Be Preferable to That Proposed but It Cannot Be.

From The New York Herald. To The Editor of The Herald: If bonds are to be issued, whether or not the people wish them, and if the public debt is to be increased in time of peace, simply to present to its enemies some vital point of atack of the democrate party. The Herald's plan of a popular loan would be the most satisfactory method of sugar-coating the pill. But there will be no public loan. To s a bond issue that belongs to those who have been systematically at work on it since they induced Mr. Carlisle to change his record of a life time and swallow the gold standard without a whimper. The have worked day and night for a bond is sue. The currency of the country has been subjected to their manipulation for more than nine months, and they have lost no opportunity to squeeze the people into sub-mission. The screw of the torture rack has been twisted from day to day, and the vic-tim has been allowed to do nothing more than live. Submission has been the and although the bond forces have had to wreck the prosperity of the country to tain the end for which they we ng, they are about to be rewarded with

success, and the people must pay the bills.

I have read with a great deal of interest what The Herald has been saying in est what The Heraid has been saying in favor of popularizing the bond issue. Theoretically it is all very nice to talk about giving the farmers and the mechanics and the laboring men a chance to invest their earnings in the new bonds. The Heraid description of the saying a great deal of condit for what it erves a great deal of credit for what it has done on this line, for though the adop-tion of such a plan would by no means jus-tify this increase of the public debt, it is tify this increase of the public debt, it by far preferable to the contemplated fin When the record is of the bond conspiracy.
made and the federal weighted on the debtit side with another \$75,000,000 or \$100,000,000, which will, of course be the forerunner of other bond issues will be found that the participation of farmers and mechanics in the benefits of the bond issue will be as limited as the skirt of a vaudeville ballet dancer.

These new bonls, about which congress has not been consulted, are "of a few, and by a few." While it is the democratic party will be held responsible by the people for them, the responsi-bility will be unmerited. Had the matter been submitted to congress, as it should have been, and had the administration in regular order authorized the government to assume a monstrous indebtedness to be followed by more, the democratic party have been justly responsible. In stead of consulting congress, however, every precaution has been taken to avoid an expression from it, and the bill legalizing the ssue has been introduced, reported favorably, and passed in the treasury depart ably, and passed in the tre ment, and approved by the president. Con-gress has not been "in it even a little bit." It emphasizes the impression been gaining ground of late that this branch of the law-making power of the gevernment is an excrescence anyway. It demon-strates that there is no real use for congress, and that the sooner the people get rid of it, the better will be their fix. Since the departments have assumed congressional functions, as in the Hawaiian and bond matters, it is clear that congress is an unnecessary expense to the people and redundant member of the national body.

The bonds will be obtained by those for whom they were intended. Wall street will get its part of the spoils, and London will be taken care of. I see that the London papers take the position that England should be given at least one-third of the bond issue as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the United States, millions of whose securities have been taken by European investors, who think they are en-titled to consideration when soft snaps are to be distributed. They may not get the to be distributed. They may not get the bonds through the front gate, but they will have them, if it is necessary to get in through the back door. Their representatives are on deck, so to speak, and London will be on hand and amply able to take as of itself when the new testimonials of government obligation are floated.

The excuse which has been presented for proceeding to the bond issue without conthe progress of such movements as are working, whether so intended or not, to the injury of the party. The question could not be presented to congress, because it was deemed inadvisable to interrupt the tariff discusion! How plausible! What a lovely story to tell to the marines! There is pensates for the solemnity of the proceed ing. Was the tariff given any consideration when congress was taken by the nape of the neck and shaken until its teeth rattled acquiescence to the gold standard? Where was the tariff from March to December? It took six months' hard work, every step of which was marked by misrepresentation, to dispose of the Sherman law and put the gold standard in its place. The tariff and everything else was side-tracked until this end was attained. Now that the consent of congress to the bond proposition is ques-tionable, to say the least of it, the tariff is tionable, to say the least of it, the tariff is of such importance that congress cannot be disturbed, and Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle have kindly consented to relieve it of its duty in order that nothing may be done to interefere with the tariff. As the house agreed long since to dispose of the tariff bill before this month was out, congress would have found no trouble in antiporizing a have found no trouble in authorizing a bond issue by the 1st of February, had the matter been called to its attention when it reassembled after Christmas, provided, of course, that it was so disposed—and the cat in the meal tub is to be found just here.

in the meal tub is to be found just here. In order that no chance might be taken, the predisposition of the people's representatives was not tested.

However, now that we are in for a bond issue, the people should be given a chance. It should be popularized. The farmers and mechanics, the merchants and manufacturiers, the newsboys and the deck hands, the street cleaners and hold derivers the selecstreet cleaners and hod carriers, the sales men and saleswomen, the little boys in blue and the little girls in pink, should all be given a chance to help themselves by help-ing Uncle Sam. A popular bond issue in the proper sense of the term would be an issue distributing the benefits and burdens among the whole people without fear or favor. Since this is not to be done, and cannot be done, the effort to popularize the force will of converge the force of the popularize the issue will, of course, not be successful, how-ever deserving it may be. Shylock has spoken for the bonds, and Shylock will get them. Shylock is at the bat just now, and it will be a cold day in August when He cannot knock a home run with the ball coming straight over the plate, and just on a level with his pocket boo... CLARK HOWELL.

Atlanta, Ga., January 25th.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS. Albany Herald: Hon. Ben E. Russell is

among the working congressmen at Wash-ington who have distinguished themselves for earnest labor—the sort that pleases. Albany Herald: Colonel J. O. Waddell says he believes the farmers of Georgia are in a better condition than they ever were. The opinion of such a gentleman

cannot but carry weight throughout all the southern states, because he realizes that there is a vigorous hog and hominy campaign going on. The Madisonian: The administration of Hon. R. T. Nesbitt as commissioner of as-riculture has not been excelled and rarely equaled. He has been assiduous in his labors

for the department and has bro to as near perfection as is possible under existing circumstances. The Madisonian: Colonel J. J. Morrison, of Atlanta, is in Rutledge this week. Colonel Morrison will, in the future, attend all of our and adjoining courts, and will take special interest in the justice courts of Whitfield and adjoining districts. There are hot few hetter pasted men in the country.

but few better posted men in this country than Colonel Morrison

Pickens County Herald: Hon. F. C. Tate made his first speech in congress Tuesday and it is reported that he acquitted himself splendidly, although his time was limited to twenty minutes. It takes a good speech from a new member to attract any attention in the house, but this Congressman

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ought him to th ing to know of the man. othing w isode, nothing wa er known by the p ell is an Ala his sixty-third y ike him say he is on earth, but they far from being a so much charact you forget the and the saffron count and and one writer cood look at him. oig body, a short ron gray hair, rat s along like his locomotive will never be for fuzz about one ther hair grows of

In his language, a picturesque and like like a "crack if judicial traini hat prosy, elaborances. His voice inder. Stories abo West to Pen igh crooked rough crooked with an who antagonic credited with be cheme. "Old Man liarly called, li ard playing. If tiffer game of warrough better on a Man" Mitchell was Tampa part of the as having good nat solicitor of the cou and a little more d governor. ial polish, determines call it), s natter of dress, by fellow all the time friends and consist He has a temper when he wants man named Sam o kill him when he ers placed the pr ity Drew Green, ome of the wild be ord escaped. Grudge Mitchell, an sto clear hims question the detening to lawy could conduct a whody.

ody. 'Are you or an "I are," the tr Driggers winked "Are you or are
"I are," Green r
Another wink. man, a dasta empt, a most di ife of this jeds edge, who is sit "Will I or w ditchell, mimic ou fools \$50 or There is another from Tampa, what in Tallahass

governor's hand man did not reco to have forgotter The old man d sald: "Met you in Wa
"No," replied the "Baw you in No."

"Played cards
"No."
"Then who the

"I'm Bill Ra

"Lookee here,

the governor, "ing round here sentleman?"
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not dissipate.

It W Ramsey Mor with some frie sity for joking says The Bos rentleman to opening performand wired him "Can't you co you to see 'Cr "Here." sald hibiting a tele "So sorry. Wram myself. Boston?" Morris, seen looming up, re for indefinite Monday night

Monday night One hour la grams recei What Charle, ried? If so be able to m Morris an reen. She come from.
Wants to see in answer quick succes me." "Walter o

ISSUE

ald: If bonds t the people debt is to be aply to prel point of at-The Herald's be the most coating the ie Ioan. Ta to those who work on it swallow the a bond istry has been on for more e lost no op-de into subire rack has and the vic g more than nave had to miry to obwere strivrewarded with pay the bills. deal of interen saying in issue. The talk about invest their The Herald de tt for what it bugh the adop-no means jus-blic debt, it is

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SONALS.

E. Russell is en at Washthemselves at pleases. O. Waddell of Georgia n they ever gentleman orghout all he realizes and hominy

istration of ioner of ag-and rarely in his labors ought it up ssible under

attend all d will take courts of There are

F. C. Tate ess Tuesday ited himself was limited good speech act any ar-

OLD MAN" MITCHELL

practeristics of the Governor of the State of Florida.

TYPICAL CRACKER

and He Likes a Game of Poker as Well as Anybody.

MINUE TEST OF NEWSPAPER CUTS wing That the Artists Are All Right.

Jack Miley and His Unfortunate Flashlight.

At this time when the valiant efforts of At this time when the valiant efforts of Governor Mitchell to stop the big fight have rought him to the front, it may be in-teresting to know something of the man-ner of the man. Up to the time of this per of nothing was known of the governor equiside of the state, though no man is better known by the people within its borders. Mitchell is an Alabamian by birth, and is Mitchell is an Alabamian by birth, and is in his sixty-third year. Persons who do not like him say he is the ugliest looking man th, but they do him an injustice. He on earth, but they do him an injustice. He is far from being a prize beauty, but there is so much character shown in his face that you forget the unevenness of the lines and the saffron complexion and the thought and one wrighles when you take a and the saliron complexion and the thou-said and one wrinkles when you take a good look at him. A man of great frame, with long, thin legs that filly match the hig body, a short neck, an immense head, on gray hair, rather stoop shouldered, ho ers along like a man who is distrustful of his locomotive machinery. Once seen, he will never be forgotten. If he was ever mayen, no one knows it. There is a lit-tie fuzz about one side of his chin, but no hair grows on his face. His eyes are set, and buried behind heavy wrinkled

In his language, as in his appearance, h picturesque and peculiar. Sometimes he judicial training shows in his some that prosy, elaborate and dictatorial utter-ances. His voice is a little on the piccolo order. Stories about him are told from Ey West to Pensacola. Like all strongen, he has many enemies. Some of these he got the nomination for governo brough crooked work in the Jacksonvill West to Pensacola, Like all strong arough crooked work in the Jacksonville rimaries, and J. E. T. Bowden, the same an who antagonized him to be same an who antagonized him in this contest, credited with being the engineer of the cheme. "Old Man" Mitchell, as he is faiarly called, likes nothing better than and playing. If any one can put up a tiffer game of whist, or bluff his way brough better on a bobtail flush, Floridians do not know it. Years ago, when "Old Man" Mitchell was a country lawyer in the Tampa part of the state, he was recognized as having good natural ability. He became solictor of the county, later circuit judge, and a little more. pa part of the state, he was re and a little more than a year ago was elected governor. Blunt, without much social polish, determined (pig headed, his enemies call it), somewhat careless in the matter of dress, but a very good sort of a fellow all the time, he has stuck to his riends and consistently fought his enemies, the has a temper, and uses early English then he wants to emphasize a point. A an named Sam Lord is said to have tried okil him when he was, as a circuit judge itting in Hillsboro county. Sheriff Drig placed the prisoner in charge of Dep Drew Green, but through the aid of ne of the wild boys of the neighborhood, d escaped. Green was arraigned before ge Mitchell, and Sheriff Driggers, anxis to clear himself of any blame, began lestion the deputy. Driggers had beer lng to lawyers so long, he though and conduct an examination as well as "Are you or are you not Drew Green?"

"I are," the trembling Green replied.
Driggers winked at the judge and con

"Are you or are you not my dep'ty?"

Green replied with a whimper.

man, a dastardly man; who made an atman, a dastardly man; who made an at-empt, a most disgraceful attempt, on the ffe of this jedge, this most worshipful jedge, who is sitting here on this bench be-fore you? Answer me on your oath, man."
"Will I or will I not." broke in Judge chell, mimicking Driggers, "fine each of you fools \$50 or send you both to jail?"
There is another story that a young fellow from Tampa, where the governor lives, met him in Tallahassee, and after shaking the governor's hand and seeing that the old man did not recognize him, said: "You seem to have forgotten me, governor."

The old man looked him critically over "Met you in Washington?" replied the visitor. "Saw you in New Yorw, then?"

"Played cards with you in a train?" "Then who the devil are you?"

"I'm Bill Rafflin, of Tampa," replied the "Lookee here. Bill Rafflin,' blurted out

the governor, "what ther — you mean coming round here trying make believe you're They say the old man is a hard loser at

ards, and carnot control his temper when lack is against him. He is said to be the field of corporations and monopolies, but if he is he has made little money out of it. owns a small orange grove in south Plorida, and manages to live on his salary -2,500 a year is all Florida pays its chief magistrate. The old man has been criticated severely for signing a bill allowing the Louisiana lottery to have an agency for is printing at Port Tampa. This is supposed to be merely a cloak for the lottery people to work their whole game under. While the drawing will be in Honduras all the rest of the work may be described. the rest of the work may be done in Port Tampa. The governor lives in the Leon in Tallahassee when at the capital. He has a harming wife, but no children. He like to ing and fishing with the boys, but beyond card playing and smoking he does not dissipate. He is just a type of the rug-ged, unpolished cracker.

It Worked Two Ways.

Ramsey Morris, John Drew's business nanager, has made himself very unpopular with some friends of his in Quincy—a hus-band and wife—and all through his propen-sity for joking and a slight misunderstandno joking and a slight misunderstanding which came about through a telegram, says The Boston Herald. He wanted the Rentleman to come up to Boston for the opening performance of "Chariey's Aunt," and wired him as follows:

"Can't you come up Monday night? Want you to see 'Charley's Aunt."
"Here," sald Morie "Lither and the company of t

"Here," said Morris, "is the reply," exhibiting a telegram, which read:
"So sorry. Walter not home. Opened telegram myself. How long does she remain in Boston."

Morris, seeing the green-eyed monster

looming up, replied jestingly: "She remains for indefinite period. Gives big reception Monday night. Have Walter come sure." One hour later the following came: "Telegrams received. My wife suspicious. What Charley do you mean? Is lady marned? If so wire that to me, and 1 may be able to manage it." able to manage it."

Morris answered: "Aunt of Charley Green. She is from Brazil, where the nuts come from. Widow. Worth three millions. Wants to see you." In answer to this came two telegrams in quick succession: "What are you giving me?"

"Walter cannot come. Has engagement to take me to church sociable Monday."

Morris then sent the following, collect:

"Charley's Aunt' is a play. Opens Columbia theater Monday night. The lady is safe. Don't go to church sociable. Dangerous. You will eat indigestible things. Better come up here and laugh. Play

mapking were up ushed back their of men, as they pushed back their o

perfectly proper. Will wire complete plot if you desire. Also names of actors and author. Telegraph office can't make change, so I send this collect. Shall I wire plat?"

The lady answered this: "Have notified the lady answered this: "Have notined telegraph office to deliver no more messeges to my address." Morris comments on the present condition of things in this wise: "I am sorry I did it, for they give rattling good dinners. Walter won't get a night off for a year. It will give him plenty of time to decide whether or not marriage is a failure."

Newspaper Artists All Right. Some time ago Eugene Field wrote a let-ter to Major "Mose" Handy and directed his envelope in a way that brought out a

good story.

It was no commonplace direction—had it been there would have been no story. Field, you must know, is quite an artist, and he drew on the envelope the back of Major Handy's head and the tips of his long flowing beard, putting under it all the simple word "Philadelphia." The letter was promptly delivered to Major Handy.

That gave to manager of a press clipping an idea. He accordingly sent out a lot of letters to prominent men throughout the country, the addresses on which were sim-ply pictures cut from the newspapers, with the names of the cities where they were intended to go written underneath. All the gentlemen addressed acknowledged the receipt of the letters and some of the an-

swers are worth giving: Judge Barrett, of the New York supreme court, simply wrote: "So fas as the picture is concerned, it would sustain a suit." Mayor Charles A. Schiren, of Brooklyn "Yes, that letter came duly to

Ward McAllister wrote: "I received pic torially addressed letter, having been rec-ognized by the likeness."

Dr. C. H. Parkhurst wrote: "This will

acknowledge receipt of your letter of De-cember 16th. You will be gratified to know that it reached me Saturday night, which speaks well for newspaper cuts. Mrs. Ballington Booth returned the envel-ope, with a notation on back: "Our place was closed Saturday afternoon and Sunday. This is the only cause of delay."

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner wrote from Hartford: "You hit the man. The letter was put in my box, though I wonder Anthony Comstock did not seize it in the mail Your method is vindicated, though I cannot say whether by the likeness to me or by the fact that we still have a republican postmaster, who thought he would try it on the

homeliest man in Hartford." H. W. Van Sender, private secretary to Secretary Carlisle, wrote: "Secretary Car-isle directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of recent date." Dr. Cyrus Edson wrote: "Your letter with

newspaper cut address was delivered at the office of the board of health late Saturday."

Ex-Postmaster Thomas L. James wrote: The pictorially addressed letter reached me at this hotel (Murray Hill hotel) on Saturday night a few minutes after 7 o'clock. Postmark shows that it was malled at the general postoffice at 5:30 p. m., and was re-ceived at station F. at 7 o'clock p. m. My letters are delivered at Lincoln bank, but

the painstaking postman sought me out and found me at the hotel. The postofice of this city is an honor to the country, and I am proud of my old associates."

Lillian Russell wrote: "I am in receipt of an envelope from you, its only address being a drawing of myself. The likeness itself is an excellent one. My surprise is concentrat ed on the fact that I appear so well known, pictorially, that even a postman recognizes and finds me, with a picture as the only clew, and this, too, in a city as large as

E. T. Tibbott, assistant private secretary, wrote: "General Harrison has received your John P. Hopkins, Chicago's new mayor, wrote: "I beg to acknowledge receipt of you for the kindly sentiment expressed your favor of the 23d instant, and thank

Channey Is a Good One.

"All railroad presidents are not czars," remarked a trainc omcial who had been down east attending the conferences on the rate situation, says The Chicago Post. "I saw Chauncey Depew do a thing the other day which should cause you newspaper leilows to hold him in grateful remembrance for ever and ever. One morning, just as one of the most important conferences about to go into session, a card was stuck into his hand. It had been sent in by a reporter of The Evening Sun. Chauncey never refused to see a newpspaper man.

Show him in, he said to the who brought him the card.

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?" he remarked as suavely as imaginable as the reporter entered. He was a young fellow, looking as though he had just left school, but stated his business quite intelligently.

"Well, now look here! It is now 10:30 o'clock. There is a meeting of all the presidents of the trunk lines and central traffic associations in session at this minute. I should be there, because they cannot very well begin till I get there, and I can hardly referred a keep them welling. Their time afford to keep them waiting. Their time

arrord to keep them watting. Their title is very precious.

"I am very sorry, said the young man.
I have just started on this week, and if I succeed in getting a good interview with you I think it would help me considerably." 'Are you a stenographer?' asked Mr

Depew of the young fellow.

"'No,' but I think if you will give me an interview I can repreduce it as satisfactorily as if I took notes of what you say.

"'All right, then. Here goes!' And he talked to him for a column or so. Talked to him for a column or so.

"The interview appeared in that afternoon's paper. Mr. Depew took pains to see
it, and it seemed to him to be a complete
photograph of what had been on his mind
while he was falking. He at once set down while he was talking. He at once sat down and wrote to the managing editor commend-ing the young man for his good work. Next mail brought him a letter of thanks from the reporter, stating that he had been pro-

Jack Miley's flashlight which startled Del-

moted to a position on the morning paper and had had his salary advanced."

monico s the other night failed to accomplish its purpose but it gave itself and Jack a good deal of unpleasant notoriety. Here is the way The Heralu tells the story:

"As a result of an unsuccessful effort at photography, Jack' Miley, a stock broker, its porty larged from that most clubilica unnow parred from that most clublike uptown public resort—Delmonico's restaurant, He made a most dismal failure of his pho-tograph, but he created a profound sensa-

tion among the diners.
"It was his first experience with a flashlight, and he is not likely to make another trial in public. He selected the hour when Delmonico's is most crowded—about 7:30—to test his new flashlight camera. The way test his new flashlight camera. The way the apparatus worked had been carefully explained to him, and he felt confident that he could manage it. The result should have been merely a streak of vivid light, a slight hiss and a negative showing a number of wealthy and fashionable men dining at the small tables. What actually occurred did not at all follow this programme.

"Lloyd Aspinwall was enjoying a good dinner at a table near the Broadway and Twenty-sixth street corner of the care, when Mr. Miley suddenly informed him that his picture would be taken by flashlight.

when all, any would be taken by finshlight. The camera was lifted to the table and pointed toward Mr. Aspinwall, "Don't do it Jack, hastily exclaimed

m'Don't' do it Jack,' hastily exclaimed Mr. Aspinwall.

"The words were scarcely out of his mouth before Mr. Miley touched the button. The machine 'did the rest' with a vengeance. There was a loud explosion, a flash, with a long, loud sputter, and a cloud of foul, blinding smoke.

"It is not very long since Delmonico's was visited by a crank with a revolver, who amused himself shooting holes through the plate glass windows and visions of 'infernal machines' danced through the brains of a dozen frightened diners. Knives, forks and naplins were dashed to the floor by a score of men, as they pushed back their chairs and made a rush for the doors, Dozens of dainty dishes were knocked to the floor in the resulting scramble."

Pittsburg Dispatch which may be worth

"Two promient business men of this city. who make no pretensions to being spiritual mediums, but are merely investigating the realms of psychic phenomena, told me of a peculiar experience they had not long ago. We were sitting in a third-story room at a table for the manifestations of any occult forces that might appear,' said one of them 'My friend had developed the power of clair audience, and as we sat there he said: "The spirit of a little Indian girl comes to me and says she was with you today." He then told everywhere I had been from what this supposed Indian girl had said. At last this supposed Indian girl had said. At last he began repeating some French sentences after the little girl. "You surely don't know French?" said I to the spirit, for I knew my friend did not. "No," was the reply I got through my friend; "I was merely reading out of a French book which you have in your overcoat pocket." I told her I thought she was mistaken, as there was no French book in my pocket. She insisted, and I said: "Well, if there is one there, can't you bring it up here?" She said: "Til try," and hardly had the words been spoken before the book fell down upon our hands on the table. The doors were our hands on the table. The doors were securely locked and the windows all down, yet there was a book I remembered having placed in the pocket of my overcoat two months before, the last time I had worn the garment. It had been brought from the first floor up to the third by some mysterious force. The spirit proceeded further, telling me I had a telegram in my pocket which read: "Don't close with that party; which read: "Don't close with that party other negotiations pending." I didn't remember such a message, but the Indian girl asserted that it was "crushed into a ball and pushed away down into the corner of a pocket in your overcoat." About that time we arose and went down starts. Of time we arose and went down stairs. Or course, I went to my overcoat to see if the telegram was there. Sure enough I found it just where she said it was, and recognized it as a message I had received from my partner nearly a year before. It had been crushed down into a corner of my pocket and forgotten."

COMMENTS ON TALMAGE.

New York Evening World: Talmage will be missed at the tabernacle.

New York Telegram: Dr. Talmage has resigned. The police officials are destined to no such luck with reference to Dr. Parkhurst.

New York Recorder: Dr. Talmage see to be simply tired out. "I feel," says he,
"that I have done my share toward removing the debt on this church in cash and
free services, amounting to at least \$50,000, which statement I make not in boasting, but in explanation." Elmira Advertiser: The analysis of Dr.

Talmage's life and labors would be interesting if conducted by a number of different critics as illustrating the phrase, "Many men of many minds." Brooklyn Standard-Union: It may be pos sible to induce Dr. Talmage not to present

his resignation, and to carry out the de sire which he expressed last spring of completing his career in Brooklyn. New York Evening Post: That clerical

mountebankism no longer pays is made clear by this Brooklyn experience, and all right-thinking persons will rejoice over the fact. His thanks to the newspapers are most appropriate, for without their help he must have broken down long ago. Baltimore Herald: Dr. Talmage reports his annual resignation from the pulpit of the Brooklyn tabernacle, but the genial doctor never resigns from the columns of the news-papers, and The Morning Herald still has

the exclusive use of his weekly sermon for,

the Monday's issue. New York Press: The Rev. Dr. Talmage is one of the most prominent preachers of the day. He does not approach the late Henry Ward Beecher in genus or eloquence, but there is a homely fascination about his words that atones for whatever may be wanting in the higher qualities of oratory. His proposed resignation from the Brook-lyn tabernacle will cause deep regret among his multitude of admirers.

Philadelphia Record: It was the ouinion of the eloquent Whitfield that a man who could talk like an angel ought not to talk over fifteen minutes. The fact that any man has been able to preach for twenty-five years from one pulpit marks him as ex-traordinary.

Brooklyn Eagle: Contrary to general impression. The Eagle is inclined to believe that this time the resignation is in earnest. The doctor's son, himself a clergyman, says it is, and certain preparations which are re ported, and which represent an intention on the part of the doctor to take a long journey around the world, beginning with Australia as a preaching station, give support to the of the finality of

New York Times: Let us, in any event, be glad that Talmage has retired. He was not admirable, he was not instructive, he was not exemplary. There were, to our na-tional shame be it said, a large number of persons who liked to hear him preach; but plainly appears that they were not nu ugh, or pecunious enough, to keep him going.

IN THE RING.

From The New York Recorder. Why shouldn't Mary Ellen Lease and Jovernor Lewellen settle their grievances in sixteen-foot ring?

If Grover and David would consent to settle their little difference of opinion with skin-tight gloves the "gate" would be big enough to meet Billy Wilson's defi-ciency—for one day.

Piexoto and Mello might stop this need-less effusion of bi- of fireworks and try for upper-cuts and first claret.

If Ollie and Ward were to try conclusions for the championship of the Four Hundred there are a good many who'd cough up liberally for the tip.

Kanaka Lily probably wouldn't want to put up her "bunches of fives" with Dole, but she might depute Paramount Blount to stand up for her. As for John Y. McKane, he's in the ropes

already, and may yet regret that he ever challenged Law to a finish fight. TALK OF GEORGIA TOWNS.

The Cleveland Progress takes a hopeful view of things in that section. It says: "The prospects are brighter than they have ever been before, for a good year financially, in White county."

The Macon County Citizen shows that there is prosperity in that county: "Compared to other sections, our mer chants and farmers owe almost nothing and the outlook is anything in the worl and the outlook is anything in the world but gloomy. Only one business nouse has been closed up permanently in Oglethorpe and the assets of that house are greater than its liabilities, and it may yet recover its standing; and there is not the slightest probability of another failure in our town."

The West Georgia News shows that Tal-The West Georgia News shows that Talbotton is all right:
"Our old town is 'holding its own.'
While we are not very rich, over religious or burdened with business, we are aere, and we are blessed with staying qualities. our boys marry our girls, and, as they can't ge away, settle in our midst. In this way, we manage to have no vacant houses in the town. We call that a boom."

The Montezuma Record sounds this note of progress:
"We are informed from a reliable source that Montezuma will soon have a grano factory in full blast within its limits, and, also, that 1895 will enter with the streets lit with electricity."

FOUND IN THE FURROWS.

Macon County Citizen: With plenty of hog and hominy on hand, our farmers can snap their fingers in the face of financial depression and laugh at hard times. Thomaston Times: "Hog and Hominy" from the state of the watchword of farmers of this land, and when they adopt it there will no better country the globe than grand old Georgia.

Buena Vista Patriot: The farmers the past year have made a long stride toward prosperity, and if they continue the hog and hominy schedule they wil soon be able to step out of the woods of debt into the clearing, throw up their hats and whoop.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

The Ship of Love. Gales that blow the ships away Over leagues of lonesome sea, Search the dreary deep today-Waft Love's wandering ship to me! But the winds reply:

We roam the sky And we trouble and toss the sea; And thy Love's ship sails Where the black night wails, And comes no more to thee! Stars, that light the seas afar, Where the mists and moaning be

Blend your beams in one great star-

Light Love's wandering ship to me! But the stars reply: "We light the sky, Far over the lonely sea; And thy Love's ship dreams Where no bright star beams, And comes no more to thee!" -FRANK L. STANTON.

The Road to Magazine Fame. "How in the world did Jones become literary character and get in the maga-"Kicked a door down in congress, outdrank a senator and whipped three men in

a prize fight." William H. Hayne, the poet, is now residing in Augusta, where he is doing the best literary work of his life. It is pleasing to know that his recent volume of poems it

meeting with success and will probably go

into a second edition at an early day. What a Pity! Love's a dream ere youth is gone— Thinks the dream will never pass; But, a little later on,

Love means groceries, rent and gas! Mr. Charles J. Bayne, of The Augusta Chronicle, has written a song, "There Are Other Eves in Spain," and it is having a splendid sale. Professor Wiegand has given it its musical setting, and great popularity

is predicted for it. Pitiful, but True! "What in the mischief is that fellow doing in that red-hot incubator?" "Hush! that's a magazine poet filling n order for a July poem in the middle of

January!" Poetry and turkey-raising may not seem blend as happily as the literary world might wish, but nevertheless, Samuel Minturn Peck, the best of southern song writers, is making a fortune out of both

When Love Came. When Love came to meet me-Vexed, I hid my face: "He," I said, "will cheat me:" Then we ran a race. But Love's wings were fleetest; Ere I turned to see,

Lo! Love smiled his sweetest-Kissed and captured me! Mr. Hugh C. Middleton, of Augusta, is deing good work as secretary of the Young Men's Business League, of that city. He is a young man of energy and ability.

A Taking Fellow. "They say Brown has taken the lecture

atform?" "Shouldn't wonder, take anything he can lay his hands on!"

A Georgia exchange wonders at the craze among people for starting newspapers. But why wonder? Nine out of every ten men in the country know exactly how to run

PUBLIC OPINION.

Kansas City Times: Has it reached the point where congress, by its inactivity has become a stumbling block to the progress of the nation?

New York World: The income tax will come before the house as a part of the nternal revenue bill, which it is expected will be ready next week. If it is to have a fair chance at adoption the co ought to make it logical and just before reporting it. The limit of \$4,000 is too low. It is inconsistent with the theory of taxing ncomes that are concrete expressions of incomes that are concrete expressions of luxury, contributions from which will not inconvenience, much less oppress, the possessors. An income of \$4,000 in our large cities—where chiefy they are to be found—is within the range of reasonable necessity to comfortable living. To tax such an income 2 per cent would involve a perceptible and unfair sacrifice in a large number of cases. Chicago Journal: An increase of the public debt is not a thing to rejoice over, but a man must be woefully lacking in the sense of humor who can keep his face straight as he looks at the miseraple Bourbors. Bonds and bondholders have ever been their potents bons. Bonds and bondholders have ever been their pet aversion on the stump. They have reviled the republicans for playing into the hands of the money sharks and have posed as economists and friends of the poor. Yet the first specimen we have of democratic economy is a tariff bill to create a big deficit and a loan from the money sharks to fill the hole. And this loan, remember, comes in a time of loan, remember, comes in a time of pro-found peace when the country should be

marvelous rapidity under republican admin-istrations. Have the democrats become plutocrats and cools of Wall street and enemies of the tolier? "Apperiently," as Mrs. Gamp would say Mrs. Gamp would say. GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

paying off its indebtedness as it did with

istrations.

The Hamilton Journal has a candidate

The Hamilton Journal has a candidate for congress. It says:

"It has been just sixty-five years since Harris has furnished a representative in congress, and we have never had but one. In 1829 Hopson Holsey was elected congressman by the state at large, when Georgia had only five representatives in congress. Since that time we have had no congress. Since that time we have had no governor, no solicitor general, no judge, no foreign minister. A county of twenty-seven miles square, containing some of the best land in the state, having a population of 17,000, a people who are intellectual, moral and religious, here we have been for more than a half century, asking nothing and getting nothing. Our neighbor, Talbot, has had a governor, a judge, a congressman and a foreign minister. Allen F. Owens, of Talbot, was appointed under Polk's administration as minister to Cuba. The time has come for Harris, if she ever expects to ask for anything, to rise up congress. Since that time we have had no expects to ask for anything, to rise up and put in her claim. The Journal suggests the name of our townsman and exmayor, Hon. Lycurgus L. Stanford. He has twice represented his county in the general assembly of the state, in 1877 in 1889."

Says The West Georgia News: "It is given out that Colonel Atkinson will establish headquarters at Columbus. What does that mean? How will it affect

The Cleveland Progress has these politi-

"Hon. W. A. Charters, of Dahlonega, is in the race for solicitor. With Howard Thompson as opponent the race promises to be a lively one.
"We near it rumored that Colonel W. P. Price will be in the race for representative from Lumpkin. A better man and a surregion." from Lumpkin. A better man and a sure to win cannot be found."

The Jackson Herald makes this political

note:
"Whenever the eighth district gets ready "Whenever the eighth district gets ready to change congressman if it will go over to Franklin county it will 'ind a man who would just fill the bill as a typical representative and that man is ex-Senator R. D. Yow, of Avalon. He comes nearer being in touch with all classes of people than any man in that district we know of the is qualified to sit in the national house of representatives as a congressman. The people of the eighth ought never to rest until they send 'Dick' Yow to congress."

The Warrenton Clipper has the follow-

ing of political interest:

"The Savannah Press in speaking of the political outlook for Georgia, says that Hon. T. E. Watson wants to run for governor. In the event of Mr. Watson's entering the race against General Evans then Major C. E. McGregor will be in the race for congress from the tenth. for congress from the tenth.

Clipper had a talk with Major Mc-Gregor on yesterday, but on this subject we found him decidedly non-committal. Major McGregor may be in the race and then again he may not."

A Dodge county correspondent, writing to The Eastman Times-Journal, says: "I learn from some of the friends of Dr. James M. Buchan that they are anxious to see him represent this district in the senate of the next general assembly of Georgia. I beg to suggest that the doctor stand for the house of representatives. Dr. Buchan has represented this county in the house before, with honor to himself credit to his constituents."

The Eastman Times-Journal says:
'Hon. W. W. Ashburn, our present representative, we understand, is squarely in the field for senatorial honors. Mr. Ashthe field for senatorial honors. burn is one of our most prominent citizens, and has performed well his part in guiding of state for the last two years Mr. Ashburn's experiences in the house of representatives tand him well in hand to intelligently perform the more responsible

The Cordele Cordelean says of Major "The candidacy of Major O. A. Bacon for "The candidacy of Major O. A. Bacon for the United States senate is now an assured fact, and is meeting with general favor all over the state. Although it is yet too early to form any intelligent opinion in regard to this matter, yet a careful survey of the field shows Bacon in the lead so far. Al-though quite a number of names are men-tioned, we predict that the race will narrow

down to Bacon and Northen." The Hustler of Rome says:
"We don't know how all the balance of
the state will go on the senatorial question,
but for Floyd we are ready to say that Bacon is solid for the senate."

tioned, we predict that the race will narrow

"HOLY MOSES!"

Editor Constitution: As an uncompre mising democrat, I have been in an humble way a most enthusiastic advocate of an come tax, believing it to be a fair, equitable and righteous tax, democratic in every respect and honest in every detail.

I have been watching with interest the attitude of the patronage press concerning this tax since the president's last message to congress, when he threw cold water on the proposition to levy any other kind of income tax than that on corporate investments, which would relieve individual wealth from taxation and put it on the small corporation shareholders. Up to that time the patronage press was inclined to be favorable to an income tax, following the splendid fight The Constitution has been making for such a tax for the past fifteen years. After the president's message I was interested to see what the patronage press would have to say about the matter of an income tax. For several weeks I have waited and their silence has been omincus. At last it has been broken. Though pretending to be friendly to an income tax, they are throwing their influence against it, at the very moment that

it appears certain to pass the house. Let me call attention to the words of the "inspired" correspondent of the "official organ" published in Atlanta, and which appeared in Thursday afternoon's Journal in the report of the action of the democratic caucus favorable to the income tax bill. This is what he said:

tax bill. This is what he said:

"Washington, January 26.—The exasperation and resentment caused by the presence of Boss Croker, together with the senseless fillbuster of the Tammany delegation, undoubtedly made the democratic caucus resterday afternoon lo something which, in the total sense of the Wilson bill. This extreme view, however, does not seem warranted by the facts, for in case the bill should be defeated by the republicans with democratic aid, it could be quickly recommitted and passed with the income tax feature left out. Nevertheless, it has engendered party strife, and will in all probability go against the income tax in the senate and in the party generally.

the income tax in the senate and in the party generally.

"The sober second thought of the party would reconsider the action of last night, and it is hoped by many and believed by some that those who honestly favor an income tax will be willing to reconsider and let the measure stand on its own merits."

Holy Moses! Is this the way for the friend of a measure to talk? Of course, this broad declaration of principles is duly authorized and can be taken as meaning something. It means that the patronage press has

broken out against the income tax at the most critical time in its progress and that in the hour of victory there is an effort to victimize it by the desertion of an elenont which has never been true to it. Think of advising the party to reconsider the best thing it has done since congress has been in session. The matter would not be worth serious consideration if it were not clearly significant of the fact that the patronage press and the collar wearers cannot be depended upon to support democratic principles so long as such principles conflict with patronage obliga-

The people of Georgia and of the south are with The Constitution in its splendid fight for the income tax, and we thank God that we have in The Constitution a paper which will not desert the flag of principl for any consideration.

FAIR TAX.

Griffin, Ga., January 27th.

MR, CARLISLE IN GEORGIA. Sparta Ishmaelite: The papers that defend the bond issue are the enemies of the masses. The millionaires and the monopo-lists have had their day in court. It is time now for the plain people to have a showing. Bonds for the goldbug sharks and a greater scarcity of money for the masses! That is the programme and the organs—sham democratic papers—endorse it with a lick-spittle, flunky yawp and

hurrah. Nurran.

West Georgia News: Secretary Carlisle is clamoring for an issue of bonds. The expenses of the government so far exceed the income that something must be done. We presume that the secretary is now satisfied that he was sounder on the coin question when he was a senator than he is after he consented to a cabinet conversion At any rate he and the country. sion. At any rate, he and the country realize that the demonetization of silver is doing for us what it has done for India. If we were in congress we would help the secretary, but not in the way he proposes. No bonds for us!

secretary, but not in the way he proposes. No bonds for us!

The Madisonian: It is strange that this government should issue bonds, in time of peace, when there are millions of uncoined precious metal in the treasury. No man who has the good of the nation at heart can view this state of affairs with compliacency. It is, however, but the consummation of the original programme determined upon the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. More than ninety millions of idle capital, in excess of the legal reserve, lies idle in the vaults of the New York national banks alone, to say nothing of even more in state banks and trust companies, while business languishes and dies for the want of it. This great capital seeking investment in government bonds at ½ per cent interest, instead of seeking the channels of trade and commerce at a much higher rate, is enough to make any thinking man stop to consider wheat all mason. The great bulk

of the circulating medium, the life-bloo of the nation, congested in a few financial centers, cannot possibly result in good to the whole nation.

GEORGIA'S SWEET SINGER

From The Augusta Chronicle.

The members of the Lyceum had a delightful treat last night in hearing a number of the poems of Frank L. Stanton read by their modest and accomplished author. Stanton's poems rival the sweetest carols of Eugene Field for popularity in the press, and they are to be found in almost any issue of any paper from Boston to San Francisco. Stanton equals Field in the tenderness of his love songs, and in the wealth of unaffected feelings that shine in his lullabys like unbidden tears; and he surpasses the western poet in the wonderful prodigality of his verse. Poetry has always seemed to us a character of composition that a man could turn out only as the result of unusual emotional provocation, and under certain conditions of time and place; but Stanton can sit on a three-legged stool, or an upturned nail keg, in any sort of a den or din, and grind out poetry on a scratch pad, with the stub of a pencil, as easily as the average reporter writes up a fire or a funeral. And it is not simply rhyme, but poetry. There is a reservoir of human feeling in his poetic heart which seems to be not only exhaustless, but always on tap. Georgia's sweet singer has one other qualification not enjoyed by many poets, and that is the ability to read his poetry after he writes it, in a manenr that brings out its beauties, instead of destroying them. Frank Stanton's poems will survive any sort of reading, but Frank Stanton's poems read by himself furnish rare entertainment indeed.

A pleasing feature of the entertainment, which furnishes Mr. Stanton an occasional breathing spell, and touches the string of mirth which is always so ready to vibrate after the tension of strong emotion, is the reading by Julian Harris of some of Uncle Remus's stories, written by his father, Joel Chandler Harris. We are glad to see that the son is departing from the footsteps of his distinguished sire, in this one particular, of being willing to appear before an audience. For while Joel Chandler Harris is one of the most entertaining and companionable of men to his friends, he shrinks from figuring before the public as a celebrity. He would rather enjoy a quiet pipe by his fireside as plain Brer Rabit, than to be lionized in New York as Uncle

Remus. A few years ago he went to New York, and as soon as he arrived there some of the literary folks, who had heard of his coming, called, and wanted to arrange a reception at one of the clubs, and a number of pleasant attentions were promised. But our modest author quickly proved how retiring was his disposition, by retiring to the depot and returning to Atlanta on the first train. We are glad to see his talented young son is not following his father's lead in this particular, though we are gratified to have seen from his occasional sketches in The Constitution, that he inherits no little of his father's bright fancy, and facility and felicity of expression. His readings from Uncle Remus proved a popular and unique feature of the evening's entertainment.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Dahlonega Nugget: The Nugget is still of the opinion that General Evans will be the next governor of Georgia.

Darien Gazette: General Evans is about thousand miles ahead of Atkinson in the gubernatorial race.

Macon News: General Evans received a grand ovation in Savannah. The general is getting accustomed to this sort of thing West Georgia News: Talbot county is largely for Evans as between the candi-dates in the field, and there are many for the general against the field, regardless of

how many may enter. Jackson Heraid: Evans clubs are being formed all over Georgia. In town, in ham-let and in city General Evans is the choice of the people for governor of this grand

Rome Argus: We have been asked would we support the nominee for governor. We certainly will, but we want it distinctly understood that we are for Evans for the Augusta News: When General Evans is

elected governor of Georgia with a feeling of pride the Richmond county club will be able to point out what a great factor it was in seating the people's choice in the gubernatoria; chair. Dalton Argus: The boys who wore the gray are forming Evans clubs all over the state, and the old rebel yell is rising of the breeze. This kind of "old soldier racket" is evidently more than the anti-confederate-soldier-non-sentimentalists bargained for! No higher praise could be bestowed upon Clement A. Evans than to call attention to the calibre of the people who are flocking to his supportial, overthe state.

Buena Vista Patriot: Both of the gubernatorial candidates are good men, but somehow the people of Georgia seem to prefer
General Evans for that honorable position.
This is merely a little skirmish in party
lines—the real battle will come afterwards.
Therefore, the friends of both candidates
should guard against saying anything that
offends the friends of either, as the democracy must present a solid front after the
nomination.

The Looking Glass.

A new weekly journal will make its initial appearance in Atlanta next Saturday. It will be called The Looking Glass and will be practically a local review with profuse illustrations and cartoons. Its projectors promise that its standard will be high in every particular and that it will be bright, lively and vivacious. Mr. O. H. Stein leaves The Constitution staff to become its editor, and Mr. J. W. Hill will be business manager. The Looking Glass.

No Change in Mr. Child's Condition. Philadelphia, January 27.—After a consul-ation between Doctors DaCosta and Leidy, the physicians in attendance upon George W. Childs, the following bulletin was issued at 12 o'clock tonight:

"Mr. Childs has passed a better day. His condition remains serious. Dr. Leidy will remain at his bedside during the night. Drs. DaCosta, Leidy and Morris."

In addition to the information contained In addition to the information contained in the bulletin, Dr. Morris says that there is no immediate danger in Mr. Childs's case. Philadeipnia, Pa., January 77.—At haif past 10 o'clock tonight the physicians in attendance upon Mr. G. W. Childs announced that his condition had not materially changed since the last bulletin. He is now conscious and the physicians expect that he will pass the night quietly.

New Needlework Novelties. Our new illustrated supplementary catalogue of stamping patterns and embroidery materials sent for 2 cents to pay postage if you mention this paper. Cumming & Co., 248 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

DR. BARNETT TO LECTURE .- Dr. E. DR. BARNETT TO LECTURE.—Dr. E.,
H. Bernett will deliver a lecture at the
Caldwell hall, in West End, on the evening of January 30th, his subject being:
"Hebron and Bethlehem." The proceeds of
the lecture will go to the West End Presbyterian church. The doors will be open
at half past 7 o'clock, and all who attend
are promised a charming entertainment,
Admission will be 25 cents.

NOTICE—Will the party or parties who sent envelope and contents to No. 47 West Fair street call and get same, or it will be sent to the Hebrew Orphans' Home.

The death of Miss Constance Fenimors Woolson is a loss to American literature. This New England woman understood southern life. She was in touch with our people, and her novels were widely read in this region.

TABERNACLE TALK.

"I'm Weary Tonight." Lines suggested by the remark of an invalid at the Grady hospital.) Like a sweet summer rose, in the gather-

ing gloom. The beautiful day is now folding its bloom, And here, at my window, suppressing a

I watch the gray shadows of evening draw nigh, And I'm weary, so weary tonight.

Oh, long have I suffered, but heaven knows best,

And though I am weary and waiting for rest I try not to murmur, I try not to weep,

But oh, in my soul, I am longing for sleep-For my heart is so weary tonight. I think of the blossoms, now under the

snow, How they kindled the charms of the bright long ago-

Oh, sweet were the days as they smiled on the dell And soft were the star-gilded shadows that

On the beautiful edge of the night!

The old southern homestead, its green velvet lawn, The oak trees of childhood, their scepters all drawn,

The song of the bird, and the chirp of the rill. The fields that unfolded so dream-like and

still .-All throng in my bosom tonight.

To lie 'mid the groves, in the mystical gleam Of the moon and the stars as they tranquilly beam,

Where soft with the tread of the old-fashioned May The flowers of God might spring up where

'Twould make me so happy tonight. Tas stars in the mist of the dim, far away,

Seem wearily waiting for the footsteps of day, And so am I waiting for heaven's sweet

breath,-I long to give up this sad breathing to

death, I'd smile should he claim it tonight. Oh, then should I wake in a surcease of

pain, With never a sorrow to haunt me again, No fever can live in God's beautiful light.

No sunset at evening, no weeping at night But gladness forever,-today! -L. L. KNIGHT. Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D.

Rev. Henry Clay Morrison, D. D., was born in Montgomery county, Tennessee, on May 30, 1842. His lineage, derived from the best stock of the old world, is a fusion of English, Welsh and Irish, with just enough of Pres-

byterianism to sayor of a Scottish ancestry.

His father was a farmer of sterling in-

dependence, who reared a large and inter-esting household, and taught his children

Dr. Morrison was one of ten children thus

reared. His early education was entrusted to the shools in the immediate vicinity, while his more advanced studies were con-

ducted under special teachers. At the age

of fourteen, while yet a mere lad he pro

fessed conversion and became a member of the Methodist church. During the whole

of his early life the health of Dr. Morrison

was decidedly precarious and uncertain.

Once or twice he was given up to die, as the

skill of the best physicians had pronounced him beyond the hope of recovery. During the last year of the war Dr. Mor-

rison became the chaplain of the Eighth

Kentucky regiment and followed the wavering fortunes of the lost cause, until the melancholy 9th of April, the day that wit-

nessed General Lee's surrender at Appo-

mattox, and the closing hours of the confed-

After the war, having fully made up his

mind to continue in the ministerial profes-sion, to which he had been divinely called, he entered the regular itinerant work, and

joined the Louisville conference in 1865. He

traveled a circuit for the first year, after

which, for nearly twenty years, he was stationed, serving three of the central and most important charges of the city: Broad-

way, Calvary and Chestnut, and serving each of them four years, the full limit al-lowed by the conference of the Methodist

While serving as a pastor in Louisville,

Dr. Morrison was called to the presidency

of the Logan Female college, at Russell-ville, Ky. He declined the call, however,

as he preferred to devote himself exclu-

sively to the work of the ministry.

At the age of thirty-eight he was complimented by the Agricultural and Mechan-

ical State college, of Alabama, with the de-

gree of D. D. He was elected a delegate to the general conference at Nashville, Tenn., in 1882, and has ever since been a regular delegate to all the stated assemblies of

that body. He has been an active member

and has served as chairman of one of the standing committees. At the last general

conference he was elected one of the secre-taries of the board of foreign missions, at which time he was serving his fourth year as pastor of the First Methodist church

Dr. Morrison was transferred from the

Louisville conference to the North Georgia conference by Bishop McTyeire in 1886. Dur-

ing Dr. Morrison's pastorate of the First

Methodist church, over eight hundred per-sons were received into the membership, and his efforts were signally blessed of the

As a speaker Dr. Morrison has a

As a speaker Dr. Morrison has a com-mading presence, endowed with all of the graces of the orator. His voice is strong and musical, his eye flashing, and his whole manner impressive and eloquent. His ser-

of the conference in all the delib

in this city.

to fear and worship God.

H. C. MORRISON, D.D.

What he will now do, or whether he will accept another pulpit, is purely a matter of speculation. Perhaps Dr. Talmage himself is ignorant of his plans as yet. One thing is certain: The world is not yet ready to retire him. They have listened to his eloquent words too long and waited with too much eagerness for his sermons, to suddenly give up a pleasure, which has been to many their greatest which has been to many their greatest comfort in this world. It would not be a bad idea for Dr. Talmage, in casting about for a new church, to turn his eyes in this direction. We would be glad to have him in the south and Atlanta will be the first to extend him a cordial invitation. Calls to this church and that, however, will not be lacking, and the Brooklyn divine, in this respect, will have no reason to over-look the tangible indications of his popu-

mons are all brief and to the point, and while they are carefully prepared in the study they are all extemporaneously delivered. Dr. Morrison enjoys a wide reputation, and has many friends and admirers

all over the country. As a servant of God

he seems to be enamored of his high call-ing, and his fondest ambition is to lead men to the knowledge of Him in whose glorious

The resignation of Dr. Talmage, as pas

tor of the Brooklyn tabernacle, after occu-pying that pulpit for nearly twenty-five

years, has created something of a sensa tion in the religious world. Dr. Talmagis not an old man. He has still severa

surprise hat is caused by his resignation. It was thought that, after serving the Brooklyn tabernacle so long, he would spend his remaining years in the service of that congregation. When Dr. Talmage

was called to this important charge in

1868, it was not by any means the pulpit which it is today; nor was Dr. Talmage, a that time, as distinguished as he is now

The Brooklyn tabernacle and its pastor

have grown together. Ever since the way

they have been associated, and the silent years which have brought to Dr. Talmage the triumphs of his Christian ministry

have made the sanctuary in which he preaches second only to that associated

with the fame of Spurgeon, the lamented pastor of the great tabernacle in London. What he will now do, or whether he will

vigorous activity before him and t has greatly augmented the

work he is engaged.

Every now and then a beautiful poe comes to the front which is well worthy of preservation. The following is a gem from meditations of one of Atlanta's most

gifted women:
Daisy's Prayer. Sitting alone in the twilight Scanning the day incomplete; Restless and weary with striving To live at the Master's feet.

The quiet was softly broken By a sound so strangely sweet, And my door was gently opened To the patter of little feet. "May I kneel down by you, auntie,

And say my little prayer,"
Said our precious meadow Daisy,
In the door, white-robed and fa "Now I lay me," softly spoken, Blessings asked on dear ones a Then "forgive your little Daisy," From the dewy lips did fall.

Though the good-night kiss was given,

With her face so full of wisdom, Latent strength and untried power.

"I'll tell you the prayer I like best,

'Tis the one that says 'forgive.'
Do you s'pose if I died tonight
I'd go up with God to live?

"Would he send a pretty angel,

"An angel, perhaps," I whispered,

As I pressed the shining head

Then the trembling red lips faltered

And the blue eyes filled with tears, "I wish he would come his own self, I'm only just four years."

"He will if you ask him darling,"

And her face grew bright again; She knew not to doubt the Savior As grown-up women and men.

And feeling the day complete, for I've learned of little Daisy

Satisfied, peaceful and still, For the Master uses our failures

To work out His righteous w

Sitting alone in the twilight-

Atlanta, Ga.

of the Bible.

The way to the dear Lord's feet.

At the Young Men's Christian Associa

tion this afternoon there will be a good meeting and one to which verybody is invited. Mr. D. E. Shumaker is the ap-

pointed leader and a splendid talk is expected from him. Mr. C. P. W. Nims, o. Beston, known as the "traveling evangelist" will also

ist," will also speak. Much good is to be derived from these Sunday afternoon meet-

Baptist.

The subject which Dr. Hawthorne will discuss this morning at the First Baptist church is the query: "Is there anything better for man than money?" The anything the subject of the subject

nouncement is given out, in an indirect way, that Dr. Hawthorne will have some

thing to say about the recent prize fight, and from his views in regard to this popu-

lar am usement, a lively rebuke may be

Dr. Henry McDonald will occupy his pul-

Dr. Henry McDonaid will occupy his pul-pit at the new Second Baptist church this morning at 11 o'clock and also tonight at 7:39 o'clock. At the evening service Dr. McDonald will continue his interesting se-

ries of lectures on the different characters

Central Baptist church, corner Peters and

ings af the Christian association.

LUCY-E. POWELL, M.D.

Sitting alone in the twilight

Or come himself instead?

Third Baptist church this morning at il o'clock. His subject will be "Success in Life," and will be specially addressed to young men. Everybody is given a cordial invitation.

North avenue mission, corner North avenue and Fowler street. Sunday school at 3 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting at 7 p. m. The mass meeting of all the Baptist Sunday schools of the city will be held at the North avenue mission today at 3 o'clock p. m. Good music and the following addesses: Kev. J. D. Winchester, F. C. McConnell, S. Y. Jameson, Mr. J. T. Pendleton, Mr. A. C. Briscoe and Mr. W. A. Hempnill.

At the West End Baptist. Rev. S. Y. Jameson has recovered from his recent illness and will occupy his pulpit tomorrow morning and evening. The new choir is thoroughly organized, and will dispense some fine music at the church servi The Sunday school music will be under fine music at the church services direction of Mr. Ira G. Jones, assisted by

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets, A. C. Ward pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; W. M. Perryman superintendent. Young people's meeting at 3 p. m., led by J. C. Wilson. Ladies' society at 3 p. m. Monday; prayer meeting at 7:45 p. m. every Wednesday Seats free. All cordially invited.

Rev. F. M. Haygood will preach at Beach Spring today at 11 o'clock a. m. All are invited.

Methodist. The services at the First Methodist church this morning and evening will be conducted by the pastor. Rev. J. B. Robins, D. D. This church has secured one of the best choirs in the city for the present year. The music last Sunday was exquisite, and the large congregation was charmed. The same voices will compose the quartet today.

Rev. Walker Lewis, D. D., will preach at Trinity church this morning at 11 a. m. and tonight at 7:30. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Seats free. Everybody invited.

Boulevard church, Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. J. C. Hendrix superintendent. Class meeting at 3 p. m. Epworth League 5:45 p. m Social prayer meeting followed by teachers meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Merritts Avenue church, Rev. Peter A Heard and Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D. D., associate pastors. Freaching at 11 a. m. by Dr. Hopkins, and at 7:15 p m. by Rev. P. A. Heard. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Park Street Methodist church, West End, Rev. J. W. Roberts pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Class meet-Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Classing at 8:30 every Sunday morning. worth League at 6 o'clock every Sunday evening. Ladies of the church meet every Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the church. Prayer meeting and social reunion every Wednesday night at 7:30.

Payne Memorial church, corner of Hunnicutt and Luckie streets, Rev. T. J. Chris tian pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:15 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. N. E. Stone superintendent.

St. James's church, Marietta street. Rev. M. S. Williams pastor. Preaching at 11 a m., and 7 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday ol at 9:30 a. m. E. M. Roberts super-

East Atlanta mission, Rev. W. D. Shea, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30. Prayat Trinity home mission at 7 p. m. Preaching at Trinity home mission at 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p. m., Frank Richardson superintendent Prayer meet-Richardson superintendent Prayer meeting Tuesday at 7 p. m. Preaching at county prison Sunday at 3 p. m. by city mis sionary, Rev. W. D. Shea.

Decatur street mission, 376 Decatur street. Frayer meeting every Monday and Thursday night, beginning at 7 p. m. C. H. Burge, superintendent.

Marietta Street Methodist church, Rev. A. F. Ellington preaches morning and even-ing. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. F. R. Hodge superintendent.

Presbyterian.

Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., will preach at the First Presbyterian church this morning at 11 o'clock, and tonight at 7:30. All are cordially invited.

Barnett Presbyterian church. Rev, B. Davis pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., by the pastor. Sabbath school at 10 a. m., and 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Central Presbyterian church, Rev. G. B

Strickler, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Professor W. W. Lumpkin superintendent; Charles Montgom-ery and Charles J. Ottley, assistants. Mission Sunday school No. 1, corner Buena Vista avenue and Fortress street. School meets at 3 p. m. W. H. Pope superinten-

dent. All are cordially invited. Mission Sunday school No. 2, near Hul-Mission School meets at 3 p. m. Services at night at 7:30, also Friday evening at 7:30. Charles J. Dayton, superintendent,

John J. Eagan, assistant. Wallace Presbyterian church, corner Fair thd Walton streets, Rev. R. A. Bowman, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. All

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holderby, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Fourth Presbyterian church, Chamberlin street, Rev. T. P. Cleveland, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. All are cordially invited.

Episcopal. St. Philip's church, corner Washington and St. Philip's church, cother washington and Hunter streets. Rev. Albeon W. Knight, vicar. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. Service and sermon fl a. m.. Service and sermon 7:30 p. m. Weekly services: Wednesday II a. m., Friday 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Seats all free. Public cordially invited. Ushers in attendance.

Services at St. Luke's cathedral today as follows: Holy communion at 7:30 a. m., morning service at 11 a. m., evening prayer at 4 p. m., and special service conducted by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at 7.30. Rev. Benjamin will officiate and preach at the morning and evening services. As he is a young man and a member of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, his address at the night service will be specially interesting to night service will be specially interesting to

Mission of the Incarnation, Ashby, near Gordon, West End. Rev. A. R. Bourne will conduct divine service at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Christian.

Rev. C. P. Williamson, after an absence of ten days, spent in Virginia, has returned to the city and will occupy his pulpit both morning and evening. His subject this morning will be "Moses, the Secret of His Success." At night he will discuss the parable of the Ten Virgins.

Christian Science. Church of Christ, Scientist, 42½ North Broad street. Divine service at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and Sunday school at 11:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend these ser

Congregational.

Rev. Warren A. Candler, D.D., will preach again at the Central Congregational church, on Ellis street, this morning and tonight. This is the last engagement of Dr. Candler at this church and he will be prested with an overflowing convention.

F. Beck, superintendent. Christian En-

First English Lutheran Church. First English Lutheran church. Services at the Young Men's Christian Association hall at I o'clock, conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Spiritual Church. The members of the First Spiritual church will meet at No. 20 King street this Sunday night at 7:30 o'clock. Religious services nds cordially invited.

The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army will have great meetings in their hall, No. 146 Marietta street, today at 11 a. m. and 3 and 7:30 p. m. Mr. Nims, "prison evangelist," will speak. Captain Brooks, of Ocala, Fla., will lead special revival services; also Ensign and Mrs. Merriweather and "Happy Frank," from Chattanooga Tenn., will take part in these soul-stirring gatherings. A hearty welcome to all.

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

A large quantity of what is termed "cutsheet" India rubber is used by Ehglish manufacturers in that line, the material being the pure gum which has been massed upon a mixing mill, and afterward put into a rectangular iron box and pressed into a solid cake, this box being fitted with a traveling arrangement something like that of a planer, so that the cake of rubber can be slowly fed out of one end and against a small revolving knife, which cuts it into the thinnest possible sheets. These sheets are used in making balloons tobacco pouches, and articles of that kind, no little skill, however, being required to insure success in producing such goods from the unvulcanized material. Thus, to make a perfect sphere, it is a matter of common knowledge among balloon makers that no number of pieces less than seven be used. The pattern cutters, said, use nine, eleven, thirteen, or fifteen pieces, always going on the odd number, it being alleged that a balloon made of eight, ten, or twelve pieces would not expand evenly. Goods made of this cutsheet are usually cured by the cold process or by the vapor cure, and in some case no vulcanization is resorted to at all. Fornerly India rubber thread was made of the cut-sheet, and a great deal of skill was attained in its manipulation.

Two very effective mechanisms in an improved form have lately been introduced in cotton manufactories, with a large gain in the facility and the amount of work ac-One of these devices is a combination of feeder and opener, both built together, making one machine, so ompact, with feed easily regulated by a lever on the side, changeable in less than a minute, and with a hopper holding about 350 pounds. Another divice of special ingenuity is an automatic cleaner trunkconnecting opener and breaker, being at once discharged into the dust neans of an exhaust fan-thus effecting a great saving in time and labor over the old way, giving besides the assurance that the trunk is always in a position to do the largest amount of work in the best possible

Some of the improvements in the struction and equipment of the new light-house of La Heve, near Havre, have re-sulted most successfully, it appears, in ecuring the desiderata essential interests of navigation at that end of the Seine, the site being also some 400 feet above sea level. The plan shows two towers 270 feet apart and 66 in height, with the focal plane 473 feet above sea level, so that the range of direct visibility of the lights is thirty nautical miles, supposing the eye of the observer to be sixteen feet above the level of the sea. Of the original or previous couple of fixed lights, the northern has now been converted into a lightning flash revolving light, while a subsidiary fifth-order petroleum light has been substituted for the southern fixed light. The four-panel apparatus has a focal length of three hundred millimetres and a height of one-half meter, and embraces a vertical angle of one hundred and forty-three degrees. The lower catadioptric rings protected by glass plates from the dus particles poduced by the combustion of the carbons. There is no artificial vertical divergence or dipping of the light to the nearer sea, as this divergence not only nearer sea, as this divergence not only involves loss of light to the horizon, but has proved quite unnecessary, and the nearer sea, viz., within two miles' radius of the lighthouse, is illuminated just as well by the bifocal arrangement.

Several new volatile compounds of lead have been brought to the attention of the Royal Society, London, the discovery of which, it is represented, gives, a key to the solution of many difficulties which have hitherto beset investigation, and, by exam ining the various furnace reactions of lead compounds in the light of these discoveries, the result is claimed to be a true explanation, for the first time, of the metallurgy of lead, founded upon accurate knowledge. The process involved in this discovery consists in passing a stream of air through the ead ore in a Bessemer converter, by which simple means the whole of the converted into pig lead or litharge or sul-phate of lead, as may be required, thus enabling manufacturers to insure the proouct which at the time is most profitable. No fuel is necessary, as the oxidation of the ore supplies all the heat that is essential for the purpose, and not only is all the lead obtained without loss, but the silver also without expense. ver also without expense.

Careful tests show that the simple condensing engine, under preper pressure and load, will give a good economy. Recent of the power plant of the New mills, Utica, give the economy of a pair of sinmple condensing Corliss engines, coupled to same shaft with cranks at right angles, as follows: When the engines were develop-ing at forty-six pounds pressure 189 horse power, the steam consumption was 25.31 ounds per horse power per hour; developing 289 horse power at thirty-six pounds pressure, the consumption was reduced to twenty and one-half pounds of steam a horse power per hour; developing 496 horse power at forty-seven pounds pressure, the consumption was only slightly short of consumption was only signify short of nineteen pounds of steam per hour; and, developing 406 horse power at fifty-seven pounds pressure, the duty was slightly in excess of eighteen pounds of steam for each horse power each hour.

The use of aluminum in place of magn sium for the production of a flashlight is strongly advocated by Professor Glasenapp states that aluminum, if employed in the form of bronze powder, is not equal to magnesium as a source of light in taking photographs by flashlight, but that it is really much cheaper than the latter. The following is stated to be the proper mixture for the purpose: Aluminum powder, 21.7 parts by weight: sulphide of antimony, 13.8 parts, and potassium chlo-rate, 64.5 parts, the same precautions being taken in preparing the mixture as in cas of the magnesium flashlight. In regard to the rapidity of combustion of such a mixture one-seventeenth of a second has been found out; two grams of the mixture were burned in a small heap, two cm. long and one cm. wide. And in respect of chemical intensity, Professor Glasenapp states that he found by exposing gelatine plates beth a Warnerke actinometer to the light of said mixture and to that of other mix tures prepared with magnesium, the employment of equal quantities of the metals resulted in a superior light from aluminum, though not of considerable amount. The speed of combustion is ascertained to be slower—about one-fifth of a second—if a mixture is used composed of thirty parts, by weight, of aluminum powder and seventy parts of potassium chlorate.

It is now aspertained that the attempts

is now ascertained that the strength and ductility of manganese steel are boat increased by hastening the cooling of the metal. But in doing this in the case of castings it is necessary, according to the opinion of Mr. Fiewe, an exper encert investigator, to take care that the rapid cooling does not cause cracks at re-entrant angle and other weak spots. In forging ing its steel the temperature, he says, should i raised gradually as the metal conducts ho

slowly; during forging, also, the metal acts like a carbon steel containing 1.25 to 1.50 per cent of darbon, and requires heavier blows than most steels. Further, it may be rolled hot into sheets 649 inch thick without special difficulty, and with proper pre-cautions too, as thin as Mi inch thick; cold it has been rolled still thinner, but requires requent annealing. In machining it, the hardest carbon or chrome steel is required.
Mushet and other self-hardening sorts being insultable-light cuts and very slow are essential—and, as an estimate, it takes four times as long to machine manganese steel as common carbon steel. In the em-ployment of this metal for car wheels, tests have shown an advantage of remarkable long runs, on an average, before turning seven times, in fact, the average mileage of chilled cast iron wheels on the same line

Attention is called by a writer in The National Builder to some peculiar character-istics of luminous paint, and the facts to be observed in obtaining from it the best service. Among the facts presented is the important one that a greater luminosity is produced by a short and near exposure to an ordinary artificial light, or by being placed near a window about sunset on a rainy day. Again, after ten seconds' expos ure to good diffused daylight, which is really as effective as an exposure of ten hours, this substance will give out a practical light for ten or twelve hours, and the luminosity will not entirely disappear in less than thirty hours-such a difference in the times required for the absorption and the emission of light being so remarkable as to make it seem that the light emitted is many times greater than that ab It is also found that a temperature of three hundred or four hundred degrees will not put calcium sulphide into a luminous condition, though, after exposure to light, an increase will make it much more luminous wever, is not a conversion of heat into light, because if kept at a high tem it becomes non-luminous in a

ROME'S SHADY SIDE.

A Bad Man Tries to Run Away and

Rome, Ga., January 27.-(Special.)-Policeman Guice tried his marksmanship today on a running negro and winged him sufficiently to stop his flight. The negro's name is from Mann. He lifted a fine mackintosh from the store of Gammons & Co. and Guill got on his trail. The negro gave him a from the store of Gammons & Co. and Guice finally shot and then shot again. Both bullets took effect, but neither wound is dangerous. Mann is in jail.

Two negro women became involved in a discussion over the affections of a Lotharic last night and it was getting quite heated when one did the razor act. She made a swipe at the other and a bad cut, barely missing an artery, was made in her neck The injured woman will recover and the other has skipped.

Dr. C. S. Harris made a discovery today that has caused much talk and considerable abstinence from hog meat. His sen, who conducts a meat market, sought a hog today and found the meat in a peculiar condition. Dr. Harris examined it and dedition. Dr. Harris examined it and de-clared the cause to be the presence of trichinae. He is positive on the subejct and fears of trichinosis are being express-ed by those who like sausage.



1-Jonas Hardluck-For the last time Friends, health, wealth, all have desert-



2-Farewell!





-that I forgot to pay last winter's coal

Macon County Citizen: Shipments of western corn to Macon county seem to have ceased altogether more than a year ago, and the shipments of western meat to this section are growing beautifully less every year. If our farmers continue to increase in hog-raising as they have the past two years, home-raised meat will soon crowd out the western article and soon crowd out the western article, and there will be peace and plenty in Macon county in spite of the unjust mancial policy of the government.

OBITUARY.

FAIN-Died of scarlet fever, January 27, Clara Kathleen, aged four years and six months; daughter of Mr and

RIOTING MINERS.

Foreigners Destroy Property Drive Everything Before Th Pittsburg, Pa., January 27.-A anarchy, in whose train followed bl arson and destruction of property, over the Mansfield coal region today began at dawn and at dusk it was es that \$100,000 worth of property had destroyed. Made wild by fancied grievane

liquor, a mob of several hundred for ers-Hungarians, Slavs, Italians Frenchmen-swept over the country rounding Mansfield and through the m of Tom's and Painter's runs. They atta mine owners and miners, and the few tered deputy sheriffs, wrecking can destroying property. Until noon the met with hardly any resistance. At time it reached the mines of Beadling Br ers, near Federal, on the Pittsburg, o ters and Youghiogheny railroad. roiters met determined resistance, and checked. With repeating Winchester in their hands Thomas, William and Beadling stood their ground and open fire upon the mob as it advanced. fired four volleys in quick succession tally wounding one and injuring a dozen others. The man fatally wound Frank Staple, a Frenchman. He was through the body, and is probably dead fore this. The names of the injured not be learned.

After the fourth volley, the rioters t ed and fled precipitately down the hill this moment a train bearing Sheriff a ards and forty deputies pulled into h ling and the officers quickly al started in pursuit of the rioters, fifther they ran. The chase was a long and one, but finally sixteen were overtaken a captured. They were marched to the M field fail at the point of revol the way the party was met by a pof citizens of Bridgeville, under comm of Squire Casper Meyers. After the rice were locked up rumors of an attempt rescue were rife and as a matter of pa caution, the prisoners were brought this city, and are now safely lodged in county jail. They will be held to and arson.

SCHEME TO DEFRAUD.

It Was Not Complicated, but It 1 the Banks. Kansas City, Mo., January 27 .- The g

jury now in session here has for days be investigating a deliberate scheme to fraud the National Bank of Commerce of \$60,000 and it is known that two dictments have been returned and care for the arrest of the offenders are in hands of Marshal Stewart. The in which has caught the bank in several mercial centers in the United States, brought to light by its Kansas City n cations. Its extent, as far as traced between \$150,000 and \$200,000 with all details act yet ascertained. The pr charged with this swindle are the l firm of J. H. Bemis & Co., of Jeffers Tex., and George W. Howell, of Fort Son Kas. Banks in Connecticut, Tenn Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Illi are known to have been defrauded the full extent of the fraud is not fully known. In Kansas City, the Na al Bank of Commerce was caught for 000. The manner in which the swindle perpetrated was not a complicated Each firm drew accommodation drafts the other, due principally in thirty, and ninety days, respectively. In firm on which the draft was drawould accept it. The draft was drawn in the second se would accept it. The draft drawn up so as to make the amount odd dollars and cents, the purpose for s ing it the appearance of a draft drawn the sale or purchase of lumber in the chary course of business and not for an odation draft which is made by person of good credit who desires to ender for another an accommodation, and win is almost certain to be for an amount round numbers. These drafts were in several months ago when the firms good credit, but were really in failing cumstances. The next step was to go the banks and, under false representating the drafts cashed. About the the drafts became due, the firms fall. The fact that the drafts were time do the bills of lading to the drafts as is ually done on sight drafts and cover the fraud in regard to the misrepre the paper was for acco and not for the actual sale of lumb

PISTOLS BUT NO CARDS.

The Shackelford Family Has a liar Case.

Lexington, Ky., January 27.—Just Markington, Ky., January 27.—Just Markington is in the throes of a sensation the principals of which are the most art tocratic and wealthy people of this count. The affair, which has been suppressed, markington in muscles of the sense of the country of the sense of the s result in murder. The Shackelford family one of the most prominent in Kentucki. In Richmond it is represented by the progeny of Colonel J. T. Shackelford, will two sons, Bates and Clay. The latter is per of one of the largest who hardware firms in the state.

On Wednesday night Bates Schacke gave a swell eucher party at his resid the elite of Richmond attending. The der Shackelford is opposed to card paring, and on Thursday called on Bates arread him a curtain lecture. Hot won passed between father and son and it elford became infuriated and took side said threats were exchanged. Clay Sh with his father. On Friday evening armed himself and went to his brother Bates was in the front of the star and Clay, drawing his pistol, fired and then turned and ran. The ball Bates in the chest and glanced off into side. He grabbed two pistols from the counter and chased his brother some tance and fell unconscious on the sidewal Clay Shackelford was arrested and plan under bond. The wounded man is in bad way. The matter has been suppress

ALABAMA'S OLDEST CITIZES. Five Times Married and the Fat

of a Large Family.

Birmingham, Ala., January 27.—(Special There lives in Ozark, in one of W. H. Sir of age. There is evidence to prove the has been married five times. By first wife he had five children, by his ond seven, by his third nine, by his fit none, by his fifth nine. The last will still living. He married her forty-one rago. He was living with his third when the stars fell in 1833. He was from her deld in 1841, 1854. from hard labor in the field in is separated from his first wife; his was sold away from him by his m his third and fourth died, and his fifth lives. He has become the father of for children since he became one hundred year of age. His hair is as white as snow as his face and skin indicate great age. is a remarkable case and res here will vouch for the facts stated.

JOE MULHATTON IN THE WEST.

Story of an Attempted Express Re bery with New Features.

St. Paul, Minn., January 27.—A Dealwood, S. D., special says: A train robet named John Dalton was captured by one of the Northwestern express messenger today. Dalton had himself expressed of the inside of a stuffed buffalo, but his game was spoiled by his removing one of the animals glass eyes, through which he stude a six shooter, covering the messenger. The latter, however, escaped from his deady range and leaped upon the back of the stuned animal. The back caved in and be dropped upon the robber inside and sat of him until the next station was reaches when Dalton was turned over to the authorities. The safe contained \$50,000. Evidentif Dalton had confederates who were to see to his signal. They have not been appropriate the support of the signal.

BEHIND T News and Gossip

HAVE NEWSPAPE

When, as Would Tackle New

TWO SPLENDID AT The Warde-James Richard Manafi Schirmer Map

Roland Reed's vis and was, it is needle ful to Reed's man there is no use de be improved. It ha easily pointed out, comedy, it will soo It is hard to write star, especially for like Roland Reed. did material in "Da element is too str exception end badly each time on a seri weak feature, for t central figure gets these situations. All rapidly remedied, a ta" again it will be of Roland Reed's I like "Innocent a shows Reed at his ly funny in this pla anything else he d anything else he I enjoyed more tunity of making ney Rosenfeld. I

the most success



as a real genius genius is cloaked was a little dubio coming, fearing him might be cha How agreeable His is a charming an artist in the gentleman of refi a man worth kn all familiar with He first began genuine, such we "Gypsy Baron," Amorit" and efforts in this lit for "The Lady Bainmakers." Rainmakers."
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He is an intemakes up his m go he bends all He sank \$30,000 if take "The Step garded, and still from an artistic above the heads of Syria," was told by those w libretto to the the best things got into the har Aronsons—was cast and was didn't go. He whole responsib York roast was is now writing lev Frohman af dy, by the way, and he also has Goodwin and on

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Frederick W

found that had their ton after, and they was quoted a would accept paper man ago Mr. Warde "After scorii ton's play, as judgment, s the large cit exception of has not yet listly criticise to please. We express purporto arrassis to appear in were afterwa

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ING MINERS. January 27 .- A d coal region

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ain bearing Sheriff

TO DEFRAUD. plicated, but It P

Banks. January 27.-The berate scheme to Stewart. The the United States its Kansas City d \$200,000 with all 3 & Co., of Jeffer the fraud is not which the swindle cipally in thirty,

the draft was draft. The draft to make the amount is, the purpose for gee of a draft drawn. represe shed. About the the due, the firms fall drafts were time draft to the drafts as is drafts and covered to the misrepresent tual sale of lum

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uary 27.-Just throes of a sensation y people of this cas been suppressed largest who e state.

d attending. called on Bates at lecture. Hot W riated and took s the front of the s ious on the side

d and the Fat Family.

BEHIND THE CURTAIN

News and Gossip That Leaks Out from the Stage World.

HAVE NEWSPAPER MEN ANY SHOW When, as Would-Be Dramatists, They

Tackle New York Criticism?

The Warde-James Combination, and Then Richard Mansfield-Death of Laura Schirmer Mapleson-Other Gossip.

TWO SPLENDID ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK

Roland Reed's visit was a successful one and was, it is needless to say, very delightful to Reed's many admirers here. But there is no use denying it, "Dakota" can be improved. It has faults that could be pointed out, but like every other it will soon be licked into shape. It is hard to write a play for a comedy star, especially for an eccentric character like Roland Reed. There is a lot of spiendid material in "Dakota." As yet the serious element is too strong and the acts without exception end badly, the curtain going down each time on a serious situation. That is a weak feature, for the comedian who is the central figure gets no chance at all in these situations. All this will be, I am sure, rapidly remedied, and when we see "Dakoagain it will be one of the best comedies

of Roland Reed's repertoire.

I like "Innocent as a Lamb." That, to me, shows Reed at his best. He is excruciatingly funny in this play—is more Reed than in anything else he does.
I enjoyed more than I can tell the opporty of making the acquaintance of ney Rosenfeld, I had known him as one of the most successful playwrights of his day,

as a real genius in his line; but oftentimes genius is cloaked in an ill-fitting garb, and I was a little dubious when I learned he was coming, fearing that my good opinion of him might be changed by personal contact. him might be changed by personal contact. How agreeable was my disappointment. His is a charming personality. He is handsome and I must say, altogether attractive; an artist in the purest sense of the word; a gentleman of refinement and culture. He is

all familiar with his work.

He first began as an adaptor from the genuine, such well-known comic operas as "Gypsy Baron," "The Black Hussar," "Amorit" and "Nanon," being among his efforts in this line. He wrote the librettos for "The Lady or the Tiger," and "The Rainmakers." He is the author of "The Club Friend," "A Possible Case," "The Club Friend," "The sense." Whirlwind," "Inauguration," "The Sena-tor," "A Stepping Stone," and other come-"The Bena-

He is an intense fellow, and when he He is an intense fellow, and when he makes up his mind that a thing ought to go he bends all his energies to that end. He sank \$30,000 in trying to make the people take "The Stepping Stone," which he regarded, and still regards, as his best work from an artistic standpoint, but which was above the heads of the hol polloi. His experience with his last opera "The Rainmaker of Syria," was about as unfortunate. I am told by those who have heard it that his libretto to the "Rainmaker" was one of the best things he ever did; but the opera best things he ever did; but the opera into the hands of a falling dynasty—the unsons—was put into the hands of a poor Aronsons—was put into the hands of a poor cast and was poorly costumed and, well-didn't go. He finally had to assume the whole responsibility and did, but the New York roast was too much to overcome. He is now writing on a comedy for John Drew, a commission that was given him by Charley Frohman after seeing "The Club Friend" which he wrote for Reed—a splendid comediate the transport of the company of the com dy, by the way, but one not suited to Reed and he also has in hand a comedy for Nat Goodwin and one for Reed. Altogether he is a very busy man indeed.

Frederick Warde had a peculiar experience early this season when he went into New York with Henry Guy Carleton's romantic play, "The Llon's Mouth," and found that the critics without exception had their tomahawks out and their guns loaded for bear. It was Carleton they were after and they gut him. After that Warde after, and they got him. After that Warde was quoted as saying that hereafter he would accept no play written by a newspaper man. Asked about this a few days

would accept no play written by a lewspaper man. Asked about this a few days ago Mr. Warde said:

"After scoring unmercifully Mr. Carleton's play, as a sort of refinement of cruelty, the newspapers asked for my opinion as to the cause. This I was utterly unable to understand myself. The play is, in my judgment, admirably written, strong and plcturesque. It had been accepted in all the large cities of the country, with the judgment, admirably written, strong and picturesque. It had been accepted in all the large cities of the country, with the exception of Boston and Chicago, where it has not yet been presented, and although justly criticised in parts, had always seemed to please. We went to New York for the express purpose of presenting the play, not to appear in the familiar tragedies, as we were afterwards forced to do. I had expected that since Mr. Carleton was a journalist the guild would look on him with favoring eye, but instead of that it seemed to take a fiendish delight in scoring him. He was accused of imitating Shakespeare, to which one favorable critic, Nym Crinkle, responded that some other playwrights would do well to imitate Carleton.

"I was talking to a journalist friend of mine one day—I could mention his name, but would prefer not to do se—and asked him why the critics were so ferocious toward one of their guild. "Take my advice," said he, 'and never produce another play by a newspaper man, for it will meet with the same reception." Accordingly, when I was asked why the play had been scored so

the same reception.' Accordingly, when I was asked why the play had been scored so -and, mind you, it was the play alone, and not the performance—I merely quoted this opinion as a newspaper man's suggestion. As for saying myself that I would not accept a series of the series of th cept a play simply because it was written by a newspaper man, nothing was farther from my mind. The acceptance or rejection would depend on the play itself, not on the man who wrote it, and if another piece as good as "The Lion's Mouth" Fere presented to me today, I would accept it, although a scroe of journalists had collaborated upon

"Afterward we presented the rest of our repertoire with much better success, and it was very gratifying to see how many people there are still who are anxious to see Shakespeare's plays fairly well presented. It is a noticeable fact that never were the works of the great writers so elaborately and accurately staged as now." Continuing Mr. Warde predicted that as the country grows in wealth, refinement and culture, the patronage and prosperity of the legitimate drama will grow with it. Nov. he says, were the prospects for the future brighter than now. He thought this should be an inducement to young actors to aim for higher levels of the profession, and not be content to figure in performances whose sole object is to amuse. He attributed the popularity of the farce "Afterward we presented the rest of our

comedy to the fact that the man or woman who works hard all day long, whether
within doors or without, seeks to relieve
the tension put upon him in his struggle
for a livelihood by finding in the evening
a light and airy something that will lift
the load from his mind and heart and replace ft with laughter.

"In this way the frivolous forms of theatrical entertainment are doing some good,"
he said, "even if they are failing to instruct. As wealth becomes more diffused,
the fight for life less exacting, and leisure
more general, the farce comedy and horse
play will disappear, and in their places a
better class of performances will be generplay will disappear, and in their places a better class of performances will be generally given. Dramatic art is as much a luxury as any other kind of art, and is accessible to people only as they have the time and means to enjoy it, the same as books, pictures, statuary, etc. There are many performances given in the theaters of the country that are in no sense of a dramatic character. They are simply shows, requiring no special talent, teaching no lesson, inculcating no moral, simply amusing. To some extent they will always exist, because there will always be people unable to appreciate anything higher; but unable to appreciate anything higher; but with the spread of education and intelli-gence, with the other influences named, such exhibitions will largely diminish."

The death of Miss Laura Schirmer-Mapleson took from the stage one of its most picturesque figures and ended the career of a woman whose life has been most event-ful. Mme. Mapleson was born in New York in 1862. Her father was the artist, Ludwig A. Schirmer, and her mother was a lady of noble German birth. She displayed a great nusical talent, even as a child, and on De cember 22, 1869, she made her debut as an infant phenomenon in Chickering Hall, Infant phenomenon in Chickering Hall, Boston. Even then she played the piano and organ as if by instinct, and sang difficult music at sight. The singer's musical education was completed under the best masters in this country and Europe, and on February, 9, 1879, she made her first sppearance in this city at a concert with Franz Rummel, the pianist. She was then engaged by John Stetson to sing in grand opera at the Globe theater, Boston, where she made her debut in Auber's "Les Diashe made her debut in Auber's "Les Dia-mantes de la Couronne." The next season she sang in opera here under the manage ment of Max Strake Miss Schirmer then went to Italy, where



LOUIS JAMES.

she married the tenor, Arthur Byron. After studying in Milan she appeared as Lu-cia in Pisa on February 17, 1884. Then followed a tour of all the chief cities of Italy and Turkey.

In Constantinople the prima donna man-

aged her own opera company owing to the feilure of her impressario, and met with some adventures. The sultan heard of her some adventures. The sultan heard of her artistic success, and ordered her to appear before him. She sang, and made a hit, received many presents and the appointment of court singer with a large salary. Her good fortune was not to last, however. Her hasband, with whom she had not lived happily for some time, had gone back to his home in Italy, and soon afterward some reports were circulated with regard to Mrs. Byron, and it was announced that she and others had been poisoned in Constantinople. others had been poisoned in Constantinople.

These rumors came to the ears of Mrs. These rumors came to the ears of Mrs. Byron's friends, who set an investigation on foot and found that they were without foundation. The sultan was angered, however, and revoked her appointment as court singer. This was in 1888. From Constantinople she went to Paris, where she sang Ophella in "Hamlet" with success. Byron died in 1889, and on March 18, 1891, she was married to Colonel Henry Mapleson at the British embassy in Paris. Meanwhile she had sung in London and Berlin under Colonel Mapleson's management, and in Sephad sung in London and Berlin under Colo-nel Mapleson's management, and in Sep-tember, 1891, she returned to this country. The following month she began a tour of America, opening in Boston in "Lucia." At the completion of this tour she went to Vienna, where she sang at the opera house under the direction of Hans Richter. She then returned to America, and in October, 1892, produced "Fadette," en opera in which she made a short and not very successful tour. Then came a con-cert in Canada, and last fall she made her debut as a comic opera star in "The Fenc-ing Master" under the management of F.

Mrs. Mapleson remained with the Fencing Master Company until the end of its Pitts-burg engagement on the 13th instant. That night she contracted the cold which has re sulted so seriously. While the opera was in progress the scenery was being removed from the theater. This necessitated leaving the doors open, and as the night was very cold Mrs. Mapleson became very much chilled. On her return to her hotel she became very ill and graw rould was the second very the se came very ill and grew rapidly worse. She insisted upon coming on to New York, and when the train reached Jersey City she was so ill she had to be carried to a carriage.

At the New York actors' fund fair Laura Schirmer-Mapleson received the prize of 500 awarded to the most popular prima

donna.

Mrs. Mapleson, who was a handsome woman, spoke fluently five languages and her
musical compositions were of merit. She
leaves a young daughter by her first hus-

Harry B. Smith has in press a comedy which is unusual in subject and possesses a number of striking and original features. Mr. Smith is publishing a limited edition of the play, to be used exclusively for presents, and the author, who is an ardent bibliophile is authority for the second or the play. the play, to be used exclusively for presents, and the author, who is an ardent bibliophile, is authority for the statement that the volume will be an example of modern book making, as perfect as possible in all technical points. The title of the comedy is "Will Shakespeare, Player," and it deals with incidents in the life of the poet. The scene of the first act is Stratford, where Shakspeare is shown as a youth, the deer stealing and the trial before Sir Thomas Lucy being episodes, while there is a strong romantic interest. A glimpse is here give of the life of strolling players of the Elizabethan period, the earl of Leicester's company coming to Stratford to give a performance. Richard Burbage heading the troupe. The scene of the second act is the famous Mermaid tavern, where the Mermaid Club, of which Ralegh was president, and Shakespeare a leading spirit, was wont to congregate. There is much lively comedy in this act, and a thread of melodramatic plot which develops in a strong scene at the fall of the curtain. In the last act a graphic ploture of the theater in Shakespeare's time is given. The stage is to represent the Globe theater in 1597, on the occasion of the first production of one of Shakespeare's plays. Incidental to the comedy five songs will be introduced, the lyrics being imitative of the style of the Elizabethan song writers. The author has written a lengthy "Proem," which is a study of the personal and theatrical life of Shakespeare, and is the result of diligent research.

Whenever Sardou produces a new play charges of plagiarism are preferred against him. Many of these have been sufficiently proved. "Le Crocodile" was unquestionably taken from the form source as Tom Taylor's "Overland Route." The subject and situations of "Fedora" were previously used in a novel and play by Belot. "La Tosca" contained scenes used by Maurice Barrymore in his "Nadjeska," the manuscript of which was long in possession of Sarah Bernhardt. Now, when Sardou has just been making charges of plagiarism against others, Paris playgoers have discovered that the entire first act of his "Mile, Sans-Gene"

is an almost literal reproduction of "Un Ange du Sixieme Etage," a vaudeville in one act, by MM. Stephen A. et Theaulon, which was played for the first time at the Gymnase, February 21, 1838. Bayle Bernard adapted this under the title of "The Angel of the Attic," a piece very familiar in London and New York in the old days, and still in print. Mr. Henry E. Abbey has paid a large sum for the American rights in "Mile Sans-Gene," of which this first act is said to be by far the best.

A London special says: "Augustín Daly was interviewed concerning the report that he will bring his London season to a premature close. He said that he never had the Intention of shortening Ada Rehan's stay here. Now that her Viola in Shake-speare's "Twelfth Night' had become the only positive sensation of the fashionable Lordon season, he was more likely to pro-long his season than shorten it. "His season would certainly last until May,

when Eleonora Duse would begin a six week's engagement. After Duse, Sarah Bernhardt will begin her engagement. "This season covers forty weeks," continued Mr. Daly. 'Rehan, with twelve weeks between Duse and Bernhardt. That does not indicate failure. The fact is that my theater has become a house of the highest class at less labor and expense than is required to make a Fifth avenue success. My company will open in Chicago next September, and in New York next November."

Charles Coghlan has again left Rose's company and this time with the announce-ment that he positively would not under any circumstances return. He seems to have left without any previous announcement whatever. The first the company knew of first determination was on his failure to show up one night last week, compelling John T. Sullivan to jump into his role. Later Coghlan walked in and with his wife, Kuehne, complacently took a seat in a box. Miss Coghlan has shelved "A Woman of No Importance," for the time being, and is appearaportance" for the time being, and is appear-ing in "Forget Me Not" and other features of her repertoire. She finds that business in New York is just about as bad as she was told it was-even worse.

When H. W. Roseborn was manager



RICHARD MANSFIELD.

Katherine Germaine because she was "built ike a barrel." Katherine sued for damages and a Syracuse jury was so impressed with the delicate outlines of her form that it the delicate outlines of gave her \$1,925 damages.

A novel incident is reported from Topeka, A novel incident is reported from Topeka, Kan. Stuart Robson's company in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" was billed to appear there January 8th. When the day came it was known that Mrs. Robson would not play, owing to her absence in Chicago, where her mother lay dead. But as an evening paper came out with an elaborate interview with Mr. Robson on the dramatic interview with Mr. Robson on the dramatic control of the state of the Interview with Mr. Robson on the dramato-art, every one in the audience that evening had gone on the supposition that Mr. Rob-son would be there, of course. But Mr. Robson was not there; he, too, was in Chicago, and his part as Dromio of Syra-cuse was played by the Dromio of Ephests, Giles Shine. Mr. Shine, it appears, did some great work. He had to be on the stage. Giles Shine. Mr. Shine, it appears, the solve great work. He had to be on the stage almost all the time, but he succeeded in making very many think that Robson was in the cast. He imitated Robson's peculiar lisp and mannerisms so nicely that many in the audience were heard saying that it was not difficult to tell Robson from Shine.

Tragedian Thomas W. Keene is agitating the idea of a national theater in this country. He would bar out "showmen" in its management and have it understood that art should be superior to scenery and calcium lights. He thinks there should be a stock company of representative actors and a school of instruction under the direction of such a man as Jasanh Jefferson. such a man as Joseph Jefferson.

When Dick Golden sang his clever t when Dick Golden sain in the development of the Ghost That Dica't Walk." I found it didn't go with very marked favor because it wasn't understood. To an actor, when salary is properly forthcoming on payday, the "ghost walks." So much in introduction of this clever bit written by

The Dough Ghost. The Dough Ghost.
I'm an actor when I'm "in it,"
Way up in the business, too;
A little down on my luck this year—
You know how it is, don't you?
Been playing "legit" on crossroads,
New versions of William Shakespeare.
Instead of Delmonico's, after the show
Been friendly with lunch and beer.
Did I hear somebody asking
I to ur. "Ghost" was good on the "walk".

Did I hear somebody asking
If our "Ghost" was good on the "walk"?
Hush! And I'll tell you a dream I had
After cheese and beer and a talk:
I dreamed 1 saw "Hamlet."
The Ghost was made of dough!
Ophelia's wreath of pale green nerve,

Ophelia's wreath of pate states and Bedecked a wig of tow.

The king stuck dead in his second line. The queen wore bright red hair.

The entire play was execrable.

The actors not all there.

I thought the electrical lights Went out at half-past 9, And left us all in darkness, But we didn't seem to mind.

But we didn't seem to mind.
The queen tucked up her royal skirts
To give us a good break-down;
The king was nabbed by a policeman
For saying he'd "paint the town,"
And the audlence now "tumbled"
That the play was not as "billed,"
And with clamors wild for justice
The overa house was filled. The opera house was filled.
Then the manager from the footlights,
In a voice as sweet as honey,
Heaping "palsies" on the actors,
Returns demanded money.

At this moment I awoke me,
And turning in my bunk,
The familiar thought steals o'er me;
They have seized my hotel trunk.
And I know it, for I hear it Softly dragged along the hall.

Lucky thing to have a dough "Ghost"?

Our "Ghost" hasn't "walked" this fall.

Cur "Ghost" hasn't "walked" this fall.

"You have no idea." said a young actress, how thankful we all are for the mild weather. You know," said she, "that on the road—I mean when we travel from city to city—we go to hotels, and the tariff does not include fires. The extra charge for that is high, and an awful tax on a small salary, so we girls are up to all sorts of schemes to save on that item. Sometimes we double up, go two in a room, and go halves for the heat. Sometimes we try to do without the fire, and get fearful colds. I have often sat in the warm hotel parlor nearly all day and as soon as it got dark went to my room and lit all the gas burners, and took the chill off that way. Often I have, on my way home from the theater bought a bundle of kindling wood, and had it nicely wrapped, and made a nice blaze to eat my little supper and go to bed by. The hotel keepers are very sharp, and are up to alm, st every dodge. If you do order a fire, you must generally ring for the man every time it needs mending; he is seldom allowed to leave a scuttle of coal in anybody's room. If it was left, why, one could abstract some and saye it to start a fire the next day, or to keep the same one in two days, only being charged for, the one ordered. I have, however, kept a fire in three days. Every time the man fixed it I would take off all

the coal I could, and lock it in one of the bureau drawers, and use it as needed, managing to keep the room fit to live in. It wouldn't have been quite right, but I am a very light eater, and I thought that what they saved on food I'd take out in coal. I have carried a small oil stove lately, and that was a very good idea."

paid-and yet the most equitably paid-ac pind—and yet the most equitably paid—actress in this country. She receives 15 per cent of the gross receipts of "Princess Nicotine," and as her share has gone almost as high as \$2,000 in a single week, it will be seen that some very big business has been done by the opera. The advantage of a deal of this kind with a star like Miss Russell to the courtous since the smaller the reof this kind with a star like Miss Russell is quite obvious, since the smaller the receipts the smaller her income, and vice versa. Mr. Hopper has a somewhat similar arrangement with his manager, Ben Stevens. He is paid a sliding scale of percentage, his share increasing as the business grows larger. That is to say, he receives a comparatively small share of the first few thousand dollars taken on the week but (presumably enough to pay the running ex-penses), his part of them is proportionately fattened up.
The Illustrated Dramatic Weekly, of

which Leander Richardson is the inspiring genius, is a success. It is unquestionably one of the brightest-perhaps the brightestknown. It is unique, bea ed and brilliantly enited.

The will of the late Charles H. Garwood bequeaths his estate, placed at the normal value of \$5,000, to his widow, Emily J. Garwood, until she remarries or dies. In the event of her marriage, she is to receive one-third, and Mr. Garwood's father and mother who reside in Atlanta, Ga., are to receive the remainder. At the death of the father and mother, their share is to be di A MAN IN FRONT.

AT THE THEATERS. The Warde-James Company on Wed-

nesday and Mansfield on Friday. The appearance of Frederick Warde at the Grand next Wednesday and Thursday reminds one of his famous performance of "Virginius" at the Grand opera house, Pittsburg, a few years ago, when he and his company played two acts of that romantic tragedy in their ordinary street clothes. The baggage of the company had gone astray and at 8 o'clock in the eventure that the street was full or severe first the severe was full of severe. ing the opera house was full of people and the company had no costumes. What was to be done? Mr. Warde settled the question by stepping in front of the curtain, and in the course of a humorous speech, in which he explained the situation, offered to go on with the play if the andience to go on with the play it the andence would grant them indulgence by allowing them to appear "as we are." The audience applauded and looked forward with some pleasure to a novel experience. "As we are," in Mr. Warde's own case, meant a short sack coat and gray trousers. He was the Virginius, of course, and the lady who played Virginia appeared in a tailor-made traveling costume with a satchel suspended over her shoulder by a strap. while a little round walking hat with a coquettish feather topped her off. The res of the company were ordinary young men and women who looked like dry goods clerks and schoolma'ams as much as anything else. The play opened with the regulation scenery of early Rome, but the performer were all most prosaically of the nineteenth century. The flowing periods of the text were spoken with the utmost gravity by the dry goods clerks and schoolma'ams and Mr. Warde, with his short sack coat tightly buttoned around him, strode into view and began to declaim the beautiful lang-Sheridan Knowles has placed in the mouth of Virginius. The audience tittered at first, but only for a moment. There was no resisting the earnestness of Mr. Warde's Virginius, in spite of his absurd costume. Even when he threw his arms around, in the act of drawing about him his imaginary flowing white robe, they

him his imaginary flowing white robe, they did not laugh. They could only see Virginius, and the short sack coat had disappeared entirely. In the course of the first act Virginius seizes a shield and sword, as he exits, with a heroic speech. Mr. Warde drew the glittering silver shield upon the arm that was arrayed in a wrinkled black sleeve belonging to the sack coat, pro-ducing a very queer effect of incongruity, ducing a very queer effect of incongruity, but the audience accepted it as archaeologically correct and did not resent the sac coat even then. It was really a wonderful performance, and it is doubtful whether the audience enjoyed the latter part of the play more that the first, although after the second act the trunks arrived and the conclusion of "Virginius" was given in the magnificent costumes that Mr. Warde al-ways insists upon in his productions. Talk-ing afterward about the matter, Mr. Warde

said:
"Yes, it was a rather risky thing, but it turned out all right. Just before the curtain went up I called the company around me on the stage and spoke to them, saying: 'Now, boys, this is very funny. I admit Now, boys, this is very funny. I admit that. But, to oblige me, and to sustain your own reputations as artists, please laugh at it now, and not before the audience. Forget that you are not properly costumed and show the people of Pittsburg that a good performance of "Virginius" does not depend upon dry goods and armor, That is all I have to say. I leave your cenduct on the stage to your own good taste. And," continued Mr. Warde, beaming with satisfaction, "you saw how beaming with satisfaction, 'you saw how they behaved themselves. They did not think about their dress, but paid attention only to their business. But I should not care to play 'Virginius' in a sack coat as

Richard Mansfield Next.

Richard Mansfield, who is in many of the best aspects of stage art the foremost ac-tor of our day, will appear at the Grand opera house on Friday and Saturday even-ings and Saturday matinee, opening Friday evening in the brilliant comedy, "Beau Brummell." Mr. Mansfields impersonation is a crea

tion in the highest sense. He has had no predecessor; no one to even suggest a thought; not even a tradition to build upon, but with luminous clearness he has brought into existence a wonderfully clear-cut character. The polished man of society and the hero of romance are curiously blended in Brummell, with his thorough self-poise, polished coolness, unshaken self-possession, biting sarcasm and colossal impudence. In the pathetic climax of the play Mr. Mansfield is exquisitely touching. Brummell is depicted with his mind failing, in abject poverty, as with his mind wandering he lives over again the splendor of his time of prosperity. Self-contained, ceremonial, elegant, courtly, magnificent as if still a predecessor: no one to even suggest a elegant, courtly, magnificent as if still a dispenser of prodigal hospitality, and yet, through it all, pathetic, with a profound and heart-breaking pathos not readily de-

scribed in words.

Mr. Mansfield will have an audience limited in numbers only by the capacity of the theater. He will present "Beau Brummell" here with all the nicety of stage detail and embellishment which he displayed in this

city last season.

Mr. Mansfield will offer for the Saturday matinee A. C. Gunter's dainty comedy, "Prince Karl." The role of the dainty young prince affords Mr. Mansfield ample scope for the display of his versatility as a light comedian. In the fourth act Mr. light comedian. In the fourth act Mr. Mansfield introduces his famous drawing room entertainment. Mr. Mansfield's second night engagement

will be marked by an elaborate production of Feuiliet's drama. "A Parisian Romance." The central figure in the play is an old, paralytic Frenchman, Baron Chevrial. Mansfield's delnieation of this role has become a character study of wonderful vivid-ness and power. This is the character that first brought the great actor into promi-nence and which equals any of his famous characterizations. The selfish roue is made characterizations. The selfish roue is made by Mr. Mansfield of such realistic strength that it is watched with breathless inter-est. This is the play in which thefamous ban-quet scene occurs, where Baron Chevrial is overtaken by a stroke of paralysis while delivering his famous toast to "Matter." This is an excellent selection of plays for this city and Mr. Mansfield will be warm-ly welcomed by the better class of theater-goers. As the demand for seats promises to be very great, an early application for

places is necessary. The sale of seats and boxes will open Wednesday. COMING TO THE EDGEWOOD. Chattanooga Grows Enthusiastic Over

the Noss Jollities.

From The Chattanooga Times.

Blase theater-goers were out in full force last night. The blase theater-goer belongs to a class, which, despite continued belongs to a class, which, despite continues allegiance to the stage, is a ways peevishly complaining that theatrical attractions are growing monotonously alike, and that there is nothing new under the roof of an opera house. But this class have changed their the context in t views since witnessing the entertain given by the Noss Jollity Company. performance is of such a refreshingly dif-ferent character from any that has been given in Chattanooga for years; it is marked by such delightful informality; it is so clean and dainty, and it is permeated with such an abundance of life and mirth and music, that he must indeed be a captiou critic who fails to join in the general enjoyment the entertainment creates. "A Quick Match" is a skeleton on which are strung the clever and financial capabilities of a company of talented musicians. They play on every conceivable instrument, and extract music from everything about them.

Newspaper Statistics. Newspapers now cover the civilized world newspapers now cover the civilized work and the press constitutes a recognized necessity everywhere and in every line of human thought and interest. There are about 5,000 daily newspapers in the world and more than one-third of them are published.

lished in the United States.

Great Britain has 400 dailles, France has fewer but the City of Paris has 141—probably more than the combined daily publications of London, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The Pekin Gazette has been regularly issued in China for more than 1,000 years and is still of its original size and form. The oldest newspaper in Europe and form. The oldest newspaper in Europe is The Post Zeitung, published at Franfort not far from where the art of printing had its birth. Besides the daily press we have 20,000 weeklies that have done much to advance the cause of humanity and the progress of civilization.

ress of civilization.

Some of these are familiar old timers—always "patent" and up to date, but 'tis easy to single out the higher excellencies that express the iner shades of thought and feeling, together with more consummate grace and force of diction. This brings to mind The New York Dramatic Mirror, established in the seventies and which, by the ress of civilization. mind The New York Dramatic Mirror, es-tablished in the seventies, and which, by the way, is the official organ of the American theatrical profession. It is to the theatrical world what the leading papers of the day are to the progress of our counter. It is world what the leading papers of the day are to the progress of our country. Its let-ters, which are from every important Amerters, which are from every important materials in city, are quite inetresting, and foretell the strength and character of all the performances given in the leading theaters throughout the country.

With matchless ease it displays each week

the entire doings of the profession and pos-sesses a stamp of authoritativeness seldom

sesses a stamp of database equaled.

The Mirror is always clean and brimful of good things and this is one reason why its circulation is constantly increasing outside of the profession. People never tire of what is really good—the really good grows upon

A SPLENDID INVENTION.

It Will Be of Great Interest to Every House-Owner in America. There is on exhibition at 288 Whitehall street the Skates open fireplace furnace. Mr. Seth Arnold, the general manager of

the parent company at Knoxville, Tenn., is pulating it. number of prominent citizens of the city went to see the workings of this new and

wonderful invention.

Architects, who, to all appearances, are as much interested in it as any one, were there closely inspecting it and talking of its various advantages in the construction of private residences. They were unanimous in their opinion that it was the "ulta ma-thule" for heating and ventilating purposes. thule" for heating and ventilating purposes. Simple in its construction, easily manipulated, beautiful in adornment, economical in its workings and with a heating capacity that is said to far excel every other furnace made, it is more than likely that it will receive the support and patronage of the people, not only in Georgia, but throughout the southern states.

There are many advantages in this furnace. Of course, every one who sees it states what he or she thinks its best feature. The feature that more forcibly im-

ure. The feature that more forcibly im pressed The Constitution representative that inspected it was that it constantly admitted a stream of fresh, pure air, and at the same time bore away the foul or impure air. As a warmer and a ventilator it is

surely in the lead. surely in the lead.

Mr. Arno'i is exhibiting this invention in Atlanta for the purpose of securing a first-class city agent. It occurs to one after investigating it that whoever is fortunate enough to secure the agency will have a very satisfactory article to self and one that, if properly manipulated, will bring that, if properly manipulated, will bring

him in large dividends.

If any one wishes to see the workings of this furnace they are cordially invited to call at 288 Whitehall street, where Mr. Arnold and his assistants will take great pleasure in showing them.

Rheumat'sm originates in the morbid condi-tion of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism. Get only Hood's.

No Change Yet.

Yes, 'tis the same old story. You see the weather often makes a change and winter will soon change into spring, but the cut prices of R. S. Crutcher & Co. will never change, for they intend to sell goods at cut prices for the rest of this year, at least, Now they are offering bedroom suits, beveled French plate glass in dresser, three pieces, as low as \$12.50. Also a full stock of matting, which runs as low as 12½ cents. In the way of parlor goods they carry a large line, and it all goes at the old popular cut rate" price. Be sure and see them. R. Crutcher & Co., 87 and 89 Peachtree

street. WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

D. H. Dougherty & Company, the People's Friend.

The record made by that old reliable and go-ahead house, D. H. Dougherty & Co., last week was one the people will appreciate. As announced a week ago they made prices right and the people flocked to their store, notwithstanding several days were inclement. The coming week will be made more eventful than last as prices have been put still lower and a large volume of goods of almost every description will be thrown on the market for just what they will bring. They have determined to reduce—in fact sell out—their entire stock so as to have room for spring goods. It will be to the advantage of the ladies to visit D. H. Dougherty's early this week and get pick of the bargains offered.

A Word to the Wise.

and get pick of the bargains offered.

A Word to the Wise.

If you are in search of fine or medium furniture it will repay you to visit our wareroom this week. All our fine silk tapestry parlor suits and fine mahogany and oak chamber suits, sideboards, hat racks will be offered at 50 cents on the dollar of the factory cost. No such opportunity has ever been offered to buy fine Grand Rapids furniture at half the cost of production. We have about 300 beautiful suits on our offors and we only ask an examination to convince you that we are doing just what we say in this card. P. H. Snook & Son.



### THE BANAN' MAN.

Interesting Facts About the Foreign Fruit Venders in Atlanta.

SMALL PROFITS MAKE THEM RICH

A Centa Dozen on Bananas Is Considered Good-They Are Big Buyers-Crowded Cellars Behind the Tiny Stores.

The average fruit vender's stand offers, seemingly, very few temptations as a business enterprise. The stock of fruit always seems to be hopelessly out of proportion to the chance of getting rid of it and decay and ruin apparently stare the unhappy proprietor in the face.

proprietor in the face.

But, gentle readers, do not waste any sympathy upon him. In spite of his old coat and dejected mien the chances are at least two to one that he is making more money than you are and will be comfortably well off inside the next few years.

bly well off inside the next few years. A Constitution reporter investigated the fruit-stand business the other day and received several good-sized surprises in the course of his rounds. He had no idea, in fact, that he possessed such a large and elaborate fund of ignorance on any one subject. In the first place, he believed, like most people, that the average corner vender sells not over two or three dollars' worth of fruit a day. The commission men of the city are responsible for the asserstands in Atlanta that dispose of at least seventy-five dollars' worth a day, and they have books and orders to prove it. This

was surprise number one. He also imagined that they purchased small odds and ends of inferior stocks. How great a mistake this was will be ex-plained in detail further on.

The third blunder was in supposing that any information could be obtained from the venders themselves. The every-day Italian in the orange and peanut business could give an oyster points on secretiveness. Here is a sample: The reporter had picked out what he thought was a promising subject, in the shape of a little weazened up old fellow whom he had endeavored to cultivate in the past by an occasional purchase of bananas. They were on speaking terms and had even exchanged a few remarks any information could be obtained from the of bananas. They were on speaking terms and had even exchanged a few remarks about the weather, the abnormal size of grape fruit or some kindred topic. So the reporter felt quite confident as he brought up before the stand.

"Good morning," he remarked, blandly, "howd'y find business today?"

The Italian raised his shoulders and eyebrows simultaneously and turned out the palms of his hands.

"Where do you buy your fruit?" asked.

'Where do you buy your fruit?" asked

the reporter, inspecting an orange. "How?" "Where do you get this nice fruit?" Although the old man ordinarily spoke English pretty well, he seemed to have forgotten the language entirely. "Nice fruit?" he repeated. "Ver nice. You have some?"

"Do you buy direct or of the commission houses?"

The vender gave another shrug and a

blank stare.

"Mission hous'—don' understan'."
The reporter walked off disgusted.
The other venders yielded no better results. At the first question their suspicions were aroused. They saw in the interrogator a man who evidently meditated opening a rival banana stand and resolutely declined to give him any tips on the profes-

ing a rival banana stand and resolutely declined to give him any tips on the profession. It was at the commission houses and from the fruit importers that some real data were obtained.

"Yes, we do a great deal of business with the fruit-stand men," said one well-known importer, "and, in a sense, they are desirable customers, for they always pay cash. Not a single one of them ever carries an account. But, on the other hand, they are the sharpest traders in the world and one must look sharp in dealing with them not to be worsted. They know values to the cent and there is not a trick of the trade that they are not experts in.

"Are they heavy buyers?" he continued. "Well, I should say so—the heaviest we have, A single dealer will think nothing of buying from 100 to 150 bunches of bananas. They buy them green very cheap and ripen them in their own cellars. This is their plan in fact with all fruits and there ripen them in their own centars. This is their plan in fact with all fruits and there is where their profits come in. Lemons they buy by the carload; oranges, from they buy by the carload; oranges, from fifty to one hundred boxes at a time; grape fruit the same; apples, ten to twenty bar-rels; raisins, forty to fifty boxes; peanuts,

a dozen sacks, and at least fifteen cases of Malaga grapes at once. These are not collective purchases, but those of an individual dealer. "All the Italians make a specialty of Tokay grapes and buy them in lots of fif-teen to twenty crates. The average pur-chaser hasn't the faintest idea of the enormous stock stored away behind the little

street stands."

This is absolutely true. Nearly every fruit stand in Atlanta is rented with cel-lar privileges in the rear and there the un-ripe fruit is stored away in crates and barfruit stand in Atianta is rented with celiar privileges in the rear and there the unripe fruit is stored away in crates and barreis and left to become mature and sweet. There are several typical establishments on Marietta street. In front of each is a tany increased, but door and wandy, in which a shight out tempting display is made. The oranges, appace, peace and precision and not a new or speece as visione famy where. Everything to been side forward and by a singular comencerced precision and not a new or speece and forward and by a singular comencerced increased speeces are turned to the fear.

The whole store is narmy by enough for the proprietor to swing his arms in but could one penetrate the mysterious regions benind, a roomy basement. Would be uscovered literany crammed with stock. Dozens of bunenes or bananas hang from the rafters, crate after crate cumbers the floor and the piled up barreis in the corner reach to the celing.

The proprietor of one of these establishments is a metanchoily eyed gentleman from Greece, who wears a suit that would disgrace a scarecrow, and can draw a check for \$30,000. At least that is what those who know him best assert.

All the commission men and in fact everybody who knows anything of the subject say that the truit stand business is exceedingly profitable—yet the pronts singly are small to an absurd degree. The Italians are satisfied, for instance, if they make a cent a dozen on bananas, and other things are in proportion. This, of course, has reference to the average sales for the true vender never hesitates to take advantage of circumstances and send prices upward in proportion to the eagerness of the customer. But it is by respecting the pennies that he gets rich. Apropos of this there is a good, if ancient, story of a street gamin, who approaches an old woman running a peanut stand.

"Gimme a cent's worth," he says.

"Git out wid yet" exclaims the old woman, "I don't sell no cent's worth."

The boy crosses over to an Italian.

"Hi, dago! Let's have a cent's worth o reis and left to become mature and sweet.

ter the general market on their own account.

Two or three of the larger fruit-stand men of Atlanta are reputed to be rich, and twice that number are certainly in any circumstances. Their rating generally bothers the commercial agencies on account of their extreme secretiveness. A desier may, for instance, claim to be a perfect pauper, and bear out the assertion in his looks, yet all the time have a big golden neal-eag in some Italian bank in New York. In the nurticular of minding their own business, they have no rivals on earth.

### THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered Saturday, January 27, 1894.

REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION

By Peeples and Stevens, Reporters for the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia

Wallace v. Jones et al. Before Judge Richard H. Clark. DeKalb superior court.

1. The evidence showing beyond all controversy that the parties on both sides claimed under Thomas L. Wilcox, the plaintiffs by a certain consent decree alone. plaintiffs by a certain consent decree alone, and the defendant by the same decree as and the defendant by the same decree as a link in the other chain of his title and by a sheriff's sale as a link in the other chain, there was no error in treating the possession of Thomas L. Wilcox, prior to both the decree and the sheriff's sale, as available to the plaintiffs in founding their prima facie right to recover. Nor was there any error in making the comparative strength of the plaintiffs' title and the defendant's title the ultimate test of whether fendant's title the ultimate test of whether there should be a recovery or not. If the title of Thomas L. Wilcox in its complete integrity passed into the defendant, whether through the sheriff's sale or through the guardian's sale, the plaintiffs could not reguardian's sale, the plaintins could not re-cover. If the sheriff's sale was defeated as a means of passing title by reason of four years possession by the tenant for life under the decree, during which there was no legal obstacle to enforcing the levy, and if the guardian's sale was defeated as a means of passing title by reason of notice in the defendant that the guardian himself was in fact the purchaser at his own sale, then the plaintiffs could recover.

2. Where minors, pending a bill filed by ther pressors, were made parties plaintiff.

2. Where minors, pending a bill filed by other persons, were made parties plaintiff by amendment, a next friend representing them, there was no need to serve them with a copy of the bill, and where a decree in their favor was taken at first term, the decree purporting on its face to have been taken at that term by consent of parties, there was no irregularity, much less any there was no irregularity, much less any absolute invalidity.

absolute invalidity.

3. Where letters appear in the transcript of the record, the record being of a case in which there was a consent decree rendered many years ago, and the letters apparently have some real relevancy to the fact of consent, they may be treated as a part of the record and be received in evidence accordingly.

dence accordingly.

4. Where a man, his wife and their minor children, the children being represented by a next friend, were co-plaintiffs in a bill which was disposed of by consent decree, and that decree declared that certain cree, and that decree declared that certain premises, previously the property of the husband and father, should belong to the wife for her life and to the children in remainder, this was, in effect, a conveyance by the husband and father; and if the wife and children, in and by the same decree, parted with other premises which previously belonged to them, and these premises thereby became the property of the father and his children by a former marriage, the wife and her children were purchasers for value from the husband and father. Possession by the tenant for life

chesers for value from the husband and father. Possession by the tenant for life under the decree for four years would inure to the benefit of the remaindermen as against the lien of an existing judgment against the husband and father.

5. A purchase by a guardian at his own sale, where the sale is otherwise legal, is not void, but is voidable only at the election of the wards. A guardian may sell a vested remainder under an order granting leave to sell the land, his ward having no estate in the land except the remainder so sold.

6. Where one of the theories involved in the case on trial is that a guardian was the real purchaser at his own sale, al-though he conveyed by deed to another, and it appears that the other afterwards conveyed to a brother of the guardian nomi-pally for a consideration but without any in fact, evidence that the brother, on sellin fact, evidence that the brother, on sell-ing and conveying the property to the par-ty whose title is attacked by the wards, paid a part of the purchase money received by him over to the guardian, is admissible without showing that the brother's vendee, without showing that the brother's vendee, the party from whom this purchase money came, had notice that the guardian had any interest in it or that it was received for his benefit. The sole relevancy of the evidence, however, would be in its tendency to show that the guardian was the real purchaser at his own sale, and that both his nominal vendee and his brother co-operated with him in abusing the guardianship and thus mate themselves trustees for the and thus male themselves trustees for the

7. Where the value of the land in con-7. Where the value of the land in controversy in a given year is relevant, its value for some years immediately hefore and after may be relevant as tending to show what the value was in the given year. 8. Inadequacy of price alone, where the price named in the conveyance purports to be a substantial amount, such as two hundred dollars for the remainder in one-half of a tract of land lying in a remote county from the one in which the sale took place, is not évidence from which it could rightly be inferred that a subsequent purchaser for value had notice that the guardian making the sale, and who conveyed to anfor value had nouse that the gatalan making the sale, and who conveyed to another person, was himself the real purchaser at that sale, and that the person to whom er at that sale, and that the person to whom he conveyed acted for him in making the

9. There being no evidence that the defendant knew anything of the condition of the mind of the plaintiff's mother in the interval from 187 to 1889, evidence that she was of unsound mind during the whole or a part of that interval was not admissible to charge him with notice of anything; but it was admissible to affect him on the question as to whether the occupant of the land continued to be her tenant after she executed the deed of April 3, 1878, since it would bear on the question of her sanity when that deed was executed; and if she was then insane, her grantee in that deed, he being a volunteer, would hold in trust for her, and the occupant of the land would be thereafter in possession under her the same as he was before the deed was made.

10. If the title passed by the sheriff's sale, the immediate purchaser at that sale, being then, as to the premiser at that sale, being then, as to the premiser at that sale, being then, as to the premiser at the sale.

9. There being no evidence that the de-

the immediate purchaser at that sale, being then, as to the premises sold, a trustee for the children, he acquired as against them only a voidable title. But the money which he advanced to purchase the execution, or to purchase the land under it, went to disencumber the title of the children, whether, in order to take the benefit of that sale and avoid it as passing title to their trustee for his own purposes, they would not and avoid it as passing title to their trus-tee for his own purposes, they would not have to refund the amount advanced with interest, quaere? And, some of the children being still minors, whether an election could be made for them except by a court

could be made for them except by a court exercising equity powers, quaere?

11. There being no evidence tending to show that the defendant in fi. fa. became the owner of the fi. fa. before the sheriff's sale under it took place, or was the owner, legal or equitable, when that sale did take place, it was error to charge the jury anything whatever touching such ownership.

12. The possession of the tenant for life or of any one holding under or for such tenant cannot operate as notice to a purchaser of the estate in remainder of any defect in the title of his immediate vendor to the remainder interest, although he may not purchase the remainder separately but the whole fee, his vendor having a conveysnce which covers in the same deed both the estate for life and the remainder. Remaindermen as such are not entitled to possession and covert the venture that the sense and covert the estate that the same that the content and covert the estate that the content that the country that th maindermen as such are not entitled to pos-session and cannot have it in their own-right until after the death of the tenant for life.

right until after the death of the tenant for life.

13. There was no error in charging the lury in substance thus: "The right of action did not accrue to these minors, and they had no right to sue until their mother flied. On the death of their mother the right of possession was cast on them; the life estate by the decree was in her. There is no limitation running against either of them if you believe from the eveldence that the mother did not die until 1889, because that is only four years ago; and in order for limitation to run against one as to title to land it must be at least seven years; and the statute does not run against minors until they become of age and seven years thereafter. So, if you believe that the ages of these children were as represented by the testimony, there would he pe bar by

apse of time upon their right of recovery. Judgment reversed.
Candler & Thomson and John L. Hopkins & Sons, for plaintiff in error.
George Hilly-r. J. S. Candler and D. C. McLennan, contra.

Dodd et al. v Solomons & Co. et al. Be-fore Judge Falligant. Chatham superior

fore Judge Falligant. Chatham superior court.

The undisputed evidence showing that there were mortgage liens, which were not attacked as fraudient or invalid against the property of the debtor to an amount exceeding the value of such property, and one of the mortgages having been foreclosed and the arsets of the debtor being in the custody of the sheriff under such foreclosure at the time of the appointment of the temporary receiver, it was error for the court at the hearing to grant the injunction prayed for and make the appointment of the receiver permanent as against the pending levy and the outstanding mortgages not controverted.

Judgment reversed.

McAlpin & LaRoche, for plaintiffs in error.

Harden, West & McLaws, by brief, contra.

Cushman et al. v. Coleman. Before Judge Guerry. Bibb superior court. 1. Where the terms of a conveyance by deed to a trustee are large enough to em-brace the fee in the premises described, and this fee is carved up into an estate for life in favor of one beneficiary and a remainder in behalf of other beneficiaries who are un-certain and unascertained, the instrument should be construed as clothing the trustee with full title, and the title as to the re-mainder should be considered as abiding in mainder should be considered as abiding in him so long, at least, as the identical persons who are to take and enjoy it are not ascertainable. Up to that time, the trust is executory, and the remainder is an equitable, not a legal estate. The trustee represents it, and should he become barred by prescription, the beneficiaries will be barred also. That a trust in remainder will become executed on the happening of a certain event, such as the death of the tenant for life, does not involve, as a presupposifor life, does not involve, as a presupposi-tion, that the trustee has no title to the re-mainder, but to the contrary; for the pas-sage of the legal title out of the trustee into the beneficiaries is what executes and

into the beneficiaries is what executes and terminates the trust.

2. A deed conveying to a named trustee, "and his heirs forever in fee simple, in trust for the sole and separate use of" a married woman "during her natural life, and at her death in trust to be equally divided between such children of her and her present husband as may be in life at her death, and the representatives of any one or more of said children, if any, as may have died before" her decease, passed in fee in the premises described to the trustee; and the persons who were ta take in remainder being uncertain, and it not being ascertainable who they would be until the death of the life tenant, the remainder was contingent, and could not become vested until her death. inates the trust.

contingent, and could not become vested until her death.

3. If, under the terms of section 2688 of the code, the death of the trustee would suspend the running of the estate of prescription, provided his successor was appointed within five years, it would be incumbent on those claiming the benefit of such suspension to show such appointment.

4. It is discretionary with the presiding judge whether he will reopen a case for the reception of more testimony after the plaintiff has closed and a motion for a nonsuit

reception of more testimony after the plaintiff has closed and a motion for a nonsult
has been made and argued.

5. While writings produced on notice and
inspected will thereby become evidence for
the producing party without further proof,
on all trials of the same case, as ruled in
Wooten & Co. v. Nall, 18 Ga. 609, this will
not suffice on the trial of a subsequent
case, though brought for the same cause of
action.

Judgment affirmed.
H. F. Strofiecker and J. H. Martin, for plaintiff in error.
Anderson & Anderson, contra.

Wolfe v. Hines et al. Before Judge Bartlett.
Bibb superior court.

1. Under the facts set out in the bill of exceptions, the presiding judge was under no disability to preside in the case.

2. The terms of a will made in 1855, conferring a power of sale, being in this language: "I will that all my just debts be paid and for this purpose I invest my executors with power in their discretion to sell such property of my estate, real or personal, as may be deemed by them necessary for this purpose, either at public or private sale, as may be best for the interest of my estate," and one of the executors having renounced and failed to qualify, the other, after qualification, could exercise the power

renounced and failed to qualify, the other, after qualification, could exercise the power alone. A conveyance of land by the executor made in 1862 reciting the power and "that it is for the interest of the estate \* • to sell the property hereinafter described in order to pay the debts of the same," passed title to the purchaser as 3. In order for the purchaser to be affected

by a fraudulent exercise of the power on the part of the executor, either participation in the fraud or notice of it by the purchaser would have to appear.

4. The evidence offered by the plaintiffs and excluded by the court, even if admissible, does not affirmatively appear to this

court as material, the same not going far enough to affect the purchaser with notice and no intention to offer additional evidence as to notice being announced.

5. Treating the excluded evidence as ad-

mitted, a proper legal valuation of all the facts would necessarily result in the conclusion that by reason of the sale and conveyance by the executrix the plaintiff's right in remainder was cut off, and hence there was no error in directing a verdict for defendants. Judgment affirmed.

Steed & Wimberly, F. A. Arnold and Alexander & Turnbull, for plaintiff in error. Anderson & Anderson and R. K. Hines,

Baxter v. Wolfe. Before Judge Gamble. Bibb superior court.

Is a devise to the testator's children for life with contingent remainder to their children, a trustee being appointed "to hold the legal title during the estate for life and for the preservation of the remainder." does

the preservation of the remainder," does not clothe the trustee with legal title to the remainder, but only with such title to the particular estate. The remainder created is a legal, not an equitable estate.

2. Where, upon a petition of the trustee reciting that it was brought in behalf of petitioner as trustee of the life tenants, the judge of the superior court granted an order authorizing the trustee to encumber the land by mortgage for the superior court granted and the superior granted and the superior granted and the superior granted and the superior granted granted and the superior granted land by mortgage for the purpose of raising money to pay off indebtedness incurred by the trustee for the support of the tenants for life, a mortgage executed in pursuance of such order did not bind the interest in the land of an unborn contingent remainderman, nor did a sale under the mortgage defeat or in any manner affect his title.

3. Authority given by will to the widow as executrix to keep the estate together for the support and maintenance of the testator's family during her widowhood, gave her no power to continue this arrangement after her intermarriage with another hus-band, the will directing that the estate be divided at the termination of her widow-hood. Moreover, her letters testamentary hood. Moreover, her letters testamentary abated upon her marriage, and she was no longer executrix.

4. The evidence taken as a whole was

a. The evidence taken as a whole was sufficient to establish title in the plaintiff as against the defendant, and there was no error in directing a verdict accordingly. Judgment affirmed.

Dessau & Hodges, Tracy Baxter, W. H. Felton, Jr., and J. L. Hardeman, for plaintiff in error.

tiff in error. Steed & Wimberly, Alexander & Turnbull and F. A. Arnold, co

Gunn v. Pettygrew et al. Before Judge Bartlett. Bibb superior court.
1. Under the evidence act of 1889, a party I. Under the evidence act of 1889, a party is not incompetent as a witness by reason of the death of a person whose estate is to be affected by the result of the suit, unless the suit is prosecuted or defended by the personal representative, and the widow is not such in a proceeding in behalf of herself and minor children to obtain a year's support. By the term "personal representaself and minor children to obtain a year's support. By the term "personal representative" the statute embraces only an administrator, executor or other person entitled to represent the decedent in the ewnership or management of his general estate. It follows that one contesting with the widow the title of the decedent to property set apart or sought to be set apart for a year's support, is not incompetent as a witness against her because of her husband's death.

2. According to Cheney et al. v. Cheney, 73 Ga. 65, the applicant for a year's support is, upon the trial of an appeal in the superior court from a judgment of the ordinary, entitled to open and conclude, where the contest is with the representative of the estate. But according to Robson v. Harris, 82 Ga. 153, where the contest is with an adverse claimant of the property, the burden of proof is upon the latter, from whence it follows that he is entitled to open and conclude when both parties introduce evidence.

3. As to some of the hay set apart in this case, the upcontradicted evidence indicates that it was the property of the decedent nor claimed by him.

4. On trial of the objections to a year's support, as provided for by the act of October 9, 1885, where the sole issue is as to title to the property set apart, a verdict finding for the applicant against the caveator a sum of money is contrary to law. The only legal finding in such a case is for or against the applicant on the question of title to the property in controversy.

Judgment reversed.

L. D. Moore, by brief, for plaintiff in

Judgment reversed. L. D. Moore, by brief, for plaintiff in J. A. Thomas, by brief, contra.

Central Railroad Company v. Brantley. Before Judge Bartlett. Bibb superior court.

1. Where a valid municipal ordinance, broad enough to cover the running of locomotives in yards of railroad companies, within the city, limits the speed to five miles

within the city, limits the speed to five miles an hour, it is negligence per se relatively to employes whose duty requires them to cross or be upon the tracks within these yards, to violate the ordinance by running at a higher speed.

2. If such violation caused the death of such an employe, and if he was not at fault and could not by ordinary care and diligence have avoided the consequences to himself which resulted from such violation, his widow would, under the statute applicable to negligent homicide, be entitled to recover.

recover.

3. Though there are no degrees in ordinary care, yet as more or less care is required under different circumstances to amount to ordinary care, it was a mere verbal inaccuracy to submit to the jury the question of what degree of ordinary care would be requisite under the circumstances of the particular case; and the court having plainly referred to the jury for their determination what diligence under all the circumstances would amount to ordinary care, the inaccuracy was harmless.

4. As a general rule, an employe of a 4. As a general rule, an employe of a railroad company while engaged in the performance of his duties, has the right to act upon the belief that the other employes will observe the rules of the company prescribed for the safety of such employes, and municipal ordinances applicable to the situation. This, however, does not absolve him from caring for his own safety in so far as every prudent man would do so under like circumstances.

5. Reading the charge of the court all together, there was no material error in instructing the jury; and the evidence warranted the verdict.

Judgment affirmed.

Steed & Wimberly and John R. Cooper, for plaintiff in error.

or plaintiff in error. Hill, Harris & Birch, contra.

Flowers v. Flowers. Before Judge Richard Flowers v. Flowers. Before Judge Richard H. Clark. DeKalb superior court.

1. Where commissioners appointed upon the application of a widow for dower have made their return assigning dower in certain land, and a traverse is entered by a person who claims the land as his own and sets up that the husband of the widow was not seized and possessed of it at the time of his death, this person, although he is the executor of the husband's estate, is not incompetent under the evidence act of the executor of the husband's estate, is not incompetent under the evidence act of 1889 to testify on the trial of the issue thus formed, as a witness in his own behalf, as to transactions and communications with the deceased touching a sale and conveyance of the land by the latter to himself, the traverse being made in his own interest and not in behalf of his testator's estate. In such case the proceeding is not a suit in In such case the proceeding is not a suit in-stituted or defended by the personal repre-sentative of the deceased, within the meaning of the act. The estate would not be bound by a judgment rendered in favor of the claimant, the estate being unrepre-sented as against his alleged title. 2. Inasmuch as the nature and extent of

2. Inasmuch as the nature and extent of the right of dower was not involved in the litigation, any error of the court in charging on that abstract subject was immaterial.

3. It is error in charging the jury to direct their attention specially to the relevancy of a particular portion of the testimony favorable to one side, no special reference being made to any of the evidence favorable to the other side. For this reason the court erred in charging as follows. "I also charge you in reference to this case, upon a particular in reference to this case, upon a particular branch of this festimony, a particular portion of this testimony. As you will observe, I have charged you in reference to the testimony in general. Everything here is evidence for you to consider and weigh, but I charge you in particular that evidence of charge you in particular that evidence of family disturbances between the husband and wife, and between her and one or more of his children by a former marriage is relevant. I mean it is testimony for you to consider and weigh along with all the other testimony, and see to what conclusion it brings your mind upon the issue here as to whether this lady is entitled to her dower or

4. The requests to charge, in so far as they are legal, were covered by the charge of the court; and there was no error in the charge except as stated in the preceding headnote.

Judgment reversed.

Candler & Thomson, for plaintiff in error.

J. A. Wimpy and W. J. Speairs, contra.

Matthews v. Bates, Kingsbery & Co. Be-fore Judge Gober. Madison superior

Matthews v. Bates, Kingsbery & Co. Before Judge Gober. Madison superior curt.

1. The discretion of the court in denying a continuance will not be overruled, the motion therefor being based on the ground that the party was providentially absent on account of the sickness of his wife, and the only, proof of the providential cause being the affidavit of a physician, made five days before, in which the opinion was expressed that the husband could not safely leave her more than five or six hours at a time during the next week without danger to her, and it appearing by a counter-showing that two or three days after the affidavit was made the husband had gone on business to a cify in an adjoining county about eight miles from his home, and that his home was not exceeding ten miles from the place where the court was sitting.

2. The action being upon an unconditional promissory note, to which no defence was filed except a sworn plea of the general issue, it was within the discretion of the court to call the case for trial out of its regular order on the docket, and there was no abuse of discretion in so doing; nor was there any error in directing a verdict for the plaintiff.

D. W. Meadow and B. T. Moseley, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

W. H. Simpkins and H. C. Tuck, contra.

Matthews v. Bates & Co. Before Judge

Matthews v. Bates & Co. Before Judge Gober. Madison superior court.

1. The action being upon a promissory note, which was the only evidence introduced for the plaintiff, and there being no plea of non est factum, there was no error in refusing to allow counsel for defendant to introduce evidence tending to show the note was in fact signed by another person having the same name as the defendant.

fendant.

2. As to the other questions made by the motion for a new trial, this case is controlled by Matthews v. Bates, Kingsbery & Co., just decided.

Judgment affrmed.

D. W. Meadow and B. T. Moseley, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

W. H. Simpkins and H. C. Tuck, contra.

W. H. Simpkins and H. C. Tuck, contra.

Perdue v. Fraley, exr. Before Judge McWhorter. Hancock superior court.

1. An entry upon an execution issued
April 25, 1884, being dated "December 22,
'88," it is sufficiently certain that the
date of the entry was December 22, 1888.

2. Where the vendor of land takes promissory notes from the vendee for its purchase, giving to the latter a bond for titles,
sues the notes to judgment and them makes
and files a deed to the vendee for the purpose of effecting a sale of the land for the
purchase money under an execution issued
from the judgment, the sale cannot be defeated by the vendee's having the land set
apart as a homestead; nor is it necessary
for the plaintiff to file an affidavit under
the provisions of section 2,028 of the code,
in order to have the execution proceed.

J. T. Jordan, for plaintiff in error.

R. H. Lewis, contraGeorgia Railread and Banking Co. v. Kent

of action accrued; and where the person injured, in consideration of a contract by the company to do certain things for his benefit and to give him employment for life, agreed not to bring suit and refrained from so doing nearly eight years, his right of action is not relieved from the bar of the statute, although the company, in making the contract with him, did so for the purpose of deterring him from bringing his action within the time prescribed by law, it appearing also that the company had compiled fully with all its undertakings other than that of giving plaintiff employment for life, and nad, in fact, employed him for more than seven years before he was discharged. If the plaintiff had any right of action at all against the company, it was for a breach of the contract by which his original cause of action against it was compromised and settled.

2. The court erred in overruling the demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

John C. Hart, James Whitehead and S. H. Sibley, contra.

Kent v. Georgia Railroad and Banking Co. Before Judge Guerry. Warren superior Before Judge Guerry. Warren superior court.
It having been this day adjudicated upon a bill of exceptions sized out in this case by the railroad company that the plaintiff's declaration set forth no cause of action, and that a general demurrer to the same should have been sustained, the judgment of nonsuit will not be reversed.
Judgment affirmed.
J. C. Hart, J. Whitehead and S. H. Sibley, for plaintiff in error.
J. B. Cumming, M. P. Reese and B. Cumming, contra.

Decision were also rendered in the fol-lowing cases, which will be published to-morrow:
Rives vs. Jordan. Affirmed.
Turner vs. Pearson. Reversed on excep-tions pendente lite affirmed.
Garrard vs. Hull & Tobin. Affirmed. Garrard vs. Hull & Tobin. Affirmed.
Cofer vs. Benson. Reversed.
Starke vs. State. Dismissed.
Weems vs. Simpson. Affirmed.
Georgia Railroad Co. vs. Burke. Reversed.
Hawkins vs. Dearing. Affirmed.
Patton vs. State. Reversed.
Stringer & Stringer. Reversed.
Robinson & Co. vs. Stevens. Affirmed.
First Nationa bank of Gainesville vs Cody.
Reversed.
Montgomery vs. Hunt. Reversed.

Montgomery vs. Hunt. Reversed.
Dunagan vs. Webster. Affirmed.
Loudermilk vs. Loudermilk. Reversed.
Hynds M'I'g Co. vs. Oglesby & Meador
Grocery Co. Reversed.
Thompson vs. McGeè. Dismissed.
Sillsbury vs. State. Affirmed.
White vs. State. Reversed.
Stafford vs. State. Affirmed.
Fisher vs. State. Reversed.
Gibson vs. Garreker. Affirmed.
Miles vs. State. Reversed.
Willis vs. State. Affirmed.
Lewis vs. Lofley. Reversed.
Pusey & Co. vs. Sweat, judge. Mandamus
denied.

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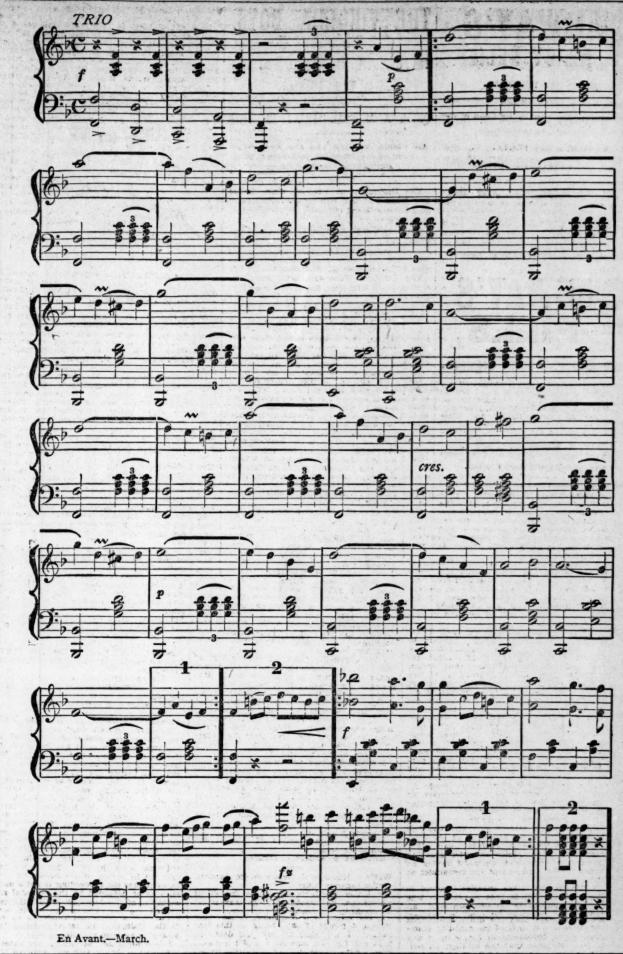
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LOANS, IRITIES

Avant-March.

GUSTAV EICHLER, op. 8.



CARLISLE'S BONDS.

The Slow Progress of Preparing Them, and When They May Be Issued.

WILL BE PRINTED ON SEASONED PAPER

No Engraved Signatures Will Be Used. The Treasury Officers Must Sign Every One-Registered Bonds.

Washington, January 27.—Secretary Carlisle expects an over-subscription to his new bond issue. But however slow or fast the subscriptions to the bonds, it will be a long time before the treasury department can issue those of the popular denomination —\$50. The process of preparing bonds for issue is slow. Even if all the other work in the department had to give way to the business of Issuing bonds, it would be a long time before they were ready for delivery to subscribers. The engraving and printing is surrounded with a great deal of red tape; the engraving alone takes four or five weeks. The issue of the bonds is even more complicated. By the time No. 1 of the issue of 1834 is ready for delivery to the first subscribers it will have gone through a long series of ceremonies. It will have been counted with its fellows half a hundred times and it will have been entered and re-entered with each counting until it finds its place on the books of the registrar of the treasury with its owner's proped duly recorded. Washington, January 27 .- Secretary Carregistrar of the treasury with its owner's me duly recorded.

the first place, the treasury department In the first place, the treasury department has not yet prepared the design for the new fifty-dellar bonds. The plates of 1873 will be used for the other denominations. The new design is a matter of some pride with the department. A bond must be prepared to undergo a critical inspection—possibly not so much as a coin, a note or a stamp. The postoffice department has been compelled by the force of public opinion more than once to change the color or designs of its stamps. Not that the public had any option about using them or that there was fear that the business of carrythere was fear that the business of carry-ing the mail would fall off if the unpopu-lar stamps were continued in use; but the lar stampt were continued in use; but the heads of departments at Washington recognize the right of the American people to have what they want when the pay comes out of the public treasury. The beauty of the bond design is something which the artist must consider. The safety of the Work is a matter that occupies the attention of the experts of the bureau of engraving and printing. Certain rules must be followed in making the plate for a bond or a note to make it as secure of imitation or a note to make it as secure of imitation as possible—though in these days of registered bonds there is comparatively little

donger of successful counterfeiting.

The difference between a coupon and a registered bond is the difference between the postal rote and the money order-the one s payable to bearer, the other is payable to order. The one is worth just as much to a man who finds it on the street as it was to the man who dropped it; the other be-longs always to the man in whose name it is registered, whether it is in his hands or not, until he signs a transfer giving control of it to some one else. Congress is considering a proposition of the Dockery commission to abolish the postal note and let the money order do its work. It is not at all likely that coupon bonds will be issued to any great amount in the new series. It is only a question of years when the wealthy man will stop "elipping cou-pons" altogether and endorse interest checks instead.

The registered bond is smaller than the The registered bond is smaller than the coupon bond. The work of preparing it can be done much more quickly because there is less engraving on it, and because the smaller plate and the smaller sheets of paper can be handled much more quickly. When Will Low has prepared the design for the new \$50 bond, the work of the cur-

gravers will be somewhat simplified by the use of some of the stock vignettes or borders made by the geometric lathe. That famous machine which was for so many years an almost absolute safeguard against counterfeiting, has now been beaten by the camera—for photo-engraving will reproduce the most elaborate and complicated of its designs—and one of the workmen of the American Banknote Company has even dis-covered a method by which the lathe work can be reproduced by contact. The lathe was for many years the pride of the bureau of engraving. Its chief value lay in its intricacy of construction, its costliness at is worth \$5,000) and the mathematical precision of its work. The first two made it impossible for a counterfeiter to become the own er of a lathe—the latter made the determination of genuine securities easy because they could be put to the test of microscopic

measurements.

This mechanical engraver, which does in its way so much that the boasted handengrayer cannot do, is seldom id.e. It grinds away all day on a little steel plate, the graver going over the lace-like lines again and again. When there is no regular again and again. When there is no regular work to do the lathe is put to work on vignettes and borders. The number of combinations possible to it will not be exhausted in the history of the bureau of engraving and printing. When its guardian shifts it to a new combination it goes on working, turning out a new design for each plate put under the graver's tool. In this plate put under the graver's tool. In this way the bureau constantly adds to its stock of plates. From this stock will come doubtless the lathe work which will be used on the new bonds. Mr. Low will prepare a scene or a group of figures and arrange the lettering which the secretary of the treasury will furnish him. Then he will look over the stock of lathe work in embellish the design of face and back. The combination design thus made will be judged by the secretary of the treasury and if approved will be handed to the chief of the bureau of engraving and printing to be

reproduced.
Only that part of the design which is original with Mr. Low will be engraved on the plate by hand. Probably that will not go into the hands of one engraver. Each engraver has his specialty. The bu-reau of engraving used to have a Japanese engraver named Oyama, who could do nothing but portrait heads. He did them extraordmarily well, but he could do noth-ing else. He is now working for one of the big bank note houses in New York. It is likely that parts of the bond design will be given to different engravers. There will be no difficulty about grouping them accu-rately. The bureau has machinery which would drop an extra line into a plate with-in the hundred thousandth part of an inch of the place where it was intended to go. The engraving of the different parts of the design will be done on plates of Shef-field steel. We are far ahead of England in the character of the work on government securities, but we have to go to her for steel plates for our engravings and for

the blankets which are used on the bureau's presses. All of the work of engraving is done in a long quiet room on the main floor of the bureau, where the sun never shines. There is a line of booths against the north windows of the room, each with the north windows of the room, each with its canopy with an opening to concentrate the light on one spot. In each little booth sits an engraver, bending over a plate. A single glass of great power is screwed into one eye. In front of him is his rach of tools. With one of the gravers he is cuttools. With one of the gravers he is cut-ting into the steel the lines of a drawing that has been transferred in red pigment to the plate. Sometimes he can do a head in a day. Sometimes it will take him a week or ten days to do it to his satisfac-

tion.

Behind this row of engravers is a line of transfer presses—tail, rather slender, built of thick, strong pieces of polished steel. Beyond the engraving room is the furnace room.

be gathered together in the furnace room. The steel plates, which have been soft enough to take the graver's tool, must now be heated in the furnace and hardened by sudden cooling. There is a pretty knack in bringing them to just the right temperature. Too much or too little might spoil the plate and ruin the engraver's work. When the plates have been cooled they are as hard as the tool which was used on them-they are ready to do some engraving on their own account. Now they go to the transfer presses. Each of them i press. Into the jaws of the press above is fitted a cylinder of soft steel. An axie runs through this cylinder. It is adjusted so that the cylinder can turn-but so nicely adjusted that the revolution is made without an appreciable vibration. Thus when the upper arm of the press travels back-ward, and forward, the steel cylinder runs like a wheel, each points on its perlphery, touching as it passes each time exactly the same spot that it touched the time be fore. Thus as the hard steel plate with over it, under heavy pressure, and the

> on the plate can be read as clearly as a printed page on the cylinder.
>
> Now the cylinders are hardened in the furnace room until they, too, furnish a cutting surface. Then they can do for innumerable plates what the engraver did for the first plate. Now comes the grouping of the parts of the design. A bond plate is put in the press. It is a thin steel plate, a little larger than the bond will be. One of the "border" cylinders of the geometric lathe is put in the press. The plate is adjusted so that the cylinder will cut the border design at a certain distance from the margin down the side of the plate. The the margin down the side of the plate. The press is worked by hand. The cylinder moves backward and forward. Each time the border design cuts a little deeper. It takes perhaps a hundred contacts to make it deep enough for practical use. Then the plate is readjusted and the design is cut, one after another on the other three sides. When the border is complete an-other cylinder is put in the press. It is adjusted to the spot where its design is to appear. One after another the cylinders are run over the plate adjusted to cut in are run over the plate adjusted to cut in exactly the right spot the impression needed until the parts have all been grouped and the design appears as it was planned by the artist. This is the first plate. When it has underzone critical inspection and has been approved it is hardened and from it a cylinder is made. Then the design is transferred from this cylinder to other plates, twenty, thirty—sometimes one hundred. These plates cost about \$25 each. The object in having so many is to make it possible to work a great many presses on possible to work a great many presses on one piece of work at the same time. One bond plate would be a long time turning out \$50,000,000 worth of bonds unless they were all of the \$10,000 denomination. The

sharp lines of the engraving gradually cut

into the cylinder—until the intaglio design of the plate become a relief design on the cylinder. The plate design is reversed

and the inscription which was "backward

on the plate can be read as clearly as

were all of the \$10,000 denomination. The biggest bond issued by the government is for \$10,000. There were \$20,000 and \$50,000 bonds at one time, but the demand for them was so very small that the issue was discontinued.

The bond plates are produced under supervision. Every steel plate that goes into the working room must be accounted for. Every plate that is prepared is put into the hands of the custodian of the vault. He is the one employe of the bureau who is not responsible to Chief Johnston. He reports directly to the secretary of the treasury. responsible to the bureau was is not responsible to the secretary of the treasury. The plates for the new Bonds will find plenty of company in the bureau vaults. There are 45,000 plates there now for bank notes, bonds, treasury notes and other securities. All of the bond plates are kepuntil the issue of bonds has been called in and there is no likelihood that they will be used again. Then they are taken to the navy yard under careful supervision, broken up and melted.

If the new bond plates should be used until they grew at all dim, it would not be necessary for the government to make new plates. So wonderfully accurate are the transfer presses that the old plate can be put under the cylinder again and freshened

so that they are as good as new. This pro-cess is known as "re-entering." It is like-ly that some of the old plates will be re-

While the plates are being engraved, the bureau will prepare the paper for printing the rew bonds. This paper is kept in stock in the 'reasury vaults to "season." As it is needed, it is sent over to the bureau, wet down and prepared for the presses. When the plates and paper are ready, the printing will begin. Each bond must go through the presses three times. There is a print underlying the face, the face design which is in black and the back design. From the presses, after each impression, the sheets go to the drying room. There they are placed in racks and left over night to be dried by the steam. After the last impression, they are put under pressure and datterned. Then they are the they are here to the steam. pression, they are put under pressure and flattened. Then they go to the numbering machines which number them in series automatically. Finally they are made up in bundles and sent to the treasury department to receive the signature of the register of the treasury.

Through all of this routine, the bonds are kept under the closest surrellance. The

kept under the closest surveillance. The sheets of paper are counted when they leave the treasury, recounted when they are delivered to the bureau and then countagain through every stage of handling again through every stage of handling. No sheet is crumpled up and thrown away as spoiled. Every one must be accounted for. The signatures on national bank notes are reproduced in facsimile at the bureau. They are photographed on celluloid and engraved in the celluloid; then red pigment is rubbed in the engraviered. is rubbed in the engraving and in this way it is transferred to a steel plate. Each signature on a bond, except the coupon signatures, must be an original. That is another cause of delay in getting out a esries

When the bonds leave the bureau of engraving and printing they are delivered to the secretary of the treasury, who places the seal of the treasury upon them and delivers them to the register. When a sub-scriber for bonds deposits the amount of his subscription with the treasury of the United States, notice is sent to the register and he orders the bonds to be prepared.
order specifies the number of each den
ination wanted and the kind—whether pon or registered. If a bond is registered, the name of the subscriber is written across the face. All the details of the transaction will be entered on the books of the register Then the bonds and the record will be ex-amined and compared and the mysterious initials which have puzzled so many bond holders, will be put opposite the word "re-corded." These are the initials of the clerk who is responsible for the record. When I said that the signatures on the bonds must be original, I did not mean that,

the register himself must sign each one of them. There have been various acts of congress authorizing the secretary of treasury to commission some person or persons to sign for the register. These act were made necessary because in the very large loans there are often more bonds to be signed than the register can possibly handle within the time specified. So most of the new bonds will doubtless be signed by clerks in the register's office. From the register's office the bonds will

go to the office of the secretary of the treas-sury, where all the work will be re-examin-ed and a second record of the bonds will be made. Then a clerk in the secretary's

be made. Then a clerk in the secretary's office will put his initials opposite the word "entered." Not until all this is done are the bonds signed.

The bonds are now ready for delivery, if they are coupon bonds, they will be sant to the subscriber by the United States express, which has the contract for carrying government securities; if registered, they will be sent by mail.

As it takes from four to six weeks to engrave a bond plate, and about a week to print the bonds and make the necessary erries, it will be April ist before the first delivery of the new 250 securities made.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Nothing succeeds in removing courses and

Smith's Worm Oil acts finely on the stomach and liver, and when children need a liver medicine the Worm Oil will always give satisfaction and at same time expel any worms that might exist.

Four Year's of Napoleon's Life Reviewed by Lord Wolseley.

THEORY FOR HIS FAILURES

He Worked Under High Pressure, and, Perhaps, Over Strained His Mental and Physical Powers.

One of the most important articles in the current issue of The Pall Mall Magazine is the contribution to Napoleonic literature by Lord Wolseley—a brochure entitled "The Decline and Fall of Napoleon." As Gen-eral Wolseley pertinently remarks, a year seldom passes without the publication of some new work about Napoleon. A super-latively bad man, dishonest and untruthful, and whose career embraces some serious mistakes in national policy, whose public life ended in a disastrous defeat and who died in prison, is yet so great a man that his name fills more pages in the world's solemn history than that of any other mortal. At the present time there seems to be an unusual number of writers engaged upon discussions of The Specter from Elba, who terrified Europe for a hundred days, so that this contribution is peculiarly timely and

Lord Wolseley's paper deals with the four years prior to Napoleon's banishment to St. Helena; his futile attempts to juggle still further with the map of Europe and to strike England a mortal blow by closing all European ports to her commerce. To accomplish the latter—his crowning ambition—he began the disastrous campaign against Russia in 1812, in which the "grand army" of 600,000 continental soldiers with the flower of the French nation was decimated. Lord Wolseley is inclined to ascribe the series of failures of the next four years to the periodic attacks of a mysterious mal-ady to which Napoleon was subject.

Throughout his life he always worked at

very high pressure—so high that the ma-chinery of his mind and body was over-strained, and deteriorated with more than ordinary rapidity. Both sword and scabbard showed unmistakable signs of wear and tear when they had been only a dozen years in constant use, and the sharp and startling contrast between the manner in which he gave effect to his great plans in his earlier and in his later campaigns is very remarkable.
Up to the year 1812 he had carried out no

war in Europe under his own personal di-rection, which had not been, in the long rection, which had not been, in the long run, brilliantly successful. From that year onward he entered upon none which did not end disastrously. The invasion of Russia in 1812 was about the most stupendous undertaking upon which any man has ever ventured. But many are apt to treat it as if its only scrious difficulties lay in the nature of the country to be overrun, in its very severe winters, and in its great distance from the French frontier. But there were other causes which made the invasion of Russia well nigh impossible. Napoleon did not really wish to fight his old friend and ally, Alexander. The war was forced upon him as part of the "continental system," by which "English maritime tyranny" was to be destroyed. The czar permitted English goods to pour into Europe through his ports, therefore all western Europe was called upon to teach his autocratic majesty the lesson of the continental policy. The "grand army," was therefore made up of unwilling conscripts from all the countries that feared the French emperor, and from French soldiers and officers who were weary of war.

All these difficulties were surmounted with his old-time skill st diplomacy and the most complete and mighty engine of warever put together was got to the frontiar of Russia with astounding expedition. The rection, which had not been, ... run, brilliantly successful. From that year

Russian forces were separated by faise reports of Napoleon's course and the way to Smolensk was clear. Midway between the two divisions of the Russian army was Poland ready to help the invader. Yet the expedition failed. The Russians fell back and continued to retreat. With all these advantages Napoleon rested at Wilna for three weeks in midsummer, a loss of time it is impossible to explain away when it is remembered how late in the year it was when he opened the campaign. Many spe-

when he opened the campaign. Many specious excuses for it have been urged; but it was a fatal mistake

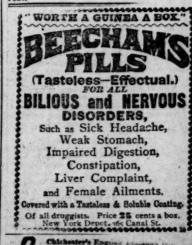
During his stay at Wilna he evinced an undoubted desire for peace, and seems to have realized the danger, if not the unwisdom, of forcing the despot Alexander into have realized the danger, if not the unwisdom, of forcing the despot Alexander into the ranks of his active and declared enemies. A want of power over himself to decide such great questions as that of war or peace already began to show itself, and there was an unwonted hesitation even then in the policy he followed. He dallied with the Polish question, also refusing to reconstitute it as a kingdom on republican principles, and thus lost valuable allies.

After he left Wilna his diasters began. The Russians fell back skillfully day by day, and burned, destroyed or carried away all supplies with them. This was "masterly inactivity" that lost the invader thousands of men and horses and countless pieces of heavy artillery. Heavy rains fell and the officers began to quarrel. Another

and the officers began to quarrel. Another delay gave the Russian forces time to effect a junction and make a stand before Smolensk, when, after some skirmishing, they managed to retreat toward Moscow, still destroying supplies of they went. managed to retreat toward Moscow, still destroying supplies as they went. At Borodino they were forced to stand and fight, but on the very point of victory help failed to reach Marshal Ney. The cause of this, General Wolseley suspects, was one of those mysterious attacks which so frequently followed great mental and physical exhaustion. At the end of it the Russians still retreated, but the grand army had been crippled.

been crippled.

Now comes the burning of Moscow and the unaccountable lingering in that devastated, pillaged city until 'winter was upon tated, pillaged city until 'winter was upon the grand army—a Russian winter to sons of France, Italy, Austria, the Rhine! Prompt action in the beginning would have enabled Napoleon to burn Moscow and bring Alexander to terms by September, when there would have been ample time to go into winter quarters. The disastrous results of all these delays are known, but the cause of them is for the first time pur forward as that "mysterious malady" and Napoleon's inability to gauge the character of Czar Alexander, who, much to Napoleon's chargrin, "refused to negotiate with





CURES AND PREVENTS

oughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations

CHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

DIFFICULT BREATHING

Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

All internal pains, cramps, or pains in the bowels or stomach are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking internally as directed. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Always Reliable. Purely Vegetable.

AVE LONG BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED AS THE BEST CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, DYSPEP-SIA AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.
Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by druggists.
RADWAY & CO.
32 Warren street, New York.

CHICKEN FIGHTERS FINED.

Four of the Sports Plend Guilty and

Take Their Medicine. Marietta, Ga., January 27 .- (Special.)-The jurors in Cobb superior court, who have just terminated their two weeks' service for the county were a remarkable body of men, and the whole court record made during this time will be handed down in the history of the county as the most notable and benefi-

cial of all previous ones.

Convictions by the petit jury were many and the escapes from justice few and far

The blind tiger industry, which had gained considerable foothold, was pursued vigor-

ing other things the grand jury said: "We deprecate the growing disposition on the part of some of our citizens to engage in the blind tiger business, and we urge the good people of the county to unite with the officers in the suppression of this evil. In this connection we would express our emphatic disapproval of the methods employed in the recent city election held in Marietta, In the recent city election held in Marietta, and we request that the next grand jury investigate the election more closely and diligently than our time has allowed us to do. We congratulate our people on the possession of so able and efficient an officer as Solicitor General George R. Brown, and we thank him for his able and courteous attention to this body. We deem our state peculiarly rich in numbering among her judiciary such a man as the Hon. George F. clary such a man as the Hon. George F. Gober, judge of the Blue Ridge circuit, and his name to the people of our state as a man and as a jurist eminently fitted to occupy the highest judicial position in our power to give him." power to give him.

The foreman of the grand jury was Mr. John T. Brantley. He is a brother of Hon. W. G. Brantley, solicitor general of the

Brunswick circuit.

Some of the parties in the chicken fighting cases pleaded guilty and received their sentences this afternoon. H. H. Hicks pleaded guilty in two cases and was fined \$125 and costs in one and \$30 and costs in the other. Butler, of South Carolina, was fined in one case \$125 and costs. Steve Moore received the same fine. Dr. Goss received \$50 and costs and Mr. Gentle \$30 and costs.

### IN AND AROUND BARNWELL. The Town Was Agitated Over the Pos-

Barnwell, S. C. January 27.—
(Special.)—There was something of a sensation in town this week, on the announcement that a number of telegrams had passed between Barnwell and Jacksonville, in regard to the managers of Jacksonville, in regard to the managers of the Glee Club, is a master of arts.

D. Lawrence Groner, manager, is a graduate of Washington and Lee university.

Hugh H. Young, assistant manager, is a It is quite doubtful, however, if the fight

could have been consummated here.

Barnwell is a liberal place, however, just w, with regard to such matters. The "Orangeburg minstrels," under the management of J. D. McMillan, exhibited in the opera house this week. Two plays, the Lunatic" and the "Mesmerists," were

presented.

The opinion of the leading Tillmanites as to the expediency of a March or July convention is not easy to get at. Those who are posted are either indifferent, or non-

The death of Mrs. S. E. Tobin, widow of General John E. Tobin, at Allendale, a few

days ago, is announced.

She was a sister of the former solicitor of this district, Colonel W. A. Owens.

Mr. Lawrence Baxley, an estimable young
man, died on last Sunday a week ago, of

a, superinduced by la grippe The latter disease is prevalent here, and in a much more aggravated type than here-

op Capers, of the Episcopal church. preached here on last Tuesday morning, and also at night. This was his first visit here as bishop, and the people are very much pleased with him. He will locate a

minister at Barnwell to serve this and the churches at Allendale and Blackville. The new jury commissioners, the clerk of the court, the auditor and the treasurer were engaged this week in making out a

new jury list for the year. BLAMES THE CONDUCTOR.

The Coroner's Jury Finds Him Responsible for the Collision.

Raleigh, N. C., January 27.—(Special.)— A special from Henderson tonight says Raiegn, N. C., January 21.—(Special.)—
A special 'from Henderson tonight says that the coroner's jury which investigated the fatal rear-end collision which occurred there yesterday has rendered a verdict that the conductor of the first section of the freight train was guilty of negligence in not putting out signals in the rear of his section soon enough. It is rumored that a section soon enough. It is rumored that a warrant will be issued for him.

A special tonight says that the trial at Lanisburg of the two negroes, who murdered the Jew peddler, Tucker, in Franklin county, the jury today found one guilty of murder and is hung as to the other.

Patterson's Slayers Still at Large. Morganton, Ga., January 27.—(Special.)— There is still a great deal of excitement in There is still a great deal or excitement in the lower part of the county over the killing of D. H. Patterson by J. M. and Scott Payne. The klung occurred some time ago, in the Frog mountains, where Ayers Jones and his brother killed Lieutenant McTyre. The governor has offered a reward of \$150 for their apprehension and delivery to the sheriff of this county.

TO BE ANTICIPATED .- A deligntful musical programme with which they will entertain their friends on the evening of Monday, February 5th has been arranged by the ladies of the West End Episcopal mission. Some of the best local talent has been secured, and there is every promise for one of the most interesting programmes possible to present. The concert will come possible to present. The concert will occur at Caldwell's hall, corner Gordon and Lee streets, and the proceeds will be added to the building fund. An admission of 25 cents Ill be charged.

All lovers of the delicacies of the table use Angostura Bitters to secure a good di-gestion, but the genuine only, manufac-tured by Dr. Slegert & Sons. At all drug-

Mr. J. P. Robinson has so far recovered from his late serious illness as to be on

### THE VIRGINIA

The University of Virginia Glee Club to Visit Atlanta.

QUITE A MUSICAL TREAT IS THIS

All About the Club and the Boys Who Formed It-Their Happy Songs Will Delight the Lovers of Song.

The University of Virginia Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Club will appear in Atlanta, at DeGive's Grand opera house, on Monday, February 5th. The tour will be as follows: First at Rich-

nond, Va., January 21st; then Lexington, Ky., February 1st: Louisville, February 2d; Nashville, February 3d: Atlanta, February 5th, and Chattanooga, February 6th. The northern clubs frequently take ex-

tended tours, Princeton going as far as San Francisco last year, but at no time has a southern club been bold enough to essay beyond a neighboring town or two. At one time the northern colleges were

far ahead of the southern in athletics, and often ridiculed our lack of brawn, but the day has changed and the southern colleges are fast becoming foemen worthy of their steel in almost any athletic contest. Only last spring did the University of Virginia tie with Harvard in a beautiful 1 to 1 game of baseball, and win second place

in the great intercollegiate baseball contest in Chicago last summer, defeating all of the northern teams, except Yale, and playing her a very close game.

The Virginia football team, besides win-

The Virginia football team, besides winning the championship of the south, defeated many of the northern teams, and at the end of the glorious season was ranked as the next best after Princeton, Yale, Harvard and Pennsylvania.

The ability of the southern college men to cope with their northern rivals in the scholastic field has been demonstrated time



PRESIDENT B. W. MOORE.

and again in the army medical examina-

tions, the fact being that the Unbrersity of Virginia has furnished a large proportion of the surgeons in the army and navy.

Having proved her equality thus on so many occasions, the Virginia university decided to send out her musical club over an extended town the proposed to the control of the control extended tour through the south, and the encouraging letters and notices they have received all along their trip indicate that the southern people are going to give them an even more enthusiastic reception, if it were possible, than they have given Yale, Princeton and Harvard on their numerous

trips through the south.

The Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Club consists of thirty-five members, who are far from being as youthful and boyish as often college clubs are, their average age being between twenty-two and twenty-three years, Nor are they picked from that idle, do-nothing class which infest every college, as a glance at the records of the men will show, for many of them are students of

high attainments, for example: B. W. Moore, the president of the club, is a bachelor of arts, and applying for a degree in medicine this year.

Harrison Randolph, director of the Glee Club, is a master of arts and instructor in

In the Glee Club, W. B. Eagles, first tenor. is a bachelor of arts, and H. C. Ford, first bass, is a bachelor of science and ex-com-mandant of the Virginia Military institute. In the banjo club, W. H. Saunders is a bachelor of arts, and E. L. Whittemore a bachelor of philosophy, while E. O. Lovett, the violinist, is assistant professor of as-

tronomy. Among the men most distinguished for their musical ability are Harrison Randolph, who is a perfect genius and a per-former of wonderful ability on the pipe or-gan. To him has been allotted the awful task of directing the Glee Club; M. A. Burthe, one of the sololsts of the club, has a baritone voice of great culture and sweet-

ness, and is a man of much experience upon the amateur stage.

W. B. Eagles is the leading first tenor, and sings like the far-famed nightingale. He seems to have no trouble in reaching notes that the ordinary tenor would not

touch with a ten-foot pole.

Among the bass voices, W. B. Moore, first bass, and H. C. Ford, second bass, have voices of great rotundity and volume, though several other basses, H. Old partic ularly, run them a close second. In fact, it



PROFESSOR HARRISON RANDOLPH. banjo clubs, they play "like one man," and are simply splendid, so that it is impossible

to draw distinctions.

C. H. Townsend, the leader of the Banjo C. H. Townsend, the leader of the Banjo Club, is a finished musician, playing on nearly every known instrument, including the Moorish potdrums at the fair, and can slide his fingers up and down the frets in a most miraculous manner and fiirt with the girls in the audience at the same time, and although E. F. Mayberry, leader of the mandolins, is too bashful to look at the girls, he devotes his attention with great advantage to his instrument.

The club has been practicing the past two months, and will put up a finished concert, whose programme will include many new classical pieces, a variety of comic selections and favorite college songs, tunes, etc.

classical pieces, a variety of comic selections and favorite college songs, tunes, etc. Many of the old football songs which have been sung by excited spectators, while cheering on their Virginia giants in many glorious contests of brain and brawn, will be resung by the club.

This is the first southern club which has made an extended tour of the south, and as the other cities are making such active preparations for an enthusiastic reception, it behooves the people of Atlanta, at least to show their patriotism by attending the concert if possible. The personnel of the club is as follows: W. Moore, president; D. L. Groner,

ger.
Glee Club—Harrison Randolph, director; first tenor, H. R. Elliott, Jr., W. B. Eagles, P. D. Cockrell, T. C. Firebaugh, W. H. Sneed; second tenor, L. M. Allen, W. L. Cooke, E. A. Craighill, Jr., F. M. Bullwinkle, T. H. Neel; first bass, M. A. Burthe, B. W. Moore, W. W. Glass, H. W. Green-



CAPTAIN J. A. PINTON.

ough, J. Carroll Payne; second bass, H. C. Ford, H. Old, R. B. Taylor, W. M. Brown-

Banjo Club-C. H. Townsend,

Banjo Club—C. H. Townsend, leader; banjourihes, C. H. Townsend, M. W. Pope, G. A. Schwab, J. M. Dill, McL. Tilton; banjos, F. W. Shine, E. L. Whittemore; guitars, A. L. Gray, T. H. Neel, H. W. Greenough, W. H. Saunders, E. F. Mayberry, J. H. Hume.

Mandolin Club—E. F. Mayberry, leader; first mandolins, E. F. Mayberry, W. H. Saunders, McL. Tilton, C. H. Townsend; second mandolins, W. N. Lippincott, A. C. Schrieber, J. W. Albright; guitars, A. L. Gray, T. H. Neel, H. W. Greenough, M. W. Pope, J. H. Hume; violin, W. N. Lippincott, E. O. Lovett. E. O. Lovett.

GEORGIANS WHO ARE THERE. Dr. J. William Jones Writes of Higher Education at the University.

For The Constitution. University of Virginia, January 25.—Th university continues to prosper, and the number of matriculates for the current session has reached 520, with the prospec of a few more additions the 1st of Feb ruary.

The number of students from Georgia

The number of students from Georgia has reached twenty-four, and the following is a complete list of them:

E. B. Block, C. A. Calhoun, J. A. Clarke, H. M. Dorsey, F. M. Inman, R. K. Jenkins, Frank W. Jones, T. C. Longino, W. C. Lowe, A. L. D. McAllister, B. F. Martin, G. W. Parrott, Jr., I. Y. Sage, Jr., J. G. Wilkins, Atlanta; W. D. Burbage, Brunswick; Seal Harris Cedartown; J. W. R. Jenkins, W. F. Jenkins, Eatonton; R. W. Johnston, W. E. Small. Eatonton; R. W. Johnston, W. E. Small, Macon; G. Noble Jones, G. H. Wellbrock, Savannah; H. E. King, Rome; T. W. Savannah; H. Wade, Blakely.

Examinations.

We are now in the midst of our intermediate examinations and the students generally seem to be working very hard. I notice that many of the class in "constitutional and international law" worked on their examination the other day from 8 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock at night. These examinations are written, are very difficult and the students are required to get 85 out of a valuation of 100 in order to "pass."

Amusements.

The football team of this session, under the careful training of "Johnny" Poe, of Baltimore, an old Princeton man, was considered the best that the university ever had, and after beating Georgetown, the United States Naval academy, Richmond college, Trinity, North Carolina; Virginia Military istitute, Johns Hopkins, and the University of North Carolina, they justly claim the championship of southern

The baseball team is now in training and our boys are confidently expecting a brill-lant success this coming season. The "Glee, Mandolin, Banjo and Gultar

The "Glee, Mandolin, Banjo and Gultar Club" are in constant training for their proposed tour, beginning on the 31st of this month. Their concert here the other night was a splendid success and they are to give us another benefit on the evening of the 30th, for which tickets are rapidly sell-

ing.

They will be in Atlanta on the evening of February 5th, and it is hoped that they will have a full house, not only because of the very high character of their music, but for the sake of our old university, who likes to see her sons succeed in whatever proper thing they undertake, albeit the old lady would rather see them bear off a diploma in Greek than to make a "touch down;" to graduate in law rather than make a "home run," and to get a diploma on medicine rather than an "encore" at

But it is hoped that the excellent young gentlemen who compose this club may get the "encores" in Atlanta and the diplomas at the university.

Religious Interests. The attendance at chapel and upon the weekly prayer meetings continues to be good and the religious outlook is decuedly hopeful. Nearly all of the thirty-nine professors and about 59 per cent of the students are church members, and it is believed that the moral and religious status and induence of the university will compare very favorably with those of our colleges generally.

colleges generally.

The chaplain said on yesterday: "I have The chaplain said on yesterday: "I have mingled freely with the students, both day and night, since the beginning of the session, and yet, I am giad to be able to say that I not only have not seen a drunken student, but I have not come in contact with one whose breath smelled of whisky. I have gone freely into the rooms of the students, but I have seen no card playing or gambling, while I have run in on a prayer meeting more than once."

The Young Men's Christian Association here is very active, and are providing a series of very valuable lectures and sermons. By the liberality of a member of the faculty, who offers to pay all expenses, there has been arranged a course of ser-

the faculty, who offers to pay all expenses, there has been arranged a course of sermons on different phases of the evidences of Christianity by four of the ablest preachers of the country.

Sunday, February 11th, we are to have Rev. Dr. J. C. Granberry, one of the ablest and most popular bishops of the Methodist-Episcopal church, south.

Rev. Dr. T. U. Dudley, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Kentucky, and one of the ablest and most eloquent preachers in his church, will preach on Sunday, February 25th.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Broadus, president of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary at

Rev. Dr. J. A. Broadus, president of the Southern Baptist Theological seminary at Louisville. Ky., and widely known as scholar, teacher, author and preacher, is announced for Sunday, March 11th.
Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge, for nearly fifty years pastor of the same church in Richmond and recognized as one of the most eloquent and popular preachers of the Presbyterian church, will conclude the series on Sunday, March 25th.

It is purposed to publish these discourses in a neat volume, and thus add to their interest and permanent influence.
Rev. Carter Helm Jones, of Lawrence-wille, Ky., is expected to preach bere in a series of meetings in February or March, and Mr. Brockwell, the coilege Young Men's Christian Association secretary, is expected to be with us next Sunday.
We are also corresponding with Mr. Moody and have strong hopes of having him with us for ten days in April. It will be seen, therefore, that we are secking to bring to bear upon these young men gath-cred here from every section of the councry the very strongest religious influences, and we earnestly ask the sympathies and prayers of God's people everywhere.

Virginia and Higher Education. The appropriations of Virginia for higher ducation are liberal, and exceedingly grati-

Making a total of annuities ....\$145,488.08

Besides this the old state pays an annual interest on state bonds held by literary institutions the sum of \$115,079.24, and in all of her legislation for the settlement of her

# 46.48&50Whitehall St.C

The completion of our annual stock-taking finds us with too many goods. This week we are going to sell Dress Goods, Blankets, Cloaks, Underwear and Woolen Hosiery

3 for 1---DO YOU SEE?

Keep both eyes on our winners for this week. For every dollar you bring us this week you will get three dollars' worth of goods.

Laces, Embroideries and Lace Curtains.—We wish to say that these are all new, just opened, and you can buy them of us for 25 per cent less than you can get shop-worn, second-hand trash. They are new, and sell for less than half price.

Ladies' \$1.50 Undervests for 99c. Ladies' \$1.00 Undervests for 79c. Ladies' 75c Undervests for 46c. Ladies' \$2.00 Undervests for \$1.39 Ladies' 65c Undervests for 25c. Gents' 85c Undervests for 46c. Gents' \$1.00 Undervests for 69c. Gents' \$1.60 Undervests for \$1.10 Gents' \$2.50 Undervests for \$1.49 Child's 50c Undervests for 30c.

SEE A FEVV PRICES

Child's 65c Undervests for 40c. Child's 85c Undervests for 50c. Child's \$1.25 Undervests for 79c. Child's \$1.50 Undervests for 93c. Torchon Laces at 5c.

Beautiful lot of Torchons at 15c,

20c and 25c. Hamburg Edging at 3c, 4c, 5c, 61/2c, 8c, 9c, 10c and 121/2c.

Edgings. A \$2.00 Lace Curtain for \$1.25.

Regular 8, 10 and 121/2 cents Regular 15, 18 and 20 cents Torchon Laces at 10c.

Big lot new Cambric

A \$4.50 Lace Curtain for \$2.75. A \$6.00 Lace Curtain for \$3.75.

A \$8.00 Lace Curtain for \$5.25. A \$12.00 Lace Curtain for \$7.00. A \$15.00 Lace Curtain for \$9.50.

A \$22.50 Lace Curtain for

Child's 40c Undervests for 25c. 75 pairs soiled and odd Lace Curtains, that have been used in show windows. for one-third regular price. A beautiful line of Draperies at reduced prices. Our Silk and Dress Goods sale for this week will please those who want handsome Suitings for a trifle. We are going to continue our Linen and Domestic sale for one more week.

46, 48 and 50 Whitehall Street.

state bonds held by the colleges must draw full 6 per cent interest.

She is paying annually for her public schools (not including the large stins paid by city, town and county levies) the handsome sum of \$975,551.23.

And yet the old commonwealth (whose soil was "the Flanders of the war," whose territory was severed in twain, who suffered more than any other state the ravages of war, and who has probably recuperated more slowly) cheerfully votes \$30,000 annually to the confederate home, at Richmond, and \$97,000 in pensions for her confederate soldiers.

Is not the above a record of which Vir-

federate soldiers.

Is not the above a record of which Virginians may justly feel proud?

But hold! I am in danger of allowing my pencil to run away with me when I get on the line of "old Virginia brag."

J. WILLIAM JONES.

NEW BUILDINGS GOING UP

On Either Side of the New Forsyth Street Bridge.

Among the many owners of property, who are endeavorng by way of improvements, to enhance the value of their possessions, those who own the buildings that face the east and west sides of the new Forsyth street bridge, deserve more than passing notice. When the bridge was con-structed there were many who predicted that its effect would be disastrous to the interests of those who owned business houses on either side of Forsyth street underneath the bridge; but the contrary happens to be decidedly true.

In the first place there was very little travel, comparatively speaking, over this portion of Forsyth street prior to the erection of the bridge; whereas, at present, there is not a better walk in the city nor have any of the business houses of the city bet-ter fronts than those furnished by the new bridge to the houses that are being erected upon the foundations of the old ones, on either side of the bridge; and, in the sec-

either side of the bridge; and, in the second place, the old liouses are no longer
good for but one purpose, and
that purpose they are made to
serve, when they are converted into lumber
rooms and storehouses for the handsome
buildings that are erected above them.
Scarcely had the three new buildings belonging to Mr. John W. Grant, and the one six-story building, belonging to F. J. Cooledge & Brother, been completed when a contract was made for another six-story building to be erected on the west side of the bridge and adjacent to the store of F. J. Cooledge & Brother.

The contract for this new building, which is to be erected upon the processive of Man.

is to be erected upon the property of Mrs. M. J. Alexander, has been let to Mr. F. P. Heifner, and work has begun in earnest. This building is to cost \$15,000. The first floor will be used as a store and the re-mainder of the house will be divided up into offices of various kinds. There will be elevator and all modern improvements. The material used in this building will be brick, with buff brick and stone front, the whole to be complete and ready for occupancy by 1st of April. It is learned that Mr. Austell on templates some improvements to his property, and if this is true, then it will not be long before a solid front of handsome new buildings along the east and west sides of the bridge will greef the eye. "Elgin Brands" Stand First.

The Elgin Condensed Milk Company, of n. n. ill., gets the only gold medal on their milk at the world's fair at Chicago. It is now on sale here by all leading grocery-men. Guaranteed chemically pure, and is especially recommended for infants. The milk has been tested by Atlanta's best people and they can vouch for its high standard.

DR. RUSSELL APPOINTED.-The secre-DR. RUSSEILL APPOINTED.—The secretary of the navy has appointed Dr. Holmes Russell, United States navy, of Georgia, a member of the naval medical examining board now in session at the naval laboratory and department of instruction at New York. This board decides upon the qualifications of candidates for admission into the medical corps of the navy and the appointment of Dr. Russell to such an important post is quite an honor to the distinguished young Georgian and reflects credit upon the state. Dr. Russell has recently been visiting the family of his kinsman, Mr. George Winship, of this city.

# TELEPHONES

The following subscribers have been connected since the last publication:

1105 Adams Box Company.

1588 Buzbee, C. K., Groceries 1329 Carter, George N., Residence.

777 Gratton & Knight Manufacturing Company. 1276 Henrico Land Company.

747 Cotton States and International Exposition Company.

1498 Howell, G. A., Lawyer. 424 Kelly Bros., Commission Merchants.

663 Kreigshaber, V. H., Residence. 801 Kellogg Newspaper Company, A. A.

409 Postell, S. W., Printer. 669 Robinson, R. L., Forsyth Street,

1408 Robinson, J. E., Lawyer. 97 Spence, N. C., Carriage Manufacturer.

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### 309, or drop a postal card to the undersigned. W: T. GENTRY, Manager.

WONDERFUL LITHIA BATHS SWEETWATER PARK HOTEL, LITHIA SPRINGS. GA.,

H. T. BLAKE, Proprietor.

Twenty miles or 40 minutes west of Atlanta. Twelve trains daily, via Georgia Pacific to our door, or East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia to Austell, and our dummy two miles to hotel. For Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, Insomnia and Skin Diseases. Within the hotel is the finest bathhouse in the country. Massage, Electric, Vapor, etc., given by Dr. W. H. Whitehead, assisted by trained male and female attendants. Modern hotel; 162 rooms. Table excellent. Rates, \$12 to \$21 per week; less by the month. Open February 1st, Circulars sent. Special low rate for February.

EQUIPPING THE DEPARTMENT. Dalton Is Taking Steps to Subdue

Fires in the Future. Dalton, Ga., January 27.—(Special.)—Dal-ton's city council has purchased 1,000 feet of new hose for the fire department. Sevof new hose for the fire department. Several alarms of fire have been given the past few days with a loss of six buildings, occupied by L. T. Hammontree, grocerries; W. B. Farrar, lumber; Baker & Colvard, marble works; A. L. Sutherland, tin shop; Mrs. M. E. Stafford, and one that was vacant. The prohibitionists and the antis are organizing throughout the county. Will Dalton have whisky or no whisky, is the question which will be decided by ballot the coming spring.

oming spring.
Mr. and Mrs. Will Townley have returned from a visit to Atlanta.

Mr. Frank F. Hardwok made a business trip to Atlanta this week.

Miss Fannie Farnsworth is in Atlanta

THEY RUSHED CORBETT. A Very Remarkable Run by the Cor-

jan28-1m

bett Special Train.

bett Special Train.

The special train for Jim Corbett's trip back to New York went through like a greased flash of lightning.

It was remarkable speed for such a long trip. The train left Jacksonville over the Florida Central and Peninsular and went through to Columbia, S. C. in seven hours, the distance being 280 miles. Thus the champion went flying at the rate of fifty miles per hour, when time lost in stops is not considered.

The Richmond and Danville had charge of the special and put into New York city by 10 o clock yesterday morning, having left Jacksonville at 11:20 the day between the property of the special and put into New York city by 10 o clock yesterday morning, having left Jacksonville at 11:20 the day between the property of the special and put find the special and put into New York city by 10 o clock yesterday morning, having left Jacksonville at 11:20 the day between the property of the special and put find the spe

All for Evans There.

Culloden. Ga., January 27.—(Special.)—An Evans club has been organized in this city, with W. B. Davis, president, and George Bialock secretary. The club consists of every man in town. After a fruitless search for a field to work in, as there is no opposition here, a man of influence will be sent into the neighboring counties.

VOL. X

That Federal Prison

MESSES. SMITH AN of Course the S

MR. OLNEY IS

terior Is

This Week Will V tors Will D

> Washington, Jan Washington, Janu quite certain that is to go south will secretary Hoke Smeral Olney compose in the act to local north and the othe Smith is for Atlar best location and best location and tors Colquitt and ingston have urged vantages of Atlan the Tennessee peo Louisville wants it Dalton are each clanta certainly he and if Secretary and a summary and a summary and the act providing made, it will require one or two million and that amount big thing.

Perhaps an app for the construct once. With the ment of the sou there should be the builders and General Gordon "The Last Days that has ever ass

hear a lecturer.

applauded at the sentence. The re were over \$1,000. Mrs. Hoke Sm Mrs. Cleveland o The Wes relate entirely which the der Tomorrow at debate under be open to am principal opposit the income tax opposed by the publicans, howev democratic oppo but will either if necessary, t attempt to def on Thursday,

on a side. Mr. Reed wi

and Mr. Wils

democrats. The the bill is pla that it will have During the recommit the least fifty de come tax advoc satisfied with nethod of co plan might the situation sion that it to give the ! result in its informally de the bill, or 1 opponents of record again decision, if it of the democras to the fin believe that at the outsi the extent o

Cannot If the repustrength, 124 against the tax included command if The full vobe 200, a ms that the abs ately from indications